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WORTHIES

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Worthies

of

Buckinghamshire

and

Men of Note of that County,

BY

ROBERT GIBBS, F.S.A.,

[Author of "The Regicides of Buckinghamshire," "Local Occurrences," "History of Aylesbury," &c.]

"The proper study of mankind is man."—POPE.

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SAE Morse

Some must be great. Great offices will have
Great talents; and God gives to every man
The virtue, temper, understanding, taste,
That lifts him into life, and lets him fall
Just in the niche he was ordained to fill.

—COWPER.

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Worthies of Buckinghamshire

AND

Men of Note

CONNECTED WITH THAT COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.

"We put too much faith in systems and look too little to men."—B. DISRAELI.

BIOGRAPHY is that department of literature which treats of the actions of individuals; it is commonly distinguished from history, which embraces the narration of matters not pertaining to individuals but to the larger communities of states and nations. Properly, biography is only a branch of history. Stanley, in his "History of Philosophy," tells us "There are two kinds of history; one represents general affairs of State, the other gives account of particular persons whose lives have rendered them eminent," or, in other words, biography deals with the units of which the aggregate is history. Homer has given us an essay on each; on the first, in his Iliad, a relation of a war between nations; on the second, in his Odyssey, confined to the person of Ulysses.

Owing to their natural connection, history and biography are frequently combined in the same work; indeed it is scarcely possible to write any history of a nation which shall not consist, in a great part, of narratives or notices of the acts of individuals. The life of every eminent political character, and of every person who has been conspicuously engaged in the conduct of any department of public affairs, forms a portion of the history of his country.

Biography and history tend to the same points of general instruction in two ways. It is the purport of history to trace through a long succession of events the different gradations in the progress of society, and to record the humiliating lesson of national vicissitude. The great use of history is to acquaint us with the nature and progress of the human race. Biography is a study that traces the paths which lead to our finest sensibilities, and by acquainting us with the transactions, propensities, enjoyments, and weaknesses of celebrated persons increases our sympathy in proportion to our intimacy with the object held up to us, and heightens our curiosity with the touches of affection and interest. Biography is indeed a collection of portraits.

Even in the contemplation of characters eminently flagitious, from this close inspection afforded us by the minuteness of biography, we feel a gloomy satisfaction in witnessing their moments of remorse and sorrow, and in tracing out their solitary features of humanity, which save the blank and hopeless extinction of all virtue. But if the character brought under our notice be such as to call forth our love and admiration, our ardours and sympathies are excited with so much the greater vehemence as they are concentrated upon one object, like the rays of the sun collected into a focus. Nothing is more pleasing than thus to gain a distinct and steady view of those of whom we have hitherto caught only a transient glimpse through the medium of history.

The advantages of biography in a moral view are no less apparent; for as our sympathies are more strongly excited, when our attention is drawn towards a single object, than in the mere cursory and crowded prospects of human actions, in the same proportion is the simple and narrow course of biography more capable of aiding the cause of virtue than the more extended and ostentatious plan of historical composition.

Some of the most ancient literary compositions in existence are works of biography, or of mixed biography and history. In the historical books of the Old Testament the narrative of public events is everywhere intermixed with the lives of individuals—Patriarchs, Lawgivers, Captains, High Priests, Judges, Kings, and other rulers or eminent characters. In some cases the composition is purely biographical, as the book of Ruth. In the Gospels we have the biography of our Saviour. From the Greeks we obtain the "Parallel Lives of Plutarch;" from Cornelius Nepos, "Lives of Military Commanders," and Suetonius gives us "Lives of the Twelve Cæsars"—all three compositions of the earliest centuries of the Christian era. Roman literature introduces us to another ancient biography in the "Life of Julius Agricola" by Tacitus, at the conclusion of which the author pours forth his feelings and sums up in a few sentences all that is great and amiable in the human character. Later on we meet with St. Jerome's "Lives of the Fathers" (A.D. 420), and works of a kindred nature follow.

The biographies of the ancient religionists are full of absurdities; these monkish authors were fond of legends. Before colleges were established, in the monasteries, where the schools were held, the professors in rhetoric frequently gave the scholars the life of some saint for a trial of their talent at amplification. The students being constantly at a loss to furnish materials from their own pages, invented legends. Jortin says that the Christians used to collect out of Ovid, Livy, and other Pagan poets and historians the miracles and portents to be found there. It is from these sources we obtain, amongst others, the local legends of St. Osyth and her relatives SS. Edburgh and Edith, all of whom are chronicled as being connected with Aylesbury and the immediate neighbourhood. The local legends of Randulphus Ruebarn, related by Glanville, also those of Walter de Whyteforde and Alfric the Anchorite, by Roger de Wendover and

translated by Matthew de Paris, together with the Buckingham legend of St. Rumbold, are to be traced to a similar source.

Modern biography may be dated from the 17th century, since which it has extensively developed. Biographical works in all European languages are exceedingly numerous. Amongst those exclusively British, and of somewhat early date, may be mentioned "Fuller's Worthies" (1662), "The Biographia Britannica" (1766), another edition of which work, left unfinished by Dr. Andrew Kippis, was commenced in 1778. Perhaps the most important body of British biography of later years is the work of Mr. John Nichols, entitled "Literary anecdotes of the 18th Century" (1812—1816). Biographers were actively engaged towards the end of the last and the beginning of the present century. Dr. Johnson gave us the "Lives of the Poets," whilst from Boswell we obtain (in 1791) the "Life of Dr. Johnson" himself. In 1795 we have the "Life of Gibbon," by Lord Sheffield, and in 1800 the "Life of Burns," together with his works, from the pen of Dr. Currie. Hayley produced the "Life and Works of Cowper, the poet," in 1803-4, a valuable acquisition to English biography. Southey's "Life of Nelson," in 1813, obtained great favour, and may be considered as one of our standard popular biographies. The general demand for biographical composition tempted some of our most popular writers to embark in this department of literature. Sir Walter Scott contributed a "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," which extended to nine volumes. Thomas Moore published the "Life of Sheridan" and also of Byron. Thomas Campbell, besides the biographies in his "Specimens of the Poets," published a "Life of Mrs. Siddons," and other works. In 1823-35 Edmund Lodge published in 12 vols. a work of considerable value in this department of literature, entitled, "Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, with Biographical and Historical Memoirs." Grainger's "Biographical History of England" (1769) must not, however, be passed unnoticed, or the "Penny Cyclopædia," by Charles Knight (1835), in which biographical notices are prominent, nor "Haydn's Biographical Dictionary." Additions to our standard biographies followed, including the "Life of Lord Clyde," by Sir John Malcolm (1836), and the "Life of Lord Clarendon," by Lister (1838); the Biographical series of the English Cyclopædia (1857) is an acquisition to our store. The production of biographical works has never ceased, and it still continues in abundance.

The French have cultivated biography with more diligence than the English, but much has been done of late years to remedy this defect in our national literature. Free access to all public documents and libraries is now easily obtained, and there is no lack of desire on the part of authors to prosecute, or of the public to reward, these researches. In our own locality this easy access has produced its fruits. The Life of Lord William Russell, by Lord Russell, is enriched with valuable information obtained from the family papers at Woburn Abbey. From a similarly authentic private source Lord Nugent produced his "Memoirs of John Hampden, his party and his Times." The Verney

Papers, edited by John Bruce, Esq., and published by the Camden Society, are the product of an investigation of extensive original manuscripts in the possession of the Right Hon. Sir Harry Verney, Bart., of Claydon House. These MSS. prove that the most valuable materials for a general history are often to be found amongst the accumulated records of private and personal experience. The late Admiral Smyth has also, in his "Ædes Hartwellianæ" and its "Addenda," left us two quarto volumes, the result of his "rummaging of old musty deeds and the ransacking of all sorts of papers," deposited in the muniment room of Hartwell House. The Admiral's publications, however, are almost exclusively confined to matters connected with the Mansion at Hartwell, and the members of the Lee families and others who have been residents there.

The biography of those whose actions are famous in history is, for the most part, difficult rather in the arrangement than in the collection of materials. The progress of nations in importance and prosperity, and in the settlement of their civil polity, having, generally, been very gradual, the fame of their public men has usually been founded on the fact that each has successively contributed to the slow improvement of his country in the means of happiness and prosperity.

"Biographies of great, but especially of good men, are," says Smiles, in his 'Self-help,' "most instructive and useful, as helps, guides, and incentives to others. Some of the best are almost equivalent to the Gospels—teaching high living, high thinking, and energetic action for their own and the world's good. British biography is studded over with 'pantines of bright gold,' with illustrious examples of the power of self-help, of patient purpose, resolute working, and steadfast integrity, issuing in the formation of truly noble and manly character; exhibiting in language not to be misunderstood what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself; and illustrating the efficacy of self-respect and self-reliance in enabling men of even the humblest rank to work out for themselves an honourable competency and a solid reputation."

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.—LONGFELLOW.

"Buckinghamshire Worthies" will be found to be a work strictly of a local character, consisting of memoirs of deceased "Men of Note" connected with the county, men who have made themselves memorable as rulers, statesmen, senators, warriors, literary characters, divines, philanthropists, politicians, &c.

The author does not aim at a large amount of originality; his main object is that of collecting and concentrating the fragments of local biography now scattered in various publications; he is consequently content with acknowledging himself as merely—

A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuffs.—WOTTON.

A.

Abell—Adkins—Agus—Ailesbury—Albini—Aldriche—Aldrich—Alexander—Algar—Allestree—Alley—Allibone—Amand—Amersham—Anderson—Andrewes—Angoulême (Duc de)—Ann (Queen)—Annesley—Ansculf—Antonie—Anvers—Appulby—Archdale—Arcabus—Argenstein—Artois (Compte de)—Ashby—Askew—Aston—Atterbury—Awbrey—Aubrey—Avenal—Ayot.

ABELL, WILLIAM.—The family of Abell formerly possessed the Manor of East Claydon; they also held Padbury under All Souls' College, Oxford. William Abell was a citizen and alderman of London; his eldest son, William, served the office of High Sheriff of Bucks in the year 1661. Mary, daughter of the High Sheriff, married Edmund Verney, of East Claydon, eldest son of Sir Ralph Verney, and grandson of the Standard Bearer, who was killed at the battle of Edge Hill. William, a nephew of the citizen, sold East Claydon. Richard, a son of the last-named William, was one of the representatives of Aylesbury in the Parliament of 1722; he was a benefactor to East Claydon, and there is a tablet to his memory in the church of that village, which also contains the names of several other members of the family. Bridget Abell, of Southampton Row, Middlesex, devised, in 1736, £200 to the poor of East Claydon, and appointed her brother, Richard Abell, then residing at Walton-on-Thames, as trustee, with instructions to invest the said sum, which was done by the purchase of a freehold rent-charge of £8 5s. on houses near Rosemary Lane, London; this charity is lost. In 1717, Richard Abell, the member for Aylesbury, was appointed a trustee of Phillips' Free Grammar School of that town. The East Claydon property, about the year 1726, passed to Messrs. Portlock and Snow, of London, bankers; they, in 1729, in consideration of the sum of £25,700, granted their interest in it to Ralph Verney, second Viscount Fermanagh.

ADKINS, or ATKINS, HENRY, was descended from a family long resident at Clapham, Surrey; he was one of the physicians in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth. In 1621, he purchased Tickford Park, Newport Pagnell, of the widow of Sir John Fortescue, for £4,500. In 1623, King James granted him other lands in Newport, which had come to the Crown by the dissolution of Tickford Priory; it is said that such gift was made as a remuneration for his attendance in Scotland on Prince Charles, when, through the Doctor's attention, that Prince recovered from a dangerous fever. Tickford Priory continued one of the seats of the Doctor's posterity. Dr. Adkins died in 1628,

and was succeeded by his son, Sir Richard Adkins, Knight and Bart., who had previously to his father's death been so created by King James, the like honours having been offered to his father but declined by him ; he served the office of High Sheriff for Bucks in 1650 : the Adkins family eventually sold Tickford Park to the Uthwatts, of Linford. Other properties at Newport Pagnell were also disposed of, and the connection of the Adkins's with the neighbourhood ceased.

A very recent discovery (December, 1885,) has been made by Mr. J. W. Grover, F.S.A., in connection with the Adkins's burial place. He came to a conclusion that some very ancient monuments, of which a description is preserved, must lie in a vault beneath the churchyard of St. Paul's Church, Clapham. The Clapham Burial Board did not object to his search—benevolent neutrality for which credit should be given to that assemblage, since it is rare. The first trial proved successful. Not only was the vault of the Adkins's discovered, but also its contents, in excellent preservation. The statue of Sir Richard Adkins, Lord of the Manor of Clapham, Sheriff of Bucks under the Commonwealth, stands at the entrance of the vault, armed, in white marble, whilst effigies of the family are grouped around. One is "a lovely child," in a "pretty frock with lace collar and wristbands." Another is an old lady, with "fine, bold features and double chin, a handsome woman." A third is a "beautiful young lady, with refined, delicately chiselled features," dressed in "a gown with full sleeves, and tight, low bodice, her hair short and curled." A gentleman in Roman dress, with flowing peruke, is hardly worth mention. So deeply affected were the excavators by the galaxy of beauty displayed, that as they held the lamp to Annabella Adkins's pale, fair face, they "could not but regret her untimely end."

AGUS, BENJAMIN, The Rev.—He was ejected from the living of Chenies under the Act of Uniformity, in the year 1662. In a piece of his on Nonconformity, he has the following passage:—"A little before the black Bartholomew, a noble lord enquired whether I would conform or not ? I answered—Such things were enjoined as I could not swallow, and therefore should be necessitated to sound a retreat. His lordship seemed much concerned for me, and used many arguments to reconcile me to a compliance, but, perceiving me unmoved, at last said, with a sigh—I wish it had been otherwise ; but they were resolved either to reproach you or undo you."

AILESBURY, WILLIAM DE.—He was possessed of a Manor at Aylesbury, which at his death, in 1278, passed to his son. This manor was held by the service of "finding, when and as often as the King shall come to the town (not exceeding thrice in the year), litter of straw for the King's chamber, and two geese for the Royal table, if in summer, or three eels in winter." This is supposed to have been the manor known as Osterasfee, previously granted to Roger, the King's Minstrel, and held on like service ; its identity has long been lost in obscurity. The family of d'Ailesbury was an important one in the reign of Edward I. ; members of it are described as knights, and they bore

for their arms a cross argent in a field azure; they are reported to have been Lords of Ailesbury. By a marriage with an heiress of the Cahaignes of Middleton Cahaignes, or Milton Keynes, towards the end of the thirteenth century, they acquired a plentiful estate, which again passed by marriages to the Chaworths and Staffords. In 1164, the name of David d'Ailesberi is met with. In the year 1318, Philip d'Alesbury served the office of Sheriff for Bucks, and is described as of Milton Keynes; he died in 1349. In the reign of Henry II. certain lands in Aylesbury were held by William de St. Mary's Church. In 1323, a return was made that Robert Fitz-Richard, son of William d'Ailesbury who died in 1278, was then possessed of 50 acres of land, 10 of meadow, and ten shilling rents, with appurtenances in Ailesbury. In the year 1327, Philip d'Ailesbury was Sheriff, and John d'Ailesbury, Knight, also served that office in the years 1368, 1373, and 1386. Robert Fitz-Richard, son of William d'Ailesbury, succeeded, and was seized of the same lands as his father held; King Richard II., in 1307, confirmed the grant, which describes the same lands, and recites the peculiar service under which they were held. Thomas d'Ailesbury was Sheriff for Bucks in the year 1412. The Ailesbury family continued to hold the Manor of Milton Keynes, which remained in their possession until the year 1439, when the male line ceased, and it passed by the marriage of Eleanor, daughter of Thomas d'Ailesbury, to Sir Humphrey Stafford, Knight. The name of Ailesbury appears in the list of Knights of the Shire of Bucks in 1324, 1338, 1340, 1341, 1344, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1381, 1382, 1390, 1392, 1398. In more modern times the name was spelt Aylesbury.

AILESBURY, ROBERT BRUCE, Marquis of.—Aylesbury gives the titles of Earl and Marquis to the Bruce-Brudenell-Bruce family. Robert, second Earl of Elgin, Baron Bruce, of Kinloss, and Baron Bruce, of Whorlton, Yorkshire, for very essential services rendered to Charles I., and his Lordship's active exertions in promoting the Restoration, was created in the English peerage, in 1663-4, Baron Bruce of Skelton, co. York; Viscount Bruce of Ampthill, co. Bedford; and Earl of Ailesbury, co. Bucks. Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell, obtains its name from the Earls of Ailesbury, because in olden times their garden wall skirted the south side of that thoroughfare. Ailesbury House was probably a name given to part of the old Priory of St. John, where the Earls of Elgin and Ailesbury resided, about 1641. This Robert Bruce, the second Earl of Elgin, lived there in 1671; he was a devoted cavalier, and an ardent struggler for the Restoration, and was made Earl of Ailesbury by that not usually grateful King, Charles II., to whom he was Privy Counsellor and Gentleman of the Bedchamber. At the coronation of that untoward monarch, James II., the Earl of Ailesbury bore in procession St. Edward's Staff, 8lb. 9oz. in weight, and supposed by some credulous persons to contain a piece of the true cross. The Earl died in 1685, the year he had been appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household. Anthony à Wood sums up the Earl as a good historian and antiquary, a friend to the clergy, and a curious collector of manuscripts. Thomas, his son, was third Earl of Elgin and second Earl of Ailesbury; he married

Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of Henry, Lord Beauchamp. By this great heiress he had issue, Charles, his successor, who was summoned to Parliament in the life of his father as Lord Bruce; also Elizabeth, who married George Brudenell, third Earl of Cardigan. The son of George and Elizabeth Brudenell succeeded his uncle, Lord Bruce, as Earl of Ailesbury. This Earl of Ailesbury, although amongst the first to invite the Prince of Orange into England, peremptorily refused to sanction his advancement to the throne, or to swear allegiance to the Government of the Revolution. Having raised the suspicion of the Court of William III., he was committed to the Tower, which so affected his countess as to cause her death in 1696-7. His Lordship subsequently obtained leave of the King to reside at Brussels; he died in 1741. Charles, the third Earl, married for his second wife Lady Juliana Boyle, second daughter of Charles, Earl of Burlington. In consequence of no surviving male issue, his Lordship, in 1746, obtained a patent of remainder of the Barony of Bruce to his nephew, the Hon. Thomas Brudenell, and on his death, in 1747, the Earldom of Ailesbury became extinct. On the death of his uncle, the Hon. Thomas Brudenell assumed the additional name and arms of Bruce. As Lord Bruce, he was, in 1776, created Earl of Ailesbury; he died in 1814. He was succeeded by his son, Charles Bruce-Brudenell-Bruce, who, in 1821, was created Viscount Savernake, Earl Bruce, and Marquis of Ailesbury. His son and successor was George William Frederick Brudenell-Bruce, Marquis and Earl of Ailesbury, Earl Bruce of Whorlton, county York, Viscount Savernake, of Savernake Forest, county Wilts, and Baron Bruce, of Tottenham, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Earl of Cardigan, and Baron (1611) Brudenell, in the Peerage of England, and a Baronet; he was the eldest son of Charles, first Marquis of Ailesbury, and was born the 20th November, 1804. He married, the 11th May, 1837, Lady Mary Caroline Herbert, third daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke; he was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's Barony of Bruce in 1838. He succeeded to the Marquisate of Ailesbury on the death of his father, in January, 1856, and to the Earldom of Cardigan on the death of his cousin, General the Earl of Cardigan, in March, 1868. The Marquis was Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Wilts, was Master of the Horse to the Queen from June, 1859, to July, 1866, and again from December, 1868, to February, 1874. In 1864, he was a Knight of the Garter. He died in January, 1878, and as he left no issue, the Marquisate devolved upon his brother, Lord Ernest Augustus Charles Brudenell-Bruce, who is the present Marquis of Ailesbury.

ALBINI, NIGEL D', held the Manor of Eye, now Towersey; also a manor in Hughenden, anciently called Tilleberie, now known as Brand's Fee, from the family of Brand, who held it in the 13th century. Nigel d'Albini was the younger son of Roger d'Albini, by his wife Amicia, who was of the family of Mowbray. Nigel was bow-bearer to the King at the battle of Tinchebrai, in Normandy, in 1106, between Henry and Robert, sons of William the Conqueror. At the commencement of the battle, the English were thrown into confusion, when Count D'Evreaux

fought his way to the standard-bearer and dealt King Henry a very violent blow. Nigel rushed forward to save his royal master, and at the same time seized Duke Robert and conducted him as a prisoner to his victorious brother Henry, who, instead of making a friendly arrangement with him, ordered him to be forthwith conveyed to England, where he was confined for the period of his life in Cardiff Castle, and for 28 years treated with great indignity. For these and other great services which Nigel had rendered, Henry I. bestowed upon him the estates forfeited by Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland. Nigel, who married Gundred, daughter of Gerald de Gorney, or Gournay, died, full of years and honours, in 1134.

ALBINI, WILLIAM D', a grandson of Nigel, was known as "William the Strong-hand;" he was butler and cup-bearer to William II. and Henry I., from which offices he obtained the name of Pincerna; these had been held by his ancestors; he became the possessor of Arundel, by his marriage with Adelicia, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Brabant, widow of Henry I. D'Albini and Adelicia had been affianced some time previous to their marriage; for when he won the prize at the tournament held at Bruges in 1137, Adelicia, the gay Queen Dowager of France, fell passionately in love with him, and wooed him to become her husband, but he replied "That his troth was pledged to Adelicia, Queen of England." The rejected and indignant Frenchwoman lured the unsuspecting D'Albini into her garden, and pushed him into a cave or dungeon, where she had secreted a fierce lion to become the minister of her jealous vengeance. The redoubtable knight, if we are to credit Dugdale, thrust his hand into the mouth of the lion, and tore out his heart, which must have been conveniently situated for his purpose in a place where no anatomist would have thought of feeling for it. This exploit gained for him the surname of "Strong-hand." There is another version of this popular romance in which the hero is said to have deprived the lion of his tongue only. William D'Albini was not merely a knight stout in combat and constant in loyalty and love, but history proves him to have been one of the greatest and best men of that age. He assumed the title of Earl of Arundel, and was created Earl of Sussex in 1155, and died in 1176, being succeeded by his son William, who was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds in 10th Richard I., 1198, and 1st John, 1199.

ALBINI, WILLIAM D', succeeded his father; he was Earl of Arundel, and married Maud, widow of Roger de Clare, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. William, his successor, was grandson of William the Strong-hand; he was third Earl of Arundel, was one of the confederated barons who gained Magna Charta from King John, and his name occurs fourth in order of the lay barons who attested that famous document. He was besieged in Rochester Castle by King John and his forces, in 1217, and a curious incident that occurred during the siege is related in the Chronicles of Matthew Paris. While King John and his Counsellor Savaric de Mauleon were reconnoitering the Castle, they were discerned by a bowman of great repute, who immediately

addressed himself to D'Albini and besought his permission to aim at the sanguinary tyrant. "Nay, nay," exclaimed the baron, "far from me be the heavy guilt of compassing the death of the Lord's annointed." "He would not spare thee," replied the archer, "if thou wert in like case." "Then," rejoined the baron, "that would be as the Lord pleases; the Lord disposes, and not I." At length, to quote Holinshed's chronicle, "they within, for want of vittels, were constrained to yield up unto the King, after it had been besieged the space of three score daies. Thus the King spared William de Albiney and the other Noblemen and gentlemen, and sent them to Corfe Castle and other places, to be kept prisoners." D'Albini's estates were not confiscated; Hugh D'Albini, his brother, succeeded him in 1236, and he dying without heirs, in 1243, his estate passed, by the marriage of his sister, to John Fitz-Alan, Lord of Clun. The descent and pedigrees of the D'Albinis are contradictory and perplexing; there were two families, or branches of the family, bearing like Christian names; the distinction at the present day is almost an impossibility. The family of D'Albini were also connected with Clifton Reynes, also with New Buckenham, in Norfolk, of which latter place they were styled Lords.

ALDRICH, ROBERT.—Aldrich was a native of Burnham; was educated at Eton, of which College he subsequently became Master and Provost. In 1537, he was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, a station for which his learning and piety well fitted him. He had been in his youth a correspondent of the learned Erasmus, who styled him "blandæ eloquentiæ juvenis;" he is also commended by Leland; he died in 1555.

ALDRICHE, Colonel.—He was Parliamentary Governor of Aylesbury at a period during the Civil Wars. In 1643, a letter from the Lord-General Essex was read in the House of Lords, which had been directed to Colonel Aldriche, proposing to him to deliver up and betray Aylesbury into the hands of the King. A letter was also produced containing his Majesty's approval of the scheme, and signed by his own hand. The Lords, in consideration of the fidelity of Colonel Aldriche, recommended him to the House of Commons to receive a reward. The garrison of Aylesbury was considered of great consequence and was in much distress at this time. Aldriche's good services at such a juncture were consequently duly appreciated and acknowledged by the House of Commons, as recommended.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, was an ingenious artist, born at Maidstone, in Kent, in 1786. He came to London and studied the fine arts with so much success that he was selected to accompany Lord Macartney to China. On his return he published a splendid work on the costume of China, and on the formation of the Royal Military College at Great Marlow he was appointed drawing-master to that institution, and resided at Marlow. At the time of his death, in 1816, he was Keeper of the Antiquities at the British Museum.

ALGAR is mentioned under divers appellations, as Alfgarus Stallere, Algere

Staller, &c., by different authors. Algar was Earl of Essex and Constable of England at the Conquest. He possessed the Manor of Monks Risborough. The office he held is expressed by the word *Stalre*, which has been presumed to be the same as *Dux*, a duke or military leader; sometimes constable, and sometimes standard-bearer. It is reasonable to infer that the descent of Algar-Stalre was from an eminent stock, whose members had possessed similar offices in still earlier ages. The office of stalre is supposed to have been hereditary, as when the office of constable was conferred on Walter, the son of Robert of Gloucester, it was made hereditary—Walter was to hold "the said constabulary to him and his heyres for ever."

ALLESTREE, RICHARD.—He was Provost of Eton College. In 1641, he, with many other students, took up arms in defence of Charles I. After serving in a military capacity, he returned to his studies; but when the Parliamentary forces entered Oxford, where he was then residing, he narrowly escaped illusage, in consequence of having assisted in removing the Treasury from Christ Church. Soon after, he again went into the army, and was at the battle of Edge Hill. He subsequently became chaplain to Lord Newport, with whom he lived until after the battle of Worcester, when he was appointed by the Royalists to wait upon the King at Rouen, and on his return was seized at Dover, but found means to secure his dispatches. He was, however, kept prisoner for nearly two months at Lambeth House. It is related that Dr. Allestree became Provost of Eton by a singular kind of merit. The King having challenged one of his courtiers to find an uglier man than himself, the latter, after a long search, presented Allestree to his Majesty, who, feeling bound to do something for him, conferred on him the vacant office. He built at his own expense the new or Upper School of Eton, with the cloisters beneath, at the cost of £1,500. He was born in 1619, died at Eton in 1680, and was buried in the chapel of that College, where there is a monument to his memory.

ALLEY, WILLIAM.—William Alley was a native of High Wycombe, and was educated at Eton. In 1528, he was elected to King's College, Cambridge. Having studied at both Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, he took Holy Orders, and obtained a benefice; but being a zealous supporter of the Reformed Church, he quitted it on the accession of Queen Mary to the throne, and practised physic during the remainder of her reign. He was afterwards Divinity Lecturer at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, where he acquired great reputation, and obtained the Bishopric of Exeter from Queen Elizabeth in 1560, which he held until his death. He was author of "The Poor Man's Library," 2 vols., and a Hebrew Grammar; he also translated the Pentatench in the version of the Bible undertaken by command of Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1570.

ALLIBONE, or ALIBOND, RICHARD.—He was a grandson of the Rev. Peter Alibond, an eminent divine of Chenies. Richard Alibond was born in 1621, commenced his legal education at Gray's Inn, in 1663, and was called to the bar in 1670, but nothing is heard of him until 1686. He was a Roman Catholic, like his father, and for that

reason he was selected by King James to be one of his counsel, and was knighted. In 1687, he was appointed a Judge of the King's Bench. At the trial of the seven bishops in 1688, Sir Richard laid down the most arbitrary doctrines and exerted himself to the utmost to procure their conviction. On going the Home Circuit soon after, he had the indecency, in his charge to the jury at Croydon, to speak against the verdict of their acquittal and to stigmatise their petition to the King as a libel that tended to sedition; he died in 1688.

ALMON, JOHN, was one of those historians from whom we obtain a considerable amount of information connected with the county of Bucks. He was the biographer of that remarkable personage John Wilkes, whose life and doings he has perpetuated in 5 vols. Almon was an intimate and zealous friend of Wilkes, whom he defended against the attacks of Kidgell; he commenced as bookseller in London in 1765, and was soon after tried and found guilty for publishing "Junius' Letters," for which he was fined, and obliged to give security for his good behaviour for three years. In 1774, he began the "Parliamentary Register," which was the first periodical journal of the kind; he was the publisher of various biographical, historical, and political publications. He was born at Liverpool in 1738; for some time he resided at Boxmoor, Hemel Hempstead; he died in 1805.

AMAND, ALMERIC.—The family of Amand held Grendon Underwood, also Shipton Lee. In 1254, Almeric de St. Amand held Grendon, rendering annually an ivory bow and three arrows. After the death of Lady St. Amand, in 1426, Grendon passed by marriage to the Wests and Beauchamps. The Baronial family of Amand had a mansion at Grendon, and it will be seen that they held the property for many generations; they have altogether disappeared, and the name has passed into oblivion. An earlier possessor of Grendon was Henry de Ferrers or Feriers; he was a Norman follower of the Conqueror.

AMERSHAM, or AGMONDESHAM, WALTER DE (fl. cir., 1290), was Chancellor of England, and was employed by Edward I. to act with the Bishop of Caithness in the settlement of the claims of the various aspirants to the Crown of Scotland, consequent upon the death of Alexander III., and the "Maid of Norway" being lost at sea.

AMERSHAM, JOHN, was born at Amersham. Fuller, in his "Worthies," says "he was bred a monk in St. Alban's, where he contracted not only an exceedingly close intimacy, but in some sort identity of affection, with John Wheathamstead, abbot thereof, insomuch that what was said of two other friends was true of them (ethics making good the grammar thereof), 'duo amici *vixit* in eodem conventu.' There was a great faction in that convent against their abbot, which to me seems no wonder; for the generality of monks being lewd, lazy, and unlearned, they bore an antipathy to their

abbot, who was pious, painful, and a profound scholar. Nor did they only rail on his person whilst living, but also reviled his memory when dead. Our Amersham, surviving his dear friend, wrote a book (besides other of his works), intituled 'The shield of Wheathamstead,' therein defending him from the undeserved darts of his enemies' obloquy. He flourished Anno Domini 1450."

ANDERSON, GEORGE, a young man of extraordinary talents, born in 1760, at Weston, Bucks, but which identical Weston is not recorded. His parents were peasants, and he worked as a day-labourer in the fields; his genius, however, overcame every difficulty, and he attained, of himself, so great a knowledge of the mathematics as procured him a clerk's place at the Board of Control, and afterwards the situation of accomptant-general. Mr. Anderson published a "General View of the Affairs of the East India Company, since the conclusion of the War in 1784," and translated from the Greek of Archimedes, "Arenarius, or a Treatise on numbering the Sand." He died in 1796.

ANDERSON, RICHARD, subsequently Sir Richard Anderson, was a member of the family who were the owners of Putlowes, in Fleet Marston; they were also connected with Pendley, Tring. In 1602, Sir Henry Anderson was Sheriff and Alderman of London; he married the daughter of Sir William Bowyer, Knight, and Lord Mayor of London; their son, Sir Richard, is described as of Fleet Marston; he died, in 1652, and was buried at Tring; his son, Sir Henry, was also buried at Tring in 1653. Sir Richard Anderson, Bart., the subject of this notice, was son of the last-named Sir Henry; he represented Aylesbury in the first Parliament of James II., but was not again returned for that constituency; he died in 1699, at the age of 64; his son pre-deceased him, and the title became extinct. A daughter married Simon, Viscount Harcourt, Lord Chancellor of England; the estate of Putlowes, after considerable litigation, passed to Sir Simon by this marriage. Putlowes was afterwards sold to the trustees of the Marlborough Estate, and resold by them to William Williams, Esq., of Wandsworth, whose representatives, a few years ago, disposed of it to New College, Oxford.

ANDREWES, WILLIAM.—He was descended from a Hertfordshire family; was Sheriff for Bucks in 1606-7, and knighted in 1618; he married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Temple, of Stowe. He was one of those to whom the concerns of the county were entrusted by the Parliament in the time of Charles I.—his son commanding the Newport Cavalry for the Parliament at that time. This son, Captain Andrewes, afterwards left the army and broke off his connection with the Parliamentarians; in 1661, Charles II. created him a Baronet, as Sir Henry Andrewes, of Lathbury. His issue male failing, the baronetcy became extinct, and the estate passed to his nephew, Henry Andrewes, Esq., who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1704, and died in 1744; his eldest daughter married Richard Uthwatt, Esq., of Rickmansworth.

ANGOULÊME, Duc de.—He resided at Hartwell House, being one of the family

of Louis XVIII., the exiled French Monarch. His Duchess was the daughter of Louis XVI., who was beheaded in Paris in 1793. She is known as the "Orphan of the Temple" and spirited "Daughter of France," and was perhaps the most interesting personage amongst the band of Royal exiles at Hartwell. Her early display of energy, penetrating and understanding, and tender feeling for the misfortunes of others were well and long remembered. The brutal treatment and execution of her parents and the other dreadful scenes of her early years had made so deep and lasting an impression on her mind as greatly to influence her manner and even stamp an habitual melancholy on her appearance, insomuch that at times the sadness of her presence excited a painful sympathy. Although a truly devoted Roman Catholic, she would, whilst residing at Hartwell, occasionally look in at the door at the church there during service, and frequently expressed to the then minister, the Rev. Mr. Lockhart, her admiration of the decorous order observed in the Protestant forms of worship. Her known piety did not escape the sarcasm of the Buonapartists after the Restoration; in all the caricatures of the Royal Family which filled the print-shops in Paris she was always represented as kneeling. The frightful occasion of the "hundred days," however, called forth her energies, and she displayed a spirit both royal and heroic; she rose from her knees, mounted her horse, harangued the soldiers, and acted in all respects with the courage and address of another Queen Elizabeth; she died in 1851.

ANNE OF DENMARK, Consort of James I.—On the petition of Dr. Henry Adkins and others, her Majesty, in 1616, restored, reinstated, and re-built the ancient and decayed hospital at Newport Pagnell, now known as Queen Anne's Hospital. This charity foundation appears to have existed under another name as early as the reign of Henry III.; it was then known as the Hospital of St. John the Baptist. In later years the income of the charity reached between £200 and £300 per annum; it consists of houses and closes of land in and near Newport Pagnell. The proceeds of the Charity are expended in the maintenance of six poor and decayed people, inhabitants of the Almshouses. Anne died 1619.

ANNESLEY, ARTHUR.—He was a descendant from Robert Annesley, of the ancient family of Annesley, of Notts. Robert Annesley settled at Newport Pagnell a little before the dissolution of Monasteries; he was trustee for monies employed in building Newport Church, and, having been bailiff or steward in the management of Abbey lands, obtained a good share of those possessions. Arthur Annesley was the son of Sir Francis Annesley, Secretary of State for Ireland, created Lord Valentia; he is reported to have joined the Royal party at the commencement of the civil wars; this is, however, upon doubtful authority, as he is also said to have adhered to the Parliamentary side. He sat in the Parliament at Oxford, 1643; was Commissioner to Ulster in 1645; was created Baron Annesley, of Newport Pagnell, in 1661. He took an active part in the restoration of the King, for which he was created Baron Annesley, of

Newport Pagnell, and Earl of Anglesea; he was treasurer of the Navy, and afterwards Lord Privy Seal. He wrote, "History of the Troubles in Ireland," 1641-50; died in 1686.

ANNESLEY, LORD JAMES, Earl of Anglesea.—He succeeded his father, Arthur Annesley, and found what many had done before him, that courtly favours are of uncertain duration. For some cause he was deprived of his office as Lord Privy Seal, but it was generally thought he was harshly and unjustly treated. On the accession of James II., his position somewhat improved. He had studied the law with diligence, and was on his way to be Lord Chancellor, which his death prevented. He was one of the first of the English nobility to collect a fine library, which he did with care and great expense; his learning and writings entitle him to a place amongst authors; he died in 1710.

ANNESLEY, ARTHUR.—On the demise of the Crown, in 1714, he was one of the Lords Justices to administer the affairs of the kingdom, until the arrival of George I., who, on his accession, made him a Privy Counsellor. In 1721, he was elected High Steward of the University of Cambridge, where he had received his education, and which he had represented in three Parliaments. On his death, in 1737, the estates and honours were claimed and taken possession of by Richard, youngest son of Richard Annesley, third Lord Altham.

ANNESLEY, RICHARD.—He was younger brother of the fourth Lord Altham; it is charged against him that he deprived his nephew, James Annesley, of his rights in the Newport Pagnell and other properties. Lord Altham felt that he held his estates by a feeble tenure, so long as his nephew remained in this country; he resolved to have him kidnapped and sent as a slave to America, in which he eventually succeeded. After 13 years' absence he returned and claimed the estates held by his uncle. The case was tried at Dublin in 1743, and occupied 13 days; a verdict was given for the plaintiff, but a writ of error was obtained, and it was set aside. Before the case was decided the plaintiff died, leaving an infant son. The trials and counter-trials over these estates read like a romance, one decision being adverse to another, leading to complication that cannot be understood; the title of Baron Annesley became extinct, and the Manor of Newport Pagnell passed to the family of Hardy.

ANSCULF, or AUSCULF, WILLIAM.—He held the Manor of Newport Pagnell, and was one of the followers of William the Norman. His name appears in Doomsday as having, by command of King William, re-exchanged the moiety of Ellesborough for Risborough. Being Sheriff of the county, he dis-seized William de Celci of his lands at Bradwell, wrongfully. At the time of the Norman survey Ansculf held 86 lordships and manors, those in Bucks being situate at Ellesborough, Haddenham, Ditton, Stoke Poges, North Marston, Hoggeston, Soulbury, Hollingdon, Littlecote, Cheddington,

Swanbourn, Marsh Gibbon, Woolstone, Bradwell, Linford, and Tyringham; the exact date of his death is not known. The Manor of Newport passed, by the marriage of Beatrix Ansculf, to Sir Fulk Paganell, from whom the affix helping to form the name Newport Pagnell is said to have been derived.

ANTONIE, WILLIAM LEE.—He resided at Little Marlow, and afterwards removed to Bedford. His guardians, during his minority, purchased the Little Marlow Manor of Sir John Borlase Warren. Mr. Antonie sat for the Borough of Great Marlow in the Parliament of 1790. In public life he obtained esteem as an honest representative, though not given to speechifying, and he was a stiff Whig; he conducted himself so that he maintained the enviable character of an independent country gentleman. He was agreeable in his manners and of a charitable disposition, which rendered him popular. He was heir-at-law to the Rev. Sir George Lee and would have inherited the baronetcy and the Hartwell estates, but pre-deceased him. The Hartwell and other entailed estates passed from the Rev. Sir George Lee to his heir-at-law, John Fiott, Esq., LL.D., who thereupon took the name of Lee. Mr. Lee Antonie died in 1815.

ANVERS, SIR JOHN D'.—He was one of the regicides; was father to the wife of Robert, Viscount Purbeck, eldest son and heir to John Villiers, brother of the great Duke of Buckingham and Baron of Stoke Poges. Sir John D'Anvers was also further connected with Buckinghamshire by his mother being a member of the Latimer family; she, after the death of her first husband, re-married Sir Edmund Carey, third son of Henry, Lord Hunsdon. Sir John represented Oxford in the two last Parliaments of Charles I., and was an avowed enemy to that monarch. At the outbreak of the war he held a commission as colonel in the Parliamentary army, but never distinguished himself in the field. He regularly attended the King's trial, and his name is attached to the warrant for beheading the King. He died during the Commonwealth, neglected and in contempt. At the Restoration his name was inserted in the Act, excepting him from pardon as if living, by which all his property was lost to his heir.

APPULBY, JOHN.—By his marriage with a sister of Edmund de Handlo, who died in 1358, he succeeded to the Manors of Boarstall, Brill, Chilling Place, Oakley, and Addingrave, with the office of Forester of Bernewood; he also held divers other lands. His widow dying without issue, the share of Boarstall and of the Forestership reverted to her sister Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edmund de la Pole.

ARCHDALE, JOHN.—In the tenth Parliament of William III. (1698), John Archdale, a Quaker, was returned as one of the representatives of Wycombe. Before entering the House of Commons a letter from him to the Speaker was read, and he was ordered to attend. He did so, when the Speaker, by direction of the House, asked him whether he had taken the oaths, or would take the oaths, appointed to qualify him to become a member of that House, to which he answered "That in regard to a principle

in his profession, he had not taken the oaths, nor would take the oaths." The Speaker thereupon was ordered to issue a new writ for Wycombe; such writ was issued, when Thomas Archdale was returned, and he took the oaths and his seat. He was the first member of the Society of Friends who ever sat in the House of Commons.

ARCUBUS, RICHARD DE.—He held lands in Eythorpe, or Eythrope, anciently called Edrop, prior to 1196; these lands were held by his successors for several generations. On the death of Richard Arcubus (18th Edward II.), described as Lord of Edrop, Alan de Arches, or Arcubus, was admitted to the property by the service of presenting a slip of gilliflower as of the Manor of Edrop, &c. A Richard de Arcubus, or Arches, was Knight of the Shire of Bucks in 1409; not long after, this estate was sold to the Denhams.

ARGENSTEIN, SIR GILES DE, was owner of lands in Ashendon in 1254. He was son of Sir Richard de Argenstein, Knt., who was Steward of the King's Household. This Sir Richard was one of the witnesses to Magna Charta. Sir Giles was in the wars of Henry III. in Wales and Gascoigne; was appointed Governor of Windsor Castle, and, being one of the confederated barons, was, after the capture of the King at the battle of Lewes, elected one of the nine counsellors appointed to govern the realm; he died in 1282.

ARTOIS, COMPTE, DE.—He was brother to Louis XVIII., and resided at Hartwell House, with the other members of the Royal exiled French family. He was the fourth son of Louis the Dauphin, and was born in 1757; he married Maria Theresa of Savoy; he, with his family, fled from France in 1789; he succeeded to the throne of his brother in 1824, as Charles X.; signed the unconstitutional ordinances dissolving the Chambers, restraining the Press, &c. He abdicated in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux, and again embarked for England in 1830; he died in 1836. During his stay at Hartwell, he, of all the Royal party, was the most accustomed to appear in public by riding about the country. None of the neighbouring gentry formed much acquaintance with him; he was not popular, but it might be difficult to tell why; neither was he well spoken of with reference to his domestic relations; he was improvident in his habits, unprincipled in pecuniary matters, haughty in behaviour, perverse in disposition, and weak in intellectual power.

ARUNDEL, EARL OF.—Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, held Ashendon in right of his wife, who was widow of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. In 1397, he was, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Warwick, and others, impeached of high treason; he was adjudged to be drawn, hanged, his entrails were to be ripped out and burnt, and he was then to be beheaded and quartered. Although this sentence was mitigated to decapitation only, he was executed according to the disgusting and barbarous fashion of those times, in the presence of the King and his Court, in Cheapside, London,

the horror of the scene being aggravated by the scandalous inhumanity of Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal of England (his son-in-law), who assisted in binding up the Earl's eyes. The Earl of Arundel was possessed of Ashendon up to the time of his miserable death; the estate, being vested in his wife, was not confiscated.

ASHBY, MATTHEW, was the nominal plaintiff in the case of Ashby v. White and others, the returning officers of the Borough of Aylesbury in the year 1703, for refusing to receive his vote. This action troubled both Houses of Parliament for a considerable period; eventually the Queen, in order to put an end to the dispute between the two Houses, broke up the Session, after which nothing more was heard of the matter. The case is given in detail in the law reports of the period, and in all works treating on the law of Parliamentary elections. The real objection to Ashby's vote has never transpired; in the various accounts respecting him he has been described as a cobbler, a gentleman, a hostler, and a victualler; the secret was that he was going down in the world, and probably would eventually become chargeable to the parish; his being acknowledged as a voter would have established Aylesbury as his place of settlement, and was therefore to be avoided.

ASKEW, EGEON, A.M., was rector of Great Hampden, being instituted in 1608. Browne Willis says "he was a famous man." Anthony à Wood also describes him as "well read in the Fathers, Commentators, and Schoolmen, as any man of his age in the University." He was a native of Lancashire and a student at Oxford; chaplain of Queen's College; A.B. and M.A. He became a noted preacher. After leaving Great Hampden he went to Greenwich. He was author of "Sermons on Brotherly Reconcilement;" also an "Apology for the use of the Fathers and Secular Learning in Sermons." A. à Wood further remarks that "in these books is shown much reading in ancient authors of the Church, and indeed beyond his age."

ASTON, RICHARD, was descended from an ancient Cheshire family. As a barrister, he was so successful in his practice that he soon attained the rank of King's Counsel, and, in 1761, was advanced to the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. On the death of Sir Thomas Denison, in 1765, he was transferred to the English Court of Queen's Bench, being at the same time knighted. On the sudden death of Lord Chancellor Yorke, in 1770, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal. As his second wife, he married Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Rowland, a physician, of Aylesbury; she was widow of Sir David Williams, Bart. Aston died in 1778, but left no issue.

ATTERBURY, LEWIS.—He was father of the celebrated Dr. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester; was born in 1631; was son of Francis Atterbury, rector of Middleton, Northamptonshire. Lewis entered at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1647, took B.A. in 1649, and was created M.A. by a dispensation from Oliver Cromwell, the Chancellor,

in 1651. He was one of those who submitted to the authority of the visitors appointed by the Parliament. He became Rector of Great Resington, in Gloucestershire, in 1654; was admitted, in 1657, Rector of Milton Keynes. In 1660, he was chaplain to Henry Duke of Gloucester, and in the same year was made D.D. Returning from London, in 1693, where he had been called upon some law-suit, he was unfortunately drowned in a pond, very near his own house.

ATTERBURY, LEWIS, son of the preceding, and the elder brother of Dr. Atterbury, the bishop, was born at Caldecot, near Newport Pagnell, in 1656; was educated at Westminster School, under Dr. Busby, and thence entered Christ Church, Oxford. In 1687, he accumulated the degrees of Batchelor and D.C.L. Residing at Highgate, he observed the difficulties the poor underwent for want of a good physician and apothecary, he therefore set himself to the study of physic, and, after acquiring considerable skill, he practised it amongst his poor neighbours, gratis. He published two volumes of sermons and other miscellaneous works, which he left to the libraries of Newport and Bedford, and his pamphlets to Christ Church, Oxford. He charged his estate with an annual payment of £10 to a schoolmistress to instruct girls at Newport Pagnell. He died at Bath in 1731.

ATTERBURY, FRANCIS, an eminent divine, was born at Milton Keynes, near Newport Pagnell (of which place his father was rector), in the year 1662. He was first educated at Westminster School, whence he was chosen a student of Christ Church, Oxford. While he was at the University he made great progress in the study of literature, and translated into Latin the celebrated poem of Dryden, called Absolom and Achithophel, which gained him great reputation. He also distinguished himself as a controversial writer, by entering the lists against the Papists, in defence of the character of Luther and others of the reformers. He remained in the University till he had taken his last degrees. Dr. Atterbury removed to London, where his fine appearance and elegant manner of preaching soon procured him many admirers; he was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary, and obtained several valuable benefices. He also became distinguished for his adherence to the High Church school, and in preaching, as lecturer at St. Bride's, a sermon before the Lord Mayor, on these words of St. Paul, "Charity shall cover a multitude of sins," he utterly mistook the meaning of the Apostle, for which he was severely chastised by Dr. Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester. During the whole reign of Queen Anne he was in high favour with that Princess, as well as all the Tory party, and, after having obtained a variety of preferments, he was appointed to succeed Dr. Sprat, the Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster. Had the Queen lived, he would have been promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, but the arrival of George I. disconcerted all his ambitious hopes; and when he attended at the coronation of that Prince, as Dean of Westminster, he presented the regalia, which the King refused to accept from him, treating him at the same time with particular

marks of disdain. This so incensed Atterbury, that he opposed every bill brought into the Upper House by the Ministry, and even proceeded so far as to suspend the curate of Gravesend, because he had suffered the chaplain of a Dutch regiment to preach one Sunday morning to the soldiers in the Church. This conduct of the Bishop at last hurried him into such extravagencies as brought about the ruin of both himself and his family. In 1723 he engaged in a plot to overturn the Government, for which counsellor Layer was hanged and quartered; but the King advised that the Bishop, as a Protestant and a scholar, should be proceeded against in a more mild and humane manner. For this purpose he was committed to the Tower, and a bill was brought into the House of Commons, and passed without much opposition, to inflict certain pains and penalties upon him; but when it was brought to the Upper House it met with great opposition, and was at last carried only by a small majority. By this Act he was for ever banished from England, and no person allowed to correspond with him, without an order from the Secretary of State, except his daughter and son-in-law. He retired to France, where he lived mostly at Montpelier, till 1731, when he died; his body was brought over to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey. However the world may be divided about his moral and political character, it is universally agreed that he was a man of uncommon learning and abilities, perfectly skilled in polite literature and a fine writer.

ATWATER, WILLIAM.—He had been a Fellow of Eton, and was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln; he succeeded Bishop Smith, the founder of Brazenose College, Oxford. Bishop Atwater resided at the Old Manor House, at Wooburn, then the palace of the Bishops of Lincoln, in which Diocese Bucks was at that period included; he died there in the year 1520.

AUBREY, or AWBREY, WILLIAM, LL.D., was eldest son of Thomas Aubrey, of Boarstall; he was highly distinguished by his learning, abilities, and the numerous important posts he filled. He married a daughter of John Williams, a Welsh connection; by this alliance an estate and mansion were acquired at Llanthrithydd, Wales. He died in 1595, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where his monument still exists, having a long Latin inscription.

AUBREY, SIR JOHN, of Boarstall, was a descendant from William Aubrey; he was the sixth baronet of the family, a baronetcy having been conferred on a John Aubrey in 1660; he was educated at Westminster School, and afterwards admitted a gentleman-commoner of Christ Church, Oxford; he was LL.D. and D.C.L. On his return from a tour through Europe, he entered Parliament, and, at the commencement of Mr. Pitt's Administration, announced himself a zealous supporter of his measures, but in the debates which ensued respecting the Regency, during the illness of King George III., he seceded from his political leader, and subsequently voted almost constantly in opposition to the Ministry. He was not a frequent speaker, but possessed a sound

judgment and considerable penetration, intermixed, however, with inflexibility of temper approaching to obstinacy. In the domestic relations of life, and the incorruptible integrity of magisterial duties, he set an excellent example; he was a good landlord, a zealous friend, and a gentleman of highly polished manners. After representing Aylesbury in one Parliament, he was returned, in 1780, for Wallingford, and, in 1784, as one of the knights of the shire of Bucks. He succeeded his father, Sir Thomas Aubrey, the fifth baronet, in 1786; he married, first, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir James Colebroke, by whom he had issue one son, who was poisoned by misadventure when an infant; secondly, Catherine, daughter of G. R. Carter, Esq., of Chilton. Sir John was appointed by his Majesty, in July, 1782, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and, in 1783, one of the Lords of the Treasury, which last office he resigned in 1789. At the time of his death he was member for the Borough of Horsham; he was the father or senior member of the House of Commons, and had possessed a seat in the House for thirteen Parliaments, being first returned in the year 1769; he was on the popular side in the question of the Middlesex election, and voted in the minority of 123, in the dispute between Wilkes and Luttrell. Some of his estates passed to Elizabeth Sophia, wife of Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq., and her issue. In his will, Sir John left £2,200 (less a small sum to keep his family monuments in Boarstall Church in repair), towards the support of a National School which had been established at Brill in accordance with the wishes of his late wife; he also re-built Boarstall Church in 1818. He died in 1826, at the advanced age of 86 years.

AUBREY, THOMAS.—He was the second son of Sir Thomas Aubrey, the 5th Baronet; was a colonel in the army, and served with great credit through the whole of the first American war. After his return, he represented the borough of Wallingford in Parliament. He died in 1814, leaving a daughter, Sophia Elizabeth, who married Charles Spencer Ricketts, Esq. Richard, a third son of the 5th Baronet, was a Lieut.-Colonel in the Glamorganshire Militia; he died in 1808; he was father of Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart., of Oving House; also of Julia Frances, wife of William Ralph Cartwright, of Aynho, Esq., formerly M.P. for Northamptonshire.

AUBREY, SIR THOMAS, Bart., was the eldest nephew of Sir John Aubrey, Bart., and succeeded to the title and a portion of his estates; he resided for many years at Oving House, and served the office of High Sheriff of Bucks in the year 1815; he was for some years Chairman of the Bucks Quarter Sessions, at Aylesbury, and a very active Justice of the Peace. He was the 7th Baronet; was of St. John's College, Cambridge; A.B. 1803, A.M. 1809, and Lord of the Manor of Boarstall and Brill. He married Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Wright, of London. She was niece of the Rev. Robert Verney, Rector of Middle Claydon, and died without issue in 1817. Sir Thomas died at Oving, in 1856, aged 75 years, when the baronetcy became extinct. Vincent, Windsor Herald in the time of Elizabeth, compiled a pedigree of the family of Aubrey,

which he commences thus:—"Saint Aubrey, of the blood royal of France, came into England with William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066, as the Chronicles of All Souls' College testify, which are there to be seen tied to a chain of iron." The name of Aubrey is met with in Bucks as early as the year 1135, when Aubrey de Vere, of Bolebeck Castle, served the office of High Sheriff of the county.

AVENEL WILLIAM.—He held the Manor of Adstock from the Crown. A former possessor of that Manor was a son of William Peverel, who had succeeded to the immense estates of his father in Buckinghamshire; he had been implicated in the crime of poisoning Ranulf, Earl of Chester, in the reign of King Stephen, and fled from England. Henry II. thereupon seized his lands and bestowed them on Avenel. The Manor of Adstock passed to Richard de Vernon, and thence to the Bassets, in 1239.

AYOT, or AYETE, JOHN.—He was one of the representatives of High Wycombe in the reign of Edward III.; was Lord of Shalston, in the Buckingham Hundred, which estate passed in marriage with his daughter and heiress to William Purefoy, of Shalstone, and thence by marriage to the Purefoy Jervoise family.

B.

Backwell — Backhouse — Bacon — Badlesmere — Baldwin — Baring — Barker — Beckley—Barry—Barrow—Barton — Barons— Bassett — Bate — Bates — Batty— Baxter—Beaconsfield (Earl of) Beckley — Bedford—Beke—Benet—Benson—Bent— Bentham—Bentinck—Bernard—Berri—Bertie — Bidun — Bigg — Billing — Birch— Blount—Bokyngham—Bolebec—Boleyn—Bonner—Bonnycastle—Borelase—Bosco— Bossu — Boston — Boteler—Bottelourt—Bourchier — Bradshaw — Bray — Braose— Bredon—Brett—Briant—Briarwood—Bridgewater— Brindley — Brocas — Brokle— Brooks—Browne—Brownlow—Brudenell—Brunel—Bryant—Buckingham—Brydges —Bucionites—Buckingham (Dukes of)—Buckinghamshire (Earls of)—Bulstrode— Bull—Burgwash—Burroughs—Burke—Burnet—Busby—Butler—Burnel.

BACKWELL, EDWARD.—He was an Alderman of the Ward of Bishopsgate, London, to which office he was elected in 1657; very little is related of him in his civic capacity. His place of business was in Cornhill, and was known as the Unicorn. He was a banker of great ability, industry, and very extensive credit; he was also a goldsmith. Shortly after the Restoration a charge was made against him of defrauding or concealing vast sums from his Majesty, but the accusation was probably false. Pepys, in his diary, makes reference to Alderman Backwell, and must have been in frequent communication with him. Backwell was much mixed up with Government loans and money transactions with the King. In 1664, he was a tenant of Creslow, in Whitchurch, and a tolerably successful farmer. His fat stock was sold by weight, and was apparently slain by him before sale, as he accounts for tallow, hides, skins, tongues, offal, &c. In his sales he received, for five cows, one bull, one coach-horse, two ewes, and four sheep skins, £42 0s. 10d., and he purchased at Banbury 113 oxen for £690, 10 oxen for £80, and seven oxen for £70. He had considerable landed property in Bucks; amongst others "A fair Manor House, at Whitchurch, with two lodges in the forecourt, a maulthouse, barns, outhouses, garden, and orchard, with a close, walled, known as Kempson," also the Royalty and copyhold rents, services, heriots, with other usual profits worth £40 per annum. Backwell, as a banker, had his troubles; in 1667, there was a run on him which caused much annoyance. In 1672, the King, being in great want of money, closed the Exchequer, whereby the goldsmiths or bankers lost their deposits to the amount of £1,328,526. Of this sum Backwell had deposited there as much as £295,994 16s. 6d.,

which he lost. In lieu of payment some years after (1677), the King granted him an annuity of £17,759 13s. 8d. The original bond for the payment of this money to the goldsmiths, bearing Charles II.'s autograph, is in the possession of Charles T. Praed, Esq., banker, a descendant of the Backwells. This loss by the Exchequer fraud was a great blow to Backwell, and nearly ruined him; indeed it led to embarrassment and to stoppage of payment. He held several appointments under the Crown up to 1676, when he retired to Holland; he died there in 1679; he was buried at Tyringham.

BACKWELL, JOHN, was returned as one of the representatives of Wendover in the Parliaments of 1690, 1695, and 1698. At this last date his return was petitioned against, and the House of Commons resolved that he was not duly elected; he was, however, again returned for Wendover in 1700. He is described as son of Edward Backwell, Alderman of London; he married Elizabeth, sole daughter of Sir William Tyringham, Knt., of Tyringham, by whom he had a large family; he died in 1708, and was buried at Tyringham.

BACKWELL, BARNABAS.—He resided at Tyringham, and was M.P. for Bishop's Castle. In 1748, he purchased the Manor of Broughton, near Newport Pagnell, for the sum of £21,000; he was succeeded by his son William Backwell, in 1754, who was again succeded by his son, Tyringham Backwell, who died a batchelor, and the estate descended to Elizabeth Backwell, his sister, who married William Praed, Esq.; she inherited the manor. The Manor of Caldecot, a hamlet of Newport Pagnell, was, in 1798, purchased of the family of Adkins by William Backwell, a banker in London; he bequeathed it, in 1769, to William Harwood, who assumed the name of Backwell.

BACKHOUSE, CAPTAIN THOMAS, a retired Indian officer, dwelling at Great Missenden; he vowed he would have nought to do with church or churchyard, but lie, with his good sword by his side, in his own wood on the hill, and there defy all the assaults of the evil spirits in existence. To this end he built a tomb in a thick fir plantation, upon a hill near his residence, in the shape of a dwarf pyramid. It was constructed of flints, strengthened with brickwork, and measured eleven feet square at the base. The walls, perpendicular to a height of four or five feet, then tapered pyramidically, and terminated in a flat kerb three feet square. This specimen of amateur architecture was provided with two Gothic windows, one in the northern and one in the southern wall, each side of the structure being well covered with ivy. The Captain died in 1800, and was sepulchred according to his desire, with his trusty weapon by his side, and his coffin placed upright in a niche in the western wall and then bricked up. Here the old soldier was allowed to rest for a few years, until, in 1807, one of his sons came home; when he, having no sympathy for his sire's fancy for isolation, removed Backhouse's coffin to the parish churchyard and deprived Great Missenden of the haunted tomb on the hill.

BACON, ANTHONY.—Upon the expulsion of John Wilkes from the House of Commons as member for Aylesbury, a new writ was ordered, and Mr. Anthony Bacon was returned to fill the vacancy. Mr. Bacon was a man of much activity, energy, and enterprise, and, obtaining a long lease of an extensive tract of iron and coal country near Merthyr Tydvil, he entered into large contracts with the Government for supplying the arsenals. He was the originator of one of the most striking instances of modern creation of manufacturing enterprise. Merthyr Tydvil is situated in a wild part of Glamorganshire, barren of everything except subterranean wealth; it was known at distant times as a place for smelting iron ore, but the operations were never carried on to any great extent, and the place remained an inconsiderable village until about the middle of the last century. Mr. Bacon erected extensive works in different parts of his property, which rapidly diffused industry and attracted population. After acquiring an immense fortune, he disposed of the tract in separate leases to various parties. Mr. Bacon contested Great Marlow at the General Election of 1802, but was unsuccessful. In 1835, Colonel Thomas Peers Williams, of Temple House, Great Marlow, married Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. Bacon, who at that time resided at Benham Park, Berks.

BADLESMERE, BARTHOLOMEW, was possessed of the Manor of Hambleden. He was very high in the favour of Edward II., through whom he was appointed Governor of Leeds Castle; he was also Steward of the King's Household, and K.B. He became so puffed up with ambition, that, forgetting his allegiance, he joined the Earl of Lancaster and other discontented Barons in rebellion. He closed Leeds Castle and refused to admit the Queen, who applied for lodgings there. The King, being chagrined at such conduct, gave orders for besieging the Castle, when those within, finding no hope of relief, yielded up possession. Badlesmere had left the place previously, but Lady Badlesmere and her sons were taken prisoners and sent to the Tower of London. The Castellan who refused admittance to the Queen was hanged, and all the contents of the Castle forfeited to the King. Badlesmere was taken prisoner in Yorkshire, was sent to Canterbury, where he went through the form of a trial, was convicted of high treason, and executed at the gallows, his head being set on a pole in Bar-gate in Canterbury. On the accession of Edward III., in 1326, the King, taking compassion on the widow and children of Badlesmere, liberated them from the Tower and restored the greater part of their inheritance, and the family regained possession of Hambleden, Preston, and Turville. The accounts of the confiscation and resumption of the estates are somewhat confused.

BALDWIN, JOHN.—That the name of Baldwin, in various orthographical forms, was prevalent in the County of Buckingham from a very early period, and especially in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, is evident from its appearance in ancient records. The earliest Baldwin will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the records of which commence

in 1383, is that of John Baldewin, which was dated 1469. He evidently died childless, as he bequeathed all his lands in Bucks to his brother. He, amongst other properties, owned a manor in Aylesbury. This John Baldwin was a member of Gray's Inn, and held the office of Common Serjeant of London; was of the Aston Clinton family of Baldwins, and was buried in Grey Friars, London. In 1552-3, a Richard Baldwin is described as of Donrigge, or Dundridge, in Aston Clinton; the line of the family continued through a Sylvester Baldwin, of Cholesbury. A Henry succeeded, then Edward, who was a barrister, a justice of the peace, and of the Quorum in the county of Bucks; he is described as of Wilton's, in Beaconsfield. Richard, son of Edward, was born and buried at Beaconsfield; he was followed by Robert Monteth Baldwin, who sold Dundridge and other family lands, and the name of Baldwin ceased to be connected with Bucks, after an ownership of 170 years and a previous tenancy of Dundridge, making up a period of two centuries. It was left for the younger branches of the Dundridge line to perpetuate their race in America, while the elder branch, which remained in England, faded out entirely in about a hundred years after the emigration of the juniors.

BALDWIN, SIR JOHN, Lord Chief Justice.—He was son of William Baldwin and Agnes, daughter of William Dormer, Esq., of West Wycombe, the ancestor of Lord Dormer. At the Inner Temple, where he studied the law, he attained so high a reputation that he received the uncommon distinction of being thrice appointed reader. The last occasion, in the autumn of 1531, was on account of having been called upon to take the degree of the Coif, which he accordingly assumed in the following November, when he was immediately constituted one of the King's Serjeants. In 1530, he held the office of treasurer of his Inn. He probably practised in the Court of Chancery, as he was one of the persons assigned, in 1529, to aid Cardinal Wolsey in hearing causes there. He and Serjeant Willoughby were knighted in 1534, being the first serjeants who ever submitted to receive that honour. In 1535, he was elevated to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas. Within a few weeks he was called upon to act as a Commissioner on the trials of Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher, in which, however, he does not appear to have taken any active part. He continued Chief Justice for ten years, resigning after Trinity term, 1545, the date of the last fine levied before him being November 6th. Notwithstanding his early promise he does not seem to have been much esteemed as a judge. He differed frequently from, and was thought little of by, Chief Justice Dyer, who on one occasion says in his Reports—" But Baldwin was of a contrary opinion, though neither I, nor any one else, I believe, understood his refutation." He was Lord of the Manor of Aylesbury. In the last year of his life he obtained some valuable grants from the King, with whom he was in high favour. All his property, for want of male heirs, was divided amongst his daughters, one of whom, Catherine, was married to Robert Pakington, M.P. for London, who was ancestor of the baronets of that name, of Aylesbury. Sir John Baldwin built, or re-embellished, the original Market

House or Town Hall in Aylesbury, which was pulled down about the year 1802. By his influence the County Assizes were at one period wholly held at Aylesbury. He died in 1545.

BARING, SIR FRANCIS.—He represented Wycombe in the Parliament of 1784, on the resignation of Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.G., and also in 1802, in conjunction with Sir John Dashwood. He was a director of the East India Company, and being a staunch supporter of Pitt was created a baronet by that minister in 1793; he took an active part in the discussion relative to the Bank Restriction Act of 1797. He died in 1810, at the age of 74; he was considered one of the strongest links in Mr. Pitt's monied aristocracy. The firm of Baring Brothers was founded by a John Baring in a small business at Exeter in the first half of the eighteenth century. Two of his sons, Francis and John, established the house in London in 1770. Thomas Baring, Esq., son of Sir Francis, represented Wycombe in the Parliament of 1806, and up to 1832, as Sir Thomas Baring, he having succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father. He appears to have taken no active part in the business of the firm, being chiefly remarkable as an admirer and encourager of art. His magnificent collection of paintings was dispersed by public sale, after his death in April, 1848.

BARKER, CHRISTOPHER.—He was a resident at Datchet, and was the Queen's printer. On the north side of the chancel of Datchet Church is a mural monument, showing that he died in November, 1599, aged 70 years. Christopher and Robert Barker had premises in Paternoster Row at the sign of the "Tyger's Head," also a shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, known as the Grasshopper. Queen Elizabeth granted to Christopher Barker and his son, Robert, a patent, which expresses itself to have been given in consideration of the father's great improvement in the art of printing. King James, in the first year of his reign, granted the same patent to Christopher, son of the said Robert. Robert Barker, of South Lee, or Southley, in Bucks, had a special license granted to him for printing all the statutes during his life. James I. further granted him, upon a consideration, the Manor of Upton, for twenty-two years. Barker had paid £3,500 for amendments and corrections in the translation of the Bible, therefore his heirs had the right of printing it. This great family had their changes in fortune, as this same Robert was in prison above ten years; it appears from a certificate that he died in the King's Bench in 1645. The business passed into the hands of trustees and the patent was subsequently assigned to several successors. "After enquiring," says Chalmers in his "Life of Rudiaman," "in various countries, for the origin of newspapers, I had the satisfaction to find what I sought for, in England; it may gratify our national pride to be told that mankind are indebted to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, for the first newspaper; the epoch of the Spanish Armada is also the epoch of a genuine newspaper in the British Museum; there are several newspapers which had been printed while the Spanish Fleet was in the

English Channel, during the year 1588. It was a wise policy to prevent, during the moment of general anxiety, the danger of false reports, by publishing real information; and the earliest newspaper is entitled, 'The English Mercurie,' which, by authority, was imprinted at London, by Christopher Barker, Her Highness's Printer, 1558." Unfortunately for Chalmers's statement, the three sheets which used to be shown in the British Museum, purporting to be numbers of a newspaper published in 1558, called the "English Mercurie" (Nos. 50, 51, and 54), containing particulars of the Spanish Armada, proved to be forgeries. The public faith remained firm as to their genuineness up to 1839, but it was then overthrown. The late Mr. Thomas Watts, of the British Museum, a most admirable bibliographer and expert, destroyed the illusion. From the literary style, the spelling, the blunders in fact and in date, and the corrections, Mr. Watts came to the conclusion that the so-called English Mercurie was printed in the latter half of the last century, about 1766. They are clumsy forgeries.

BARONS, WILLIAM.—He took the degree of Doctor of Laws at Oxford, became commissary of the Court of Canterbury, and, having entered into orders, received, in 1500, the living of Beaconsfield. He was appointed Master of the Rolls in 1502, and was one of the negotiators of the treaty between Prince Henry and Catherine of Arragon. He succeeded Bishop Warham as Bishop of London in 1504, but did not obtain the restitution of the temporalities for some time. He resigned his judicial office in 1505, and died very shortly after; he was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

BAROWE, THOMAS, was appointed Master of the Rolls, in 1483.—Foss, in his "Judges of England," describes him as rector of Olney. In 1485 he was made Keeper of the Great Seal, and it was in his custody at the time of Richard's death on the field of Bosworth, in the same year. His possession of the Mastership of the Rolls was looked upon as an intrusion, and he was deprived of it. He was selected as one of the Masters in Chancery, which he held up to 1497, after which date his name no more occurs.

BARROW, WILLIAM, LL.D., rector of Sherrington, near Newport Pagnell, was, in 1418, consecrated Bishop of Bangor, and, in 1423, translated to the See of Carlisle. He had been Canon of Lincoln and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He died in 1429, at Rose Castle, and was buried in his own Cathedral; he contributed to the building of the Church at Sherrington, and bequeathed his lands and tenements there to his kinsman, Hugh Barrow.

BARTON, THE REV. JOHN, was a Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Vicar of Aylesbury. Being one of the Commissioners and Visitors appointed to purify the Church in the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, he was returned amongst scandalous ministers, and voted to be expelled the Church. On the 8th of July, 1642, an information in writing having been given to the House of Commons that Mr. Barton had spoken against the Parliament, he was sent for as a delinquent, in custody of the Sergeant

at Arms, and, not denying the words, was committed to the Gatehouse. At length, being driven from the Vicarage, he was taken into the house of Mr. Grenville, at Wotton, in the capacity of Chaplain, and. in 1651, was made perpetual curate of Wotton; but he afterwards returned to Aylesbury. He died in 1664-5.

BASSET, ALAN, was the third son of Thomas Basset, of Hedendon, or Headington, Oxon. Under Kings Richard and John, he was a frequent partaker of royal bounties. In the reign of the latter he had, amongst other grants, one of the Manors of Wycombe. That he was a personal favourite of King John may be inferred from a present he received from him of a vessel of the best wine. He attended the King at Runnymede, and was a faithful adherent to his Majesty's fortunes till his death. On the accession of Henry III., he was equally favoured and equally employed; he acted as justiciary at Westminster, was subsequently sent on a mission to France, and was one of those appointed to meet the King of Jerusalem on his landing in Kent. Three of his sons were successively in possession of his honours and estate—Gilbert, Fulk, who was raised to the Bishopric of London, and Philip, who is the subject of the next notice. Alan died in 1237. He was succeeded by his eldest son Gilbert, who married Isabel, daughter of William, Earl of Ferrars. In the autumn of 1241, whilst hunting, his horse fell over the trunk of a tree lying in the way, and threw him to the ground with such violence that he died from his injuries in a few days. His only son and heir dying a short time after, he was succeeded by his next brother, Fulk, provost of Beverley. His election to the see of London took place in 1241, but being opposed by the King he was not consecrated till 1244.

BASSET, PHILIP, was the third son of Alan Basset, and succeeded to the barony of Wycombe in 1259. In 1233, he joined the insurrection of Richard, Earl of Pembroke, but returned to his allegiance in the following year, and from that time was high in his sovereign's favour. In 1242, he was appointed one of the commanders of the knights who were sent to the King in Poitou. Besides being called upon to attend the King in his wars in France and in Wales, he was, in the 29th of Henry III., one of the ambassadors sent to the Council of Lyons to complain of the Papal exactions in England, and in the 44th and 45th of Henry III. he was constituted governor of the castles of Oxford, Bristol, Corff, and Shireburn, with the shrievalties of the counties in which they are situate, and of Berkshire. When the King, in 1261, openly resisted the control under which the barons had placed him since the Parliament in Oxford in 1258, he appointed Philip Basset Chief Justiciary of England. He adhered firmly to the King, and in the outbreak of the London citizens, led by Hugh le Despencer, at the beginning of 1264, his house and possessions in London fell a sacrifice to their fury. In the following March, he greatly assisted the King in taking Northampton; and at the battle of Lewes, valiantly fighting near the royal person, he continued the contest until he fell through loss of blood, when he shared the fate of his sovereign, and was taken prisoner.

He was placed in Dover Castle, under the custody of Simon de Montfort, younger son of the Earl of Leicester, but how long he remained in durance does not appear. After the triumph of the Royalists at the battle of Evesham in 1265, there is nothing to show that Basset was replaced in his office of Chief Justiciary, although there is ample evidence to prove that he continued to enjoy the King's favour, and to hold a high place in his counsels. He died about the end of October, 1271, the 56th of Henry III. He married Hawisa, daughter of John de Grey, of Eton, a sub-manor of Duston, in the county of Northampton, and left an heiress, Alicia, Lady Bassett, who married in 1260, Hugh le Despencer, Justiciary of England, and son of Galfrid Despencer, the reputed founder of "De Fontibus," of Little Marlow.

BATES, JOHN.—He was a paper manufacturer at Wycombe Marsh, and did much by his efforts to improve the manufacture of that article. A valuable acquisition was made by an ingenious discovery of his by which he could produce paper equal to that of French manufacture for receiving impressions in mezzotinto and other engraved plates. In 1787, he was adjudged the gold medal by the Society of Arts and Sciences in London for his discovery.

BATE, Dr. GEORGE, an eminent physician, was born at Maid's Morton, anno 1608. He was licensed in the year 1629, and practised chiefly at Oxford, among the Puritans. In 1637, he took the degree of doctor of medicine, and became so eminent that when King Charles I. kept his Court at Oxford, he was his principal physician. When the King's affairs declined Dr. Bate went to London, and accommodated himself so well to the times that he became physician to the Charter House, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and principal physician to Oliver Cromwell. On the Restoration, he got again into favour with the Royalists, and was made principal physician to Charles II., and fellow of the Royal Society. This was owing to a report, raised on purpose by his friends, that he had given the Protector a dose that hastened his death. He was author of a Latin history of the Civil War and several medical publications, and was a very learned and distinguished writer. Anthony à Wood states that after his removal to London he published many excellent works. He died at his house in Hatton Garden, London, in 1669, and was buried at Kingston-on-Thames.

BATES, Dr. BENJAMIN.—He studied medicine at Edinburgh, became M.D., and about 1758 settled at Aylesbury as a physician. He soon obtained an extensive practice; his polished manners and agreeable vivacity contributed, with his scientific attainments, to render him a general favourite amongst all classes. He married, first, Lydia Catharine, daughter of John Vanhattem, Esq., of Dinton, and sister of Sir John Vanhattem, Knt.; secondly, in 1771, Miss Miles, of Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, by whom he had one daughter, who survived him. In 1781, Dr. Bates made an engagement to attend Lord le Despencer as his physician, when that nobleman was about to travel on the Continent for the benefit of his health, and having quitted his professional practice

at Aylesbury he was disappointed, not only of any advantages which he might have expected from Lord le Despencer's patronage, but, by his Lordship's death, also of a considerable annuity, which was to have been settled on him for his services. Being in easy circumstances he visited Rome with his daughter, in company with John Flaxman, R.A., the sculptor. There he enjoyed ample opportunities of correcting and improving his knowledge of the fine arts, to which he had long devoted great attention and had liberally patronised. Dr. Bates was the last survivor of that Society called the Monks of La Trappe, of Medmenham, and, in derision, "The Hell Fire Club." The Doctor repeatedly declared that, excepting the excesses to which the convivialities of the table may be supposed to have sometimes elevated such men as John Wilkes, Charles Churchill, Whitehead, and Bob Lloyd, together with Lord Melcombe Regis, Sir William Stanhope, K.B., Mr. Lovibond, and Mr. Richard Hopkins, its principal members, that association was unjustly stigmatized by some of the scandalous and sarcastic publications of its contemporaries; this testimony is the more valuable, as delivered by a gentleman of unimpeachable honour and veracity, as Dr. Bates was. He died at Little Missenden in 1828, aged 98 years.

BATTY, or BATTIE, Dr.—He resided at Court Garden, Marlow, which property he purchased of the Earl of Uxbridge; he was son of the Rev. E. Batty, of Eton College, and was born in 1704; in 1722, he was sent to King's College, Cambridge, where he was A.B., in 1726, A.M. in 1730, and M.D. in 1737. He commenced practice as a physician at Cambridge in 1729, but subsequently removed to Uxbridge, and eventually to London. In 1750, he was one of the censors of the College of Physicians, consequently he stood high in the profession. In 1763, he gave evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons on the state of private madhouses, and was mentioned in terms highly creditable to his professional character in their reports. He was the author of several valuable medical works; he died in the year 1776, in the 75th year of his age, and by his will left several donations to charitable objects.

BAXTER, RICHARD, an eminent Nonconformist divine, and most voluminous writer. Foremost among his most popular works is the "Saint's Everlasting Rest." In 1685 he was tried before the brutal Judge Jefferies, grossly insulted by him, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment; but the punishment was shortly after remitted by the King. He for some time resided at Great Hampden, under the protection and hospitality of Mr. Richard Hampden; he made his home there during the plague of 1665. He died in 1691.

BEACONSFIELD, EARL OF.—Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, Viscount Hughenden, K.G., &c., was the eldest son of Isaac Disraeli, Esq., of Bradenham House, the well-known author of "Curiosities of Literature" and other works. Benjamin was born in the year 1804, at his father's then residence in London; he was reared in seclusion, and his education was conducted at home. We have it on his own state-

ment that what most attracted his musing even as a boy were the elements of political parties. But Mr. Disraeli's first attack upon public attention was made through the medium of literature. He was very young when family circumstances rendered it necessary that he should leave his father's house, and he was accordingly placed in an attorney's office. Here at the age of twenty-one he began to write, and his first efforts were produced in obedience to the natural bent of his mind. They appeared in a daily paper which was not blessed with a very long life, and which now owes its remembrance solely to the fact that Mr. Disraeli once contributed to its columns. Two years later, the young political writer published his first novel, "Vivian Grey," and he awoke to find himself, if not famous, at least on the road to fame. The book was read and talked about, and the author was the object of a good deal of favourable and unfavourable criticism. It is but a jejune performance, however, and Mr. Disraeli himself attempted to suppress it. He travelled, and made his return to England from the East whilst the battle for Parliamentary reform still raged. A sketch of his personal appearance at this period is given by Mr. Jeaffreson in his "Novels and Novelists":—"His ringlets of silken black hair, his flashing eyes, his effeminate and lisping voice, his coat of black velvet, lined with white satin, his white kid gloves, with his wrists surrounded by a long hanging fringe of black silk, and his ivory cane, of which the handle, inlaid with gold, was relieved with more black silk in the shape of a tassel. Everyone laughed at him for being affected, but the women declared that he was an affectation of the best style, and they felt his personal vanity was a flattering homage to their most notorious weakness. Such was the perfumed boy-exquisite who forced his way into the saloons of peeresses. Men held him in light esteem; but observant women, who as a rule are more discerning judges of young men themselves, prophesied that he would live to be a great man."

In 1832, Mr. Disraeli contested Wycombe as the Radical Candidate in opposition to Colonel Grey, who represented the Whig party. In his address, the Whigs and Whiggery were thoroughly and unsparingly denounced. This furious attack, it is said, was consequent on Disraeli having been keenly snubbed by Lord Melbourne, the then Premier, to whom he had offered his services. A triumphal entry into Wycombe was formed, and the candidate mounted the top of the porch of the Red Lion Hotel, where, in addition to his Radical patrons, he was surrounded by some of the supporters of the Tory or Chandos party. The speech he made abounded in invectives and impudent attacks on the Whigs, both general and local; he characterised them as an extortionate, oppressive, and avaricious party, trampling on the rights of the people," as "That rapacious, tyrannical, and incapable faction, who, having knavishly obtained power by false pretences, sillily suppose that they will be permitted to retain it by half measures."

In a subseqnent address to the electors, Mr. Disraeli said—"I am prepared to support that ballot which will preserve us from that unprincipled system of terrorism with which it would seem we are threatened in this town. I am desirous of recurring to those old English and Triennial Parliaments of which the Whigs originally

deprived us, and, by repealing the taxes upon knowledge, I would throw the education of the people into the hands of the philosophic student, instead of the ignorant adventurer." At the period of this election, Mr. Disraeli held credentials from Joseph Hume, Daniel O'Connell, Sir Francis Burdett, and several other leading Liberals, with all of whom he very soon disagreed. This election was under the old Corporation, and the voting was restricted to the members of that body. Colonel Grey was proposed and seconded by Wheeler and Rumsey, and Mr. Disraeli by Sprowster and King. The election took place in June, 1832, the result being 23 votes recorded for Grey and 11 for Disraeli. Colonel Grey, at the close of the poll, was chaired round the town, accompanied by bands of music and under much excitement. Mr. Disraeli consoled himself by making an angry speech to the populace.

In December, 1832, another general election took place. Mr. Disraeli, nothing daunted by his former defeat, again announced himself as a candidate for Wycombe. This election was consequent on the downfall of Lord Melbourne's first administration. Now Mr. Disraeli advocated the repeal of the malt tax and the window duty, and waxed eloquent against clerical pluralities, and he strongly objected to that portion of ecclesiastical endowments which proceeded from the imposition of Church rates. At this election he was again unsuccessful, the Hon. Robert Smith and Colonel Grey being returned.

At this period, Mr. Disraeli's Liberal opinions were plainly expressed. In December, 1834, at a meeting of the electors of Wycombe, he spoke for an hour, and in the course of his address said—"Twelve months must not pass over without the very name of tithes in that country (Ireland) being abolished for ever; nor do I deem it less urgent that the Protestant Establishment of that country should be at once proportionafe to the population which it serves." Referring to the Church of England, he remarked—"As for the question of the Church Rate, it is impossible that we can endure that every time one is levied a town should present the scene of a contested election. The rights of the Establishment must be respected, but for the sake of the Establishment itself that flagrant scandal must be removed."

Once more he attempted to obtain a seat in Parliament, this time contesting the Borough of Marylebone, and announcing himself in favour of triennial Parliaments and vote by ballot, measures which were at that time certainly features in the Radical programme. In 1835, two years after that Metropolitan attempt, he tried again. For his next effort he went to Taunton, and there avowed himself a Tory. But he was no more successful in this character than in the last, and his claims were again rejected. It was after the Taunton election that the violent quarrel between Disraeli and Daniel O'Connell took place. In the language of the fiercest denunciation, he singled out O'Connell as the special object of his attack, using towards him in unsparing profusion the epithets "incendiary," "traitor," "liar in action and word," &c. Shortly after, O'Connell

retorted. First paying a tribute of respect to the Jewish race generally, he concluded—"There were miscreants amongst them, however, also, and it certainly must have been from one of these that Disraeli descended. He possesses just the qualities of the impenitent thief who died on the cross, whose name, I thoroughly believe, must have been Disraeli. For aught I know, the present Disraeli is descended from him, and with the impression that he is, I now forgive the heir-at-law of the blasphemous thief who died upon the cross." Disraeli winced under this flagellation, and his rage induced him to challenge to a duel O'Connell's son, Morgan, knowing that O'Connell would accept no challenge, so remorseful was he from the period of shooting Colonel D'Esterre in a duel. The challenge became the subject of a magisterial enquiry, and Disraeli was bound over to keep the peace. After his passage of arms with O'Connell, he prudently retired for a time from the public eye, saving his appearance in the field of literature.

In 1837, Mr. Disraeli again came up in the fore-front of the electoral battle, at last won in the fight in which he had been so often defeated, and took his first seat in the House of Commons as the representative of Maidstone. The Maidstone election led to a circumstance of much greater moment to Mr. Disraeli than the election itself. His friend and Parliamentary colleague was a Mr. Lewis, who was in the last stage of mortal sickness at the period of the assembling of Parliament, and survived his election but a very short time. In 1839, Mr. Disraeli married his colleague's widow, who was the daughter of J. Viney Evans, Esq., an officer of the Royal Navy. This lady is understood to have brought Mr. Disraeli the enjoyment of a considerable fortune and the infinitely more valuable dowry of a large share of conjugal felicity.

His first speech in Parliament was, on several grounds, one of the most memorable events of his career. There is an indefinable something which must be possessed by every man whose first speech can be pleasing to the English House of Commons. Whatever that something may be, Mr. Disraeli was not its possessor. He had prepared a speech, and prepared it carefully—it was gorgeous, pompous, elaborate, epigrammatic ; but the House would not listen to it. The speaker was laughed down before his oration was half recited. This must have appeared a bitter failure indeed. There was something absolutely heroic in the alert defiance and cheerful audacity with which the young orator met the storm of disapproval. There was a very signal coolness and intrepidity about the opening statement of the sentences with which he answered the laughter of the House. "I have begun several times many things, and have often succeeded at last." In the next sentence cool intrepidity flashed into hot defiance. "I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." Those words were not without their weight upon the House, and it is probable that to many members the impromptu sentences revealed the man whom the laboured and high flown oration had rather obscured. There are few things more creditable to Mr. Disraeli than his reception of this defeat.

Conscious of the possession of no ordinary political talents and of the rarer gifts

which should accompany them, he had always believed in himself, and had never scrupled to proclaim his faith ostentatiously. He knew that he combined originality and versatility with absolute independence of thought and a contemptuous indifference to party tradition. He had now cast in his lot with the Conservatives, and those were the very qualities to enable a man to rally a beaten party upon new ground, and to fight a losing battle in face of the inevitable Liberal advance. But time was everything to him, and the precious time was slipping away fast. As yet he sat almost alone; he had few friends and no intimates. Ancient as it was, his race was against him—the country gentlemen would have been slow to admit to companionship a lineal descendant even of the Maccabees,—so were his dress and demeanour, the style of his speech, and even his somewhat eccentric literary reputation. More than that, he had already failed in the House, to the disappointment of the political chief who had expected great things of him. He felt, in short, that he was regarded askance as an unsuccessful adventurer. Had the leaders of his party been in the secret of his aspirations, they would have scoffed at them as the insane visions of an enthusiast. Believing in himself more firmly than ever, his strong common sense could only tend to discourage him on a nearer view of the difficulties before him. With time and patience he might win, no doubt; but who could say the time would be given him? Life is precarious; anxiety and disappointment tell terribly on a sanguine and ardent nature. A little of the material prosperity that seemed the common lot of the luckier men around him would make all the difference; for England then, more than now, insisted upon a high property qualification as a material guarantee for the virtue of her statesmen.

Some few months ago Mr. Ralph Disraeli published a small volume of what he called the "Home Letters" of his distinguished brother. They are letters written to his family from foreign lands, in 1830 and 1831, and are full of epigram, picturesque description, and conscious and unconscious self-portraiture. From this volume we find that Bulwer was his first social godfather, and here is Disraeli's description of a party at Bulwer's in 1832, where Disraeli was to meet a person who afterwards played a very important part in his life; and to those who knew Lady Beaconsfield in later years the passage will be not less curious than interesting:—"I was introduced 'by particular desire' to Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, a pretty little woman, a flirt, and a rattle; indeed, gifted with a volubility I should think unequalled, and of which I can convey no idea. She told me that she 'liked silent, melancholy men.' I answered that I had no doubt of it." The "flirt" and the "rattle" was destined to become his wife; and the "silent, melancholy man" she liked was Disraeli himself. "The time will come" were the words with which, as is well known, Disraeli four or five years later ended that famous maiden speech to which the House of Commons refused to listen. Of that speech, so often described by his biographers and critics, he himself gives an account which is among the most interesting things in this volume of letters, and which may well be quoted entire. It is an admirable example of that utter refusal to be daunted, that

unwillingness to know when he was beaten, which characterized him from the beginning of life till the end:—

"December 8, 1837.

"I made my maiden speech last night, rising very late after O'Connell, but at the request of my party and the full sanction of Sir Robert Peel. As I wish to give you an *exact* idea of what occurred, I state at once that my *début* was a *failure*, so far that I could not succeed in gaining an opportunity of saying what I intended; but the failure was not occasioned by my breaking down or any incompetency on my part, but from the physical powers of my adversaries. I can give you no idea how bitter, how factious, how unfair they were. It was like my first *début* at Aylesbury, and perhaps in that sense may be auspicious of ultimate triumph in the same scene. I fought through all with undaunted pluck and unruffled temper, made occasionally good isolated hits when there was silence, and finished with spirit when I found a formal display was ineffectual. My party backed me well, and no one with more zeal and kindness than Peel, cheering me repeatedly, which is not his custom. The uproar was all organised by the Rads and the Repealers. They formed a compact body near the bar of the House and seemed determined to set me down; but that they did not do. I have given you a most impartial account, stated indeed against myself. In the lobby at the division, Chandos, who was not near me while speaking, came up and congratulated me. I replied that I thought there was no cause for congratulations, and muttered 'Failure!' 'No such thing,' said Chandos, 'you are quite wrong. I have just seen Peel, and I said to him, 'Now tell me exactly what you think of D.' Peel replied, 'Some of my party were disappointed and talk of failure, I say *just the reverse*. He did all that he could do under the circumstances. I say anything but a failure; he must make his way.'"

Another note of great interest follows in the "Home Letters," a note which refers to Disraeli's new novel and which brings together not two generations, but two centuries:—"'Contarini' seems universally liked, but moves slowly. The stanchest admirers I have in London, and the most discerning appreciator of 'Contarini,' is old Madame d'Arblay. I have a long letter, which I will show you—capital." To hear of Disraeli's novels being read and valued by the author of "Evelina," and of Disraeli himself being appreciated by the woman who had been the pet of Dr. Johnson, and whom the gossips of the day had meant to marry to Sir Joshua Reynolds, is curious indeed. It is commonly said that on one occasion, on which a colleague of Mr. Disraeli had been addressing a crowd rather pompously from the hustings, explaining that he took his stand upon the Throne, upon the Church, upon the British Constitution, &c., Mr. Disraeli, on rising to speak, was asked by a man in the crowd, "Well, old fellow, what do you take your stand on?" To which Mr. Disraeli replied, "Sir, I take my stand on my head." According to these "Letters," this was said of Disraeli, but not by him; it is a pity that so good a story should be so toned down by the cold truth of history. It is known that Lord Beaconsfield left no memoirs; he, the man of all others who ought to have so perpetuated his own meteoric passage through the world of literature, society, and politics.

In the course of two years his prophecy became true, and the House listened to him as he vexed and harried the last days of the Melbourne Administration. Under his friend, Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Disraeli took a prominent part in the formation of

the "Young England" party. In this step he naturally appealed to the influence which had determined his own political creed.

By this time the greater number of the difficulties of his career had been encountered and vanquished; and, though he was not outwardly acknowledged, he became the virtual leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. The "Young England" theories were based upon the deepest and most real of Mr. Disraeli's convictions. It may be said that he held his political opinions but slackly, but it has been very honestly admitted and very candidly urged, by a writer wholly opposed to him in politics, that certain of Mr. Disraeli's ideas held him very strongly. Those ideas were, in point of fact, the very life and soul of Mr. Disraeli's intellectual organism. They were no accidents of disposition, but are essentially a part of the man to whom they belonged. They influenced all his life, they impelled him to the share he took in political life; they formed the one end and aim of his political romances. "Coningsby," "Sybil," and "Tancred" form a trilogy in which these opinions were most freely and forcibly vented. The writer just alluded to thus sums up these ideas: "They are—belief in his race, in the Theocracy to which its sacred books and its history testify, and in the principle of monarchy through which a Theocracy best exercises itself." Still guiding the party he had gathered about him, Mr. Disraeli continued his work both in and out of the House with great industry and tact. In 1841, he left Maidstone and became member for Shrewsbury.

In 1843, Sir Robert Peel was found wavering on the question of Protection; he introduced a measure to relieve Canadian and other Colonial cereals from the full duty hitherto imposed upon Foreign and Colonial corn alike. This formed a great opportunity for an attack on him which Mr. Disraeli had long premeditated. After denouncing the course Sir Robert had taken on the question he went on to say—"For my part, if we are to have Free Trade, I, who honour genius, prefer that such measures should be proposed by the honourable member for Stockport than by one who, through skilful Parliamentary manœuvres, has tampered with the generous confidence of a great people and a great party. For myself, I care not what may be the result. Dissolve, if you please, the Parliament you have betrayed, and appeal to the people, who, I believe, mistrust you. For me there remains this, at least, the opportunity of expressing thus publicly my belief that a Conservative Government is an organized hypocrisy."

It was during his representation of Shrewsbury that he gave "Coningsby" and "Sybil" to the world; the first having been published in 1844, whilst the second followed close upon its heels in 1845. "Tancred," the last of the trilogy, appeared in 1847, in which year he was returned for the county of Bucks. There was no poll at this election, but a good deal of speaking and political recrimination; the proceedings at the nomination took up a long time. The candidates were Mr. Du Pré, the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, and Mr. Disraeli. Dr. Lee, of Hartwell, also proposed Mr. John Gibbs, of

Aylesbury, which nomination, after a speech from the proposer and the candidate, was withdrawn. Mr. Du Pré, Mr. Cavendish, and Mr. Disraeli were declared duly elected and chaired round the town, accompanied with bands of music and very splendid banners, amid much excitement.

Mr. Disraeli was now in the early prime of middle life, and at the busiest period of his literary career. In addition to the three novels written and published within four years, he wrote, in 1848, a memoir of his friend Lord George Bentinck, which was chiefly remarkable as illustrating further the precise nature of the author's theological views, and as affording the history of the "Young England" movement at the hands of the man who was its chief promoter. In March, 1852, he took office for the first time under the first Administration of the late Lord Derby. Under that Government he held the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. His tenure of office was brief, and did not add greatly to his reputation. In 1866, he once more held the same appointment under the same chief, but the current of political opinion was during all that time so strongly against the policy of the Tory party, that its supremacy in the House on either occasion was necessarily of very short duration. In 1859, he introduced a Reform Bill, a measure not calculated to arouse a very special enthusiasm in any quarter. In 1867, he was more successful. It was then that the famous "dishing the Whigs," in which the late Lord Derby was believed to have experienced so lively a delight, was brought about. In the previous session, Mr. Gladstone had brought in a Bill, which had been rejected after a tedious fight; and the Liberal chief, with that hard tenacity and obstinate honesty of purpose which have marked the whole of his career, finding himself defeated on this point, which was scarcely perhaps of so vital a nature to the existence of the Government as he imagined, surrendered the reins of power. This consummation was brought about less by the strength of the Tory party than by the defection of a large number of the members of the Liberal ranks, who took refuge in that "Cave of Adullam" which afforded Mr. Bright the ground for one of his happiest hits.

It was then that Mr. Disraeli entered for the third time upon a lease of office. He laboured, and laboured successfully, to soften the obstinate prejudices of many members of his party, and to induce them to concur in a measure of reform. That measure, as it was first brought forward, included the principle of cumulative voting, which was found to be remarkably objectionable. It was intended as one of the safeguards against the otherwise democratic tendencies of the Bill, and the removal of the clause in which it was embodied rendered the whole of the Act a far more radical measure than it was at first intended to be. The principle of the "three cornered constituency" was embodied in the Act. The redistribution of seats proposed was on the whole satisfactory. At the general election, which followed some months after the passing of the Bill, the Conservative party sustained a severe defeat. Defeat was again and again their lot during Mr. Gladstone's tenure of office. All this time Mr. Disraeli fought well and

gallantly. He sustained the drooping spirits of his party through the most signal reverses, and led them once more to victory.

In 1873, Mr. Disraeli was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, a tribute alike to his eminence in political life and his distinction as an author. Concerning his further contribution to literature, "Lothair," it is perhaps scarcely necessary to say much. It has been so widely read and so variously criticised, that most people are familiar with its brilliant portraits, and its social, theological, and political tenets. On the 24th of January, 1874, Mr. Gladstone issued his celebrated manifesto to the electors of Greenwich, announcing a dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli quickly accepted his rival's challenge to the nation, and issued an address to the electors of the County of Buckingham. The elections of February, following, demonstrated that a strong Conservative tide had set in. Mr. Gladstone was disastrously defeated, and, as a natural consequence, resigned the seals of office. Mr. Disraeli was called upon to form a Government, and the principal members of his ministry were Lord Cairns, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy. Mr. Disraeli delivered two important speeches in the course of the session which followed, the first being a reply to Mr. Trevelyan's motion for the extension of household suffrage to counties. The Premier, while opposing the proposed scheme, did not object to its principle, but confined himself to a series of criticisms upon its operation. He still expressed his unwavering confidence in the working classes, but said the time was not ripe for this further measure of reform. Mr. Trevelyan's measure was negatived on May 23rd by 287 votes to 173. In the course of the debate on the bill for the regulation of Public Worship, Mr. Disraeli, supporting the measure, said it was not its object to attack any of the legitimate parties in the Church. In the session of 1875, the Government introduced the Irish Coercion Bill, better known as the Peace Preservation Act, which was merely a continuation of the Acts in force. Mr. Disraeli, during the debate upon the second reading, enforced the necessity for the measure—a necessity which he regretted, but which could not be overlooked. Later in the session, Mr. Disraeli introduced his proposals for meeting the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, which were carried by an almost unanimous vote. The Eastern Question had now become the all-engrossing topic throughout the kingdom, and Mr. Disraeli's utterances at the Lord Mayor's banquet upon this question were looked forward to with considerable anxiety. The Premier did not take a very gloomy view, though he admitted that matters were not in a satisfactory condition. He expressed his conviction that means would still be devised which would bring about a result consistent with the maintenance of peace, and which would be satisfactory to the public opinion of Europe. On the 17th of February, 1876, he introduced the Royal Titles Bill in the House of Commons. By this Bill the title of Empress of India was conferred upon Her Majesty the Queen. After several debates, in the course of which Mr. Lowe made a bitter onslaught upon the measure, the Bill passed its third reading in the Lower House by 209 votes to 134.

Mr. Disraeli's last speech in the House of Commons was made upon the occasion of Mr. Ashley's motion in connection with the "Bulgarian Atrocities;" the hon. member having taken the opportunity, on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, of directing attention to Sir Henry Elliot's conduct in this matter. Mr. Disraeli, in his reply, after dealing with the atrocities complained of, went on to say that "those who supposed that England ever would uphold, or at that moment particularly was upholding, Turkey, from blind superstition and from a want of sympathy with the highest aspirations of humanity, were deceived. Their duty at that critical moment was to maintain the Empire of England." On the morning after the delivery of this speech appeared the announcement that Mr. Disraeli was to be created Earl of Beaconsfield, and that the leadership of the House of Commons was to pass into the hands of Sir Stafford Northcote. His political opponents agreed in the feeling that a brilliant career had been legitimately crowned. Mr. Disraeli's farewell address to his constituents was issued on the 22nd of August. Lord Beaconsfield's appearance in the Upper House excited considerable interest. His maiden speech occurred in the debates upon the Address, and was occupied with the Eastern Question. He pleaded for a calm and statesmanlike consideration of the whole subject, never forgetting the great interests of England. Rumours widely circulated at this time as to the Premier's retirement from office were discovered to be without foundation. Once more Lord Beaconsfield spoke during the session, when he vindicated the appointment of Mr. Pigott to the post of Controller at the Stationery Office. Later in the year he spoke at the Mansion House. Referring to the war between Russia and Turkey, his Lordship said, "Her Majesty's Government have both hope and patience, and I trust the time may not be far distant, when, with the other Powers of Europe, we may contribute to a settlement which will not only secure peace, but also the independence of Turkey." At the General Election of 1880, the Conservative Government, which had been attacked with copious eloquence by Mr. Gladstone and other Liberal leaders, sustained a serious reverse at the polling-booths. A large Liberal majority was returned to the House of Commons, and the Earl of Beaconsfield and his colleagues resigned office. In consideration of his services to the State, in 1878, Her Majesty had conferred upon the noble Earl the Order of the Garter.

Lord Beaconsfield had long been recognised throughout the civilised world as a great minister. He gained his position in the State by the force of his own genius, united to a powerful will and an indomitable perseverance; he proposed to himself great objects, and he resolved to win; having so determined, he kept these objects steadfastly in view. The continued successes of his political opponents, which would have discouraged many a man of less force of will, served only to stimulate him to renewed endeavours; frequent reverses seemed to brace him for fresh efforts. He never lost self-control; he was seldom thrown off his guard. Quick as lightning to take advantage of a slip on the part of an opponent, he rarely betrayed any excitement when he had made a successful thrust, or given his adversary a fall. He was always the same

self-contained, impassive man, whether he was receiving the prolonged applauses of enthusiastic spirits in the Sheldonian Theatre, or whether he was assailed by the hisses of an electioneering mob on the hustings; whether he was greeted with the homage always rendered to some flight of genius, or triumph of oratory at St. Stephen's, or whether he was for the time the victim of an organized political attack. He had great faith in his own destiny. On an occasion in his early days when conversing with a friend and neighbour who happened to be finding fault with some part of the policy of the Government of the day, Mr. Disraeli said quickly, "Ah! when I am Prime Minister, I shall take a very different line from that." And all this was quite consistent with those well-known prophetic words of his, spoken at the close of his first speech in Parliament in 1837, and when the House of Commons had refused to hear him:—"The time will come when you will hear me."

In his own neighbourhood and in his own county, he was very popular. His tenantry were proud of him. His personal friends were devoted to him. His attachment to his wife is well known; it was as constant and true as that of his wife to him. He felt her loss intensely. She made his home a very happy one, and he turned to its peacefulness with intense relief in the midst of fierce political turmoil. We are apt to forget that most men lead a double life; that those of the strongest natures and sharpest individuality show themselves in the most marked contrasts. It was a pretty sight, that of the remorseless Parliamentary gladiator, who neither gave quarter nor asked it, who fought with venomed weapons although he struck fair, and shot barbed darts which clung and rankled in the wounds—it was a pretty sight to see him in the soft sunshine of domestic life, anticipating the wishes of his wife with feminine tenderness of consideration, and receiving her ministering with the evident enjoyment which is the most delicate flattery of all. The secret of the spell she held him by was a simple one. She loved him with her whole heart and soul, she believed in him above all men, and he appreciated at its real worth that single-minded, self-sacrificing devotion. In 1868 Her Majesty graciously bestowed on her the dignified title of Viscountess Beaconsfield. She died on the 15th December, 1872, at Hughenden, at the age of 83 years.

The circumstances of Lord Beaconsfield's last illness are well known. It had been observed that his health had for some time been gradually failing. He had been subject to periodical attacks of gout and bronchial asthma, which as his years advanced gradually undermined his naturally healthy and vigorous constitution. On the 19th March, 1881, he dined with the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House; and on the following day, feeling unwell, he remained at home, and sent for Dr. Kidd, his physician and old friend. A week later several of his political friends assembled in his chamber to discuss the course to be taken by the Conservative party in the approaching debate on the Transvaal question. The Earl was too unwell to take any part in the conversation, but he listened attentively; and that was the last time he could give any attention to political matters. The illness, a combination of bronchitis, asthma, and gout, increased, and although his

wonderful vitality struggled long against disease and weakness, he succumbed, at his residence, Curzon Street, London, at about four o'clock on the morning of Easter Tuesday, the 19th of April, the anniversary of the day when, in 1880, he resigned the seals of office. He died very calmly, and in full possession of his faculties. His last words were, "I am overwhelmed."

Lord Beaconsfield's brilliant novels, combining fiction and politics, have given him a high place in English literature. They are "Vivian Grey," "The Young Duke," "Henrietta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," "Venetia," "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," "Coningsby," "Sybil," "Tancred," "Ixion," "Lothair," "Endymion," &c. He also wrote a vindication of the English Constitution, a biography of Lord G. Bentinck, and other works.

BEAUCHAMP, WILLIAM.—He was Lord of the Barony of Bedford; was with the King's army in the expedition to Scotland (13th John), and also at Poitou, three years later, yet he deserted the Royal cause, and entertained the rebellious barons at his Castle at Bedford. He was one of those barons excommunicated by name. Even on King John's death he did not return to his allegiance, but was taken in arms by the Royal forces, at the siege of Lincoln, in 1217. Before the end of that year he, however, made his peace and had restitution of his lands. When the castle of Bedford was destroyed in 1224, in consequence of the resistance of Fulk de Breauté, then holding it, Beauchamp had the site of it restored to him, together with part of the materials, allowed him to erect a mansion there. In 1234, he was assigned to sit at the Exchequer. In the 19th of Henry III., he was constituted sheriff of the united counties of Buckingham and Bedford, which office he filled for the following two years. Through his second wife Ida, daughter of William Longspée, Earl of Salisbury, who was the son of Henry II. and Fair Rosamond, he obtained the Manor and Lordship of Newport Pagnell, and with it many privileges and special grants of exemption; he held Newport at the time of his death, which took place in 1262; as he left no sons, his property was divided amongst his daughters.

BECKLEY, THOMAS.—Fuller says that he "was born at Stowe, in this county; was first chorister, then scholar, then fellow in Magdalen Colledge in Oxford. In the 1st of Edward VI., his detestation of superstition may rather be commended than his discretion in expressing it, when (before the publique abolishing of Popery) at evening prayer he brake the consecrated host with his hands, and stamped it under his feet, in the Colledge Chappel. Afterwards he fled over into France, living an exile at Paris and Orleans all the reign of Queen Mary. Returning into England, he became Chaplain to Archbishop Parker, who preferred him Warden of Merton Colledge, wherein he continued twenty years. When pass'd the age of a man (eighty years old) he began the life of a Bishop, and was rather contented then willing to accept the Bishoprick of Chichester freely offered unto him. Yet lived he eleven years therein, and died ninety years of

age, April 30, 1596, and had a most sumptuous funerall, all the gentry of the vicinage doing their homage to the crown of his old age, which was found in the way of truth. He led a single life, left an hundred pound to Merton Colledge, and other moneys to pious uses."

BEDFORD, JOHN.—He is described as of Aylesbury, gentleman. By his will, dated 1493, he bequeathed property to the parish of Aylesbury of the estimated annual value of £600. He bestowed the proceeds of his estates to the perpetual amending of the highways in and about Aylesbury, and also to be bestowed in alms to the poorest people of the said parish of Aylesbury. By the 39th of Elizabeth, new trustees were appointed, consequent on the mismanagement of the former ones. It was discovered that some of the feoffees, contrary to their trust, had made long leases and estates in fee of the property of the charity to their immediate friends, children, and kindred for small or no considerations, reserving only very small rents; for redress, such Act was passed. At the beginning of the present century, the affairs of the charity were again found to be in the greatest confusion, but by the interference of Mr. William Rickford, of Aylesbury, who died in 1803, they were again released from difficulty.

BEKE, COLONEL RICHARD.—The family of Beke is an ancient one, dating from the Norman Conquest. A Richard Beke, of White Knights, was equerry of the Royal stables, and afterwards chief equerry to Queen Elizabeth. In the twelfth year of that reign (A.D. 1570), in consideration of his faithful services, he obtained a beneficial lease of property at Haddenham, including the site and Mansion House of that Manor. He was succeeded in these estates by his son and grandson, the latter dying in 1627-8, as appears from the monument in Haddenham Church. Henry Beke, the brother and successor of the grandson, was High Sheriff of Bucks in 1644, and again five years afterwards. On his petition to the Commonwealth House of Commons, he was allowed a claim of £2,000, his losses and expenses in his shrievalty. He was a justice of the peace for Bucks; he died at Haddenham, and was buried there in 1653-4. He left three children, one of whom, Richard, the subject of this memoir, entered the service of the Commonwealth at an early age, and soon became a great favourite with Cromwell; at 25 years of age he was a member of Parliament, and had married Levina Whetstone, a niece of the Protector; she lived but a few years after her marriage. Richard Beke was knighted by Richard Cromwell, and promoted to the command of the body-guard; he was the last person knighted previous to the Restoration. It may be imagined that on the re-establishment of Royalty, Colonel Beke was content to drop his recently acquired title, as he was a partisan and a near connexion of the late Protector, also allied by marriage to two other judges of King Charles I., John Jones having married his wife's sister, and Robert Lisburne being the husband of his sister. It is not surprising that he should not have considered the general act of indemnity and oblivion sufficient for his effectual protection; he therefore

applied for and obtained a special pardon, which was granted to him under the Great Seal, on the 2nd January, 1660-1, seven months after the Restoration, and which document is still in existence at Hartwell House. After the Restoration, Richard Beke came again into favour, was a colonel in the Army, and for many years a J.P. for Bucks, and a Commissioner of Appeals. He at first resided at Haddenham, then dwelt for a short time at Hartwell, and afterwards at Dinton, which became his final residence. For his second wife he married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Lee, of Hartwell, Bart., and K.B. In the year 1686, he sat in Parliament for the Borough of Aylesbury, and from 1690 to 1700 he represented Wendover. Shortly after, he was appointed a D.L. of the county of Bucks, his commission from Lord Wharton being dated 1702. He died at Dinton on the 27th November, 1707, in the 78th year of his age, and is buried there; a black marble slab in the south aisle of the church covers his remains and is inscribed with his name, age, &c.

BENNETT, SIR THOMAS, Knt., Citizen and Lord Mayor of London, became proprietor of an estate at Beachampton, in 1609. He was succeeded by his son, Simon, who settled at Beachampton Hall, and maintained great hospitality there; Sir Simon left monies for several public purposes and to University College, Oxford. He dying without issue the estate descended to his nephew and heir, Simon, a son of his younger brother, at whose death, in 1631, the title became extinct.

BENNETT, ROBERT, B.D., was rector of Waddesdon, from which living he was ejected for nonconformity; there are three distinct livings appertaining to this parish, to all of which Mr. Bennett had the title. One of these had been bestowed by Lord Wharton on Mr. John Ellis, who scrupled to receive it, and only preached every other Sunday in his turn. Mr. Bennett performed all the other duties of baptising, visiting, &c., and yet freely allowed Mr. Ellis to enjoy half the profits. At the restoration Mr. Ellis conformed, and obtained a title to all three of the livings, Mr. Bennett not chosing to contend the matter with him, nor inclined to conform. After some time Mr. Bennett removed to Aylesbury; he preached there privately for some years, and eventually went to Abingdon.

BENSON, MARTIN.—He was son of the Rev. John Benson, prebendary of Hereford; was born at Cradley, in Herefordshire, in 1689; elected a student at Christ's Church, Oxon, 1712; ordained deacon, 1713; priest, 1715; installed prebendary of Salisbury, 1720; Archdeacon of Berks, 1721; prebendary of Durham, 1724; appointed Chaplain to the King, 1727; instituted to the rectory of Bletchley, 1728; created D.D. by the University of Cambridge, 1731, and consecrated Bishop of Gloucester 1734-5; he died at his palace there, 1752. His character (which he forbade his executors to inscribe on a memorial erected in Gloucester Cathedral) was not only remembered in his Diocese and by the nation with reverence and love, but by as many as were his friends with veneration and tenderness, in proportion as each knew him more intimately. A

worthy person, induced by esteem alone, has taken care, in another part of the church, that ages to come shall be distinctly acquainted with it. The monument referred to is large and elegant, erected in the east transept of the Cathedral, and bears a well-executed bust of the Bishop; it has a long inscription. Dr. Benson improved the Episcopal Palace at Gloucester, also the Cathedral. He travelled with Lord Pomfret soon after he had taken holy orders, and, upon his return, was made one of the King's Chaplains. He is said to have been made a Bishop through the interest of the Earl of Huntingdon, who was one of his pupils. He was a man of unaffected piety; he ordained that extraordinary man, George Whitfield, but afterwards expressed sorrow for having done so.

BENT, ROBERT, was one of the successful candidates at the Aylesbury Election in 1802, but was unseated for bribery. It was the venality of this election which caused the addition of the freeholders of the Hundreds to the potwallers of Aylesbury. By an Act passed in 1804, this was accomplished, and from that date commenced the title of "The Borough and Hundreds" to the constituency, and which was terminated by the Redistribution Act of 1885.

BENT, JOHN, usually known as Major Bent, was a Peninsular veteran, well-known in Buckinghamshire; he died in 1874, at his residence at Exeter, in his 92nd year. His first commission in the Regular Army bears date October 5th, 1804, as ensign in the 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers. He had previously served in the South Devon Militia, at that time on active service, under the command of the late Lord Rolle. Major Bent took part in the operations against Buenos Ayres in 1807; also in the latter part of the campaigns in the Peninsula. He was present at the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive (from the 9th to the 14th of December, 1813), passage of the Gave d'Oleron, Battle of Orthes, actions of Vic Bigorre and Tarbes, and Battle of Toulouse, for which services he obtained the war medal with five clasps; he retired from the army in 1831. He resided at Wexham, near Slough, and was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Bucks, and also the first chairman of the Eton Union under the new Poor Law.

BENTHAM, JAMES.—He was Rector of Bow Brickhill; was of Trinity College, Cambridge, A.M., and a minor canon in Ely Cathedral: he held the Prebendal Stall at Ely, which had formerly been held by Bishop Tanner, whose example probably encouraged him in the zealous pursuit of the study of ecclesiastical architecture and antiquities. In 1767, he was chosen F.S.A.; he was the author of the "History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Ely." He also published a work on draining the Fens, besides other tracts. He died in 1794, aged 86 years; he was highly esteemed for his piety, gentleness, and simplicity of manners.

BENTINCK, WILLIAM.—King William III. created him Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock and Cirencester, elected him a Knight of the Garter, raised him

to the rank of Lieutenant-General of his forces, and despatched him as his Ambassador to France with a splendour which dazzled that magnificent Court; he was enriched with grants of several Lordships, so that he rivalled many of the ancient illustrious Peers of the Realm. He was employed in several other important services for his Majesty. He did not retain the King's favour; if, however, he lost William's love, he was held in his esteem. He died at Bulstrode in 1709, one of the richest subjects in Europe. He was succeeded by his son Henry, second Earl and first Duke of Portland.

BENTINCK, WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH.—He was second Duke of Portland, Marquis of Tichfield, Earl of Portland, &c. He resided at Bulstrode, in Hedgerley; was born in 1738, entered Christ Church, Oxford, 1756, took his degree of A.M. in the same year, and was created D.C.L. in 1792. He was Chancellor of the University of Oxford, High Steward of the City of Bristol, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, LL.D. and F.R.S. He married, in 1766, Lady Dorothy Cavendish, daughter of William, Duke of Devonshire. In the debates on the American War, his Grace sided with the patriots. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but held that position for a few months only; he was, on his return from Ireland, appointed First Lord of the Treasury, but resigned when Pitt was introduced into office, against whom he conceived a degree of animosity which rendered it improbable they could ever become reconciled. His Grace was intimately concerned in the tedious trial of Warren Hastings and took an active part in the matter of the Regency in 1783. He separated from the great orator Burke to follow his rival, Charles James Fox, and was, in 1794, Secretary of State for the Home Department; whilst Pitt remained, he was at the head of the Treasury. His Grace resigned this office, in consequence of ill-health, in 1801, and became Lord President of the Council, which post he filled until 1805. Upon the appointment to office of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville, the Duke retired, but upon another change of Ministry he accepted the office of First Lord, as before mentioned. He retired altogether from the fatigue of political life in the autumn of 1807, a few weeks previous to his death, which took place in the December of that year; he was in the 72nd year of his age.

BERTIE, ROBERT.—The family of Bertie were at one time the proprietors of the Notley Abbey Estate. Robert Bertie was General of the King's forces in 1640, and was fatally wounded at Edge Hill fight in 1642. His son Montagu, K.G., Earl of Lindsey, was a Captain in the Guards in 1639; he fought at Edge Hill, Newbury, Cropedy, Lostwithel, and Naseby. He held several important offices under Charles II., and became Great Chamberlain of England; he died in 1666. The last member of this family holding Notley was Albemarle Bertie, Esq., Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Footguards; he succeeded to the title of ninth Earl of Lindsey; in 1791, he conveyed all his lands at Notley to Mr. Henry Reynolds, yeoman, whose ancestors, previously of Cassington, Oxon, had been tenants of Notley for many generations, and whose successors continue to hold the estate.

BERNARD, SIR FRANCIS, BART.—In 1758, he was appointed Captain-General and Governor of the Province of New Jersey, in North America, and, in 1760, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, where he continued in the exercise of the duties of that station for ten years, with great credit and honour, receiving marks of approbation both from the Ministers of the Crown, during successive changes of administration, and from the inhabitants of the province under his government, until the differences between America and Great Britain provoked hostilities, when his popularity abroad naturally declined in proportion to the satisfaction which his conduct afforded to the British Government. His behaviour was, however, duly appreciated by his Sovereign, by whom, in 1769, he was created a baronet. He married Amelia, daughter of Stephen Offley, Esq., of Norton Hall, Derby. He was made D.C.L. at Oxford in 1672. After his return from America, he resided for a short time at Nether Winchendon, whence he removed to Aylesbury, and died there in 1779, and is buried in the chancel of the church. He was succeeded by his son, John, who died, unmarried, when the title descended to the next son, Sir Thomas Bernard, LL.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham, who also died, leaving no male issue, when the title further descended to Scrope Bernard, afterwards known as Sir Scrope Bernard-Morland, Bart.

BERNARD, SIR SCROPE.—He was of Lower Winchendon Priory and Great Kimble; was the fifth son of Sir Francis Bernard, and the fourth baronet; he was born at Pestel-Amberg, New Jersey, North America. He married Harriett, only child of William Morland, Esq., of Lee, Kent, and on his marriage assumed the additional surname of Morland. He was A.M. of Christ Church, Oxford; D.C.L. of the College of Laws; he sat for Aylesbury in three Parliaments; was a Judge of the Episcopal Court of Durham; was Under Secretary of State; once sat for St. Mawes; succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother in 1818; died in London in 1830, aged 72 years. The title descended to his son Francis, who for many years resided in retirement at Monks Risborough, where he died, in 1876.

BERNARD, SIR THOMAS TYRINGHAM, Bart., of Lower Winchendon Priory, was fourth son of Sir Scrope Bernard-Morland, Bart. On the death of his brother, Sir Francis Bernard Morland, Bart., Mr. Bernard succeeded to the baronetage, but he did not assume the name of Morland. The Bernards are descended from an ancient family, whose ancestor was Godfrey Bernard, of Wansford, Yorkshire (*temp.* Henry III.). Sir Thomas Tyringham Bernard (as Mr. Bernard), represented the Borough and Hundreds of Aylesbury in Parliament as a Conservative, from 1857 to 1868. His son predeceased him, and there being no surviving male issue the Baronetage became extinct; a daughter survives, who is married to Napier Higgins, Esq., Q.C., of Lower Winchendon Priory. Sir Thomas Bernard died in 1883, at the advanced age of 92 years.

BERRI, CHARLES FERDINAND DE BOURBON, Duc de, was second son of the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France; he was assassinated by one Louvel,

who attacked him just as he had left the opera-house and was on the point of stepping into his carriage, February 13th, 1820. He shared in common with the Bourbons all the reverses they were doomed to suffer, but deserved a better fate, were it only for the benevolence of his character. He was one of the sojourners at Hartwell House with Louis XVIII. and other Royal French refugees. He is described as sensible, affable, brave, qualities which endeared him to all about him, and there were many circumstances in his chequered life which proved his goodness of heart. His tragical fate seems to have been greatly regretted in France, except by those who sighed for the extinction of the Bourbon race; many of the Gallic visitors to Hartwell, since the event, have deplored his end. The chamber he occupied there has frequently been visited by eminent Frenchmen, who blessed the very walls of it.

BIDUN.--John de Bidun founded an Abbey of Premonstratensian Monks at Lavendon, near Newport Pagnell, in the reign of Henry II., in honour of John the Baptist. It was dissolved by Henry VIII., at which time its revenues were of the clear yearly value of £79 18s. 3d. The site, with the Abbey, was granted, in 1544, to Sir Thomas Wryothesley. A copy of the charter of the foundation of the Abbey is preserved in the Monasticon.

BIGG, JOHN.—He was known as the Dinton Hermit. It is said that in the earlier part of his life he was clerk to Simon Mayne, the regicide, who acted as a justice of the peace for Bucks for many years before his death. Bigg lived in a cave under ground; his method of mending his clothes, which he never exchanged, was by sewing fresh pieces of cloth or leather over the decayed parts. A shoe had been thus mended till the leather became more than tenfold its original thickness; one is preserved at Dinton Hall, and the fellow to it is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Some years ago the cave in which he lived was dug out with the hope of finding something relative to his history, but without success. He died in 1696.

BILLING, THOMAS, was Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. No certain memorials of his ancestors or of the personal history of his early life have been found. Lord Campbell represents him as in every respect a contemptible and worthless person. In conformity of this view of his character, he remarks that Fuller is silent both as to his ancestors and descendants. Such omissions are not uncommon with Fuller; but he was not a man to conceal the truth, however discreditable to the subject of his notice. That Billing distinguished himself in his early professional career appears certain, since he was returned in 1448, by the citizens of London, as one of their representatives in Parliament, and was elected their Recorder in 1450, which office at the end of four years he resigned on account of his labours at Westminster, and on circuit. Billing was summoned to assume the coif in 1453, and was appointed one of the King's Serjeants in 1458. In January, 1468, he received his promotion as Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Sir Thomas presided in his Court up to the time of his death in 1481.

He was buried in Bitlesden, or Biddlesden Abbey. After the dissolution of the Abbey the slab covering his remains was removed to the Church of Wappenham, where it remains. His first wife was Katerina, daughter of Roger Gifford, of Twyford, a junior branch of the noble family of Gifford, Earls of Buckingham. Under the inscription of his memorial slab were the portraits of five sons and four daughters, and there was another tablet adjoining to the memory of one of his sons, who died in 1491. In his will he directed his interment near Katherine, his first wife, in Bitlesden, Bucks; gave 6s. 8d. to the Chapel at Fewcott, Oxon, and three pots of silver to Susan, his wife, who was widow of John Fawkes, Justice of the Common Pleas.

BIRCH, SAMUEL, D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A., who was Keeper of the Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, was the grandson of Samuel Birch, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, and eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D., rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, in the City of London, and Vicar of Little Marlow. In 1834 Dr. Birch entered the service of the Crown under the Commissioners of Public Records. In January, 1836, he received an appointment under the Trustees of the British Museum, in whose service he spent just 50 years. At a very early period of his life he had studied the Chinese language, and made himself proficient in it, and his first important duty at the British Museum was to arrange and make a catalogue of the coins of China. Dr. Birch carefully studied the coinage of the ancient Britons, and this resulted, in the year 1845, in the recovery of the Royal name of Tasciovanus, the father of Cunobelin. In 1862 the University of St. Andrews conferred on Dr. Birch the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1875 he was honoured with the degree of LL.D. of the University of Cambridge, and was appointed Rede Lecturer for the following year, when he expounded a general synopsis of the "Monumental History of Egypt" before the Senate. At Oxford the degree of D.C.L. was bestowed on him in 1876, following upon his election to an Honorary Fellowship of Queen's College in the previous year. In 1842, he published his "Gallery of Antiquities;" the text of Owen Jones's "Views on the Nile," 1843; "Catalogue of Greek Vases" (with Mr. C. T. Newton), 1851; "Introduction to the Study of Hieroglyphics," 1857. In 1857, his "History of Ancient Pottery, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman," was also published. In 1863, appeared a treatise on the "Himyaritic Inscriptions of Southern Arabia;" the "Papyrus of Naskhem," 1863; a "Magical Papyrus" in 1864; in 1872, "Cypriote Inscriptions;" the "Records of the Past," 1873-77, a series of 12 volumes, containing translations of Egyptian and Assyrian texts; the great "Harris Papyrus," containing the annals of Rameses III., with a translation, 1876; a new edition of "The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians," by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, in three volumes, 1878. Dr. Birch had in the press for the British Museum at the time of his death the ancient text on the coffin of Amam, who flourished at a very early period of Egyptian history, and he had prepared the greater part of a new dictionary of hieroglyphics. Other labours, on the "Tablet of Karnak," the "Trilingual Inscription of the Decree

of Canopus," and the "Rhinæ Papyri," appeared from time to time, besides contributions to Egyptology and archæology. He also contributed frequently to the periodical and scientific literature of the day. Original in all his ideas, never borrowing from other works, but enunciating in his own terse language the profound results which a keen and critical intellect enabled him to formulate without difficulty, his works will leave their mark firmly fixed on the minds of his readers. Kind and genial in manner, and studious to avoid hurting the susceptibilities of others, he always endeavoured to encourage the youngest students in the subjects with which he had identified himself. Dr. Birch left a widow, three sons, and a large family of daughters. He died in 1885.

BLOUNT, LETTICE.—She was daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, of Lower Winchendon, a courtier in the reign of Edward VI. This most remarkable woman was great niece to Queen Anne Boleyn, and aunt to John Hampden's second wife, so that she had a thoroughly Buckinghamshire connexion. At the age of 26, she was married to the Viscount Hertford, who afterwards was created Earl of Essex; he died in 1576, and in 1578 she was privately married to Dudley, Earl of Leicester, thus becoming successor to the unfortunate Amy Robsart. This Earl died in 1588, and next year Lettice married Sir Christopher Blount. In 1601, Sir Christopher, being involved in a conspiracy, died on the scaffold, and Lettice was left a widow for the third time. She belonged to a long-lived race; her father lived to the year 1596; one of her brothers attained the age of 98 years, another 90; she saw the reigns of seven English sovereigns, and died in 1634, at the age of 94 years.

BOLEBÉC, WALTER, was son of Osborn de Bolebéc, and was surnamed Giffard; he was a great man amongst the Normans. The Conqueror gave him Whitchurch Manor, which was held, under him, by Hugh de Bolebéc, his relative. Walter was one of the Assessors of the Doomsday Survey, and for his zeal and attachment he held many manors under the Conqueror—no less than 107 in England, of which 41 were in Bucks. He was created Earl of Longueville in Normandy, and, as is found in a charter of Henry I., first Earl of Buckingham about 1070, the ceremony at that period being purely military, consisting in being girt with a sword, and endowed with a payment from the county whence the title was given. He was faithful to the Conqueror and loyal to William Rufus, for whom he fortified his Castles in Normandy. He was chief commander in the forces raised against Robert Curthose and his adherents. He died in 1103, holding Whitchurch; he was buried in the Abbey at Longueville, near Dieppe, which he had founded.

BOLEBÉC, WALTER, the younger, was son of Walter, the before-named; he founded Notley Abbey, in conjunction with his Countess, about A.D. 1162. This Abbey was intended for monks of a reformed branch of the Augustine order, who came from Arras, in France, said erroneously by Dugdale to have been the first of this order in England. Walter succeeded as second Earl of Buckingham; he was a faithful adherer to

Henry I. in all the attempts made against him, and gave high proofs of his valour at the battle of Brenneville against Louis King of France, when the French were defeated. Dying in 1164 without issue his lands were either escheated to the Crown or distributed amongst his relatives, the principal of whom was Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, who took upon himself the title of Earl of Buckingham. His subfeudatory, Hugh de Bolebéc, obtained the seigniory of the Manor of Whitchurch. This Hugh is traditionally said to have been the founder of Bolebéc Castle in Whitchurch, but there are great doubts as to the statement; some historians name his son Hugh as the founder, who also founded Woburn Abbey, in 1145, and gave Medmenham as a cell to it. There is much confusion in the different accounts of these ancient lords of Whitchurch, there being two families of the Bolebécs, the same Christian name occurring in both.

BOLEYN, or BULLEN, SIR THOMAS, was the son of Sir William Bullen, and grandson of Sir Geoffrey Bullen, Lord Mayor of London, 37th Henry VI. He was "Lord of the Towne of Ailesburie," which property he inherited through his mother, who was a daughter of Thomas Boteler, Lord Ormonde. He was created Earl of Wiltshire, Baron Rochford, Viscount Rochford, and in 1529 Earl of Ormonde. The marriage of his daughter with King Henry VIII. brought the family to a most disastrous end.

BOLEYN, ANNE.—She was daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, Lord of Aylesbury. This unfortunate Queen, so remarkable in history for her beauty, her sufferings, and the brutal conduct of her husband, Henry VIII., to whom she was the second wife, and mother to Queen Elizabeth, was born in 1507; her mother was the sister of the second Duke of Norfolk; she was dearly cherished by her father, who bestowed great pains upon her education, and carefully cultivated her morals; at an early age she was introduced to the Parisian Court. When she returned she was placed about the person of Catharine, Henry's first Queen, as one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour. Young, beautiful, gay, witty, and highly accomplished, she was an object of great attraction. The cruel and fickle Henry became passionately enamoured of her, and he formed the resolution to divorce his then Queen, who, he pretended, had been his brother Arthur's wife (Arthur died aged 15; they were only betrothed), on the plea of impropriety in the union of such near relations; and this, after cohabitation for two and twenty years; in this step he was assisted by Cranmer. His motive, however, was to pave the way for his marriage with his new flame, whom, previous to her elevation, he created Marchioness of Pembroke, bestowing the title of Earl of Wiltshire upon her father. Anne was privately married to the King, 14th November, 1532. Subsequently Henry espoused her publicly, and she was crowned Queen at Westminster, with unparalleled splendour, 1st June, 1533. On the 7th September following, she gave birth to a daughter, who afterwards became Queen Elizabeth. Anne was now in her turn destined to be supplanted by Jane Seymour, one of her own maids of honour, a young lady of singular beauty and merit, who had gained complete ascendancy over the

inclinations of the monarch; he therefore sedulously sought for some opportunity to divest himself of her whom he had before so ardently pursued. Anne, together with her brother, George, Earl of Rochford, was brought to trial, charged with unchaste conduct. Notwithstanding that these allegations were never proved, more than upon the reputed hearsay of a court lady then in her grave, yet such was the terror of the King's name, such his known determination on this point, such the subserviency of his tools, that she was convicted by a jury, sentenced to death, and fell under the axe of the executioner, with heroic resolution, on the 19th May, 1536. No woman was ever more grossly maligned by her enemies than Anne Boleyn, and, assuming her innocent of the gross charges made against her, no one was ever more cruelly treated. Historians are much divided as to her character. Froude, in his "History of England," says:—"If we are to hold Anne Boleyn entirely free from fault, we place not the King only, but the Privy Council, the Judges, the Lords and Commons, and the two Houses of Convocation in a position fatal to their honour and degrading to ordinary humanity; we cannot without enquiry acquiesce in so painful a conclusion. The English nation also, as well as she, deserves justice at our hands; and it must not be thought uncharitable if we look with some scrutiny at the career of a person who, except for the catastrophe with which it was closed, would not so readily have obtained forgiveness for having admitted the addresses of the King, or for having received the homage of the Court as its future soveriegn, while the King's wife, her mistress, as yet, resided under the same roof, with the title and position of Queen, and while the question was still undecided of the validity of the first marriage."

BOLEYN, GEORGE.—He was son of Sir Thos. Boleyn, and brother to the Queen Consort; was educated at Oxford, where he applied himself to poetry. On leaving the University he went to Court, and was much admired there for his mental and powerful accomplishments. In 1529 he became Viscount Rochford, and on the marriage of his sister to Henry VIII. he was employed in several embassies, also made Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports; but when that tyrant became jealous of his consort, a revolting charge was brought against him, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1536. He wrote several poems, songs, and sonnets.

BONNER, EDMUND, Bishop of London, held the advowson of the vicarage of Winslow, which was granted to him in 1557. He was a native of Worcestershire, educated at Oxford, and brought up by Cardinal Wolsey, who bestowed upon him many benefices; he was made Chaplain to King Henry VIII., and greatly recommended himself to that monarch by his zeal and activity in procuring from the See of Rome the confirmation of the divorce of Queen Catharine. In 1538, he was made Bishop of Hereford, being at that time on an embassy to the Court of France, and before his consecration he was translated to the See of London. Refusing to conform to Protestant requirements, under Edward VI., he was, in 1549, committed to the

Fleet Prison, and eventually deprived of his bishopric. In 1553, upon the accession of Mary, he was restored, and became one of the most active instruments in persecuting the Protestants, against whom he evinced a violent animosity, of which many examples are on record. On the accession of Elizabeth, whom he hated, he again refused to take the oaths, was again deprived and committed to the Marshalsea, where he remained until his death in 1569, having been in captivity more than nine years.

BONNYCASTLE, JOHN.—He was a Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was born at Whitchurch, and at one time resided at Weedon; he went to London early in life, where he married at the age of nineteen. His wife dying soon after, he became tutor to the sons of various noblemen, after which he resided at Euston, in Northamptonshire, till he obtained a place at the Woolwich Academy, where he finally became professor. He is stated to have been a good scholar, and much attached to poetry, and particularly to Shakespeare's works. Bonnycastle is known by a large number of excellent elementary works. His "Guide to Arithmetic" had a large sale; his treatises on Mensuration, Astronomy, Geometry, and Trigonometry are good; his "Elementary Algebra" is a very excellent performance, and proves his great knowledge of the science; he was a contributor to "Rees' Cyclopædia." As a man of science, he enjoyed a deserved reputation. Bonnycastle passes as the translator of "Bossut's History of Mathematics," but a correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* states that he wrote the preface only, and added the list of mathematicians at the end of the volume, the translation being by Mr. T. O. Churchill. His name is, however, prefixed to the work. He died at Woolwich in 1821.

BORLASE (formerly Burlace or Burlacy).—Sir John Borlase, of Bockmer House, Medmenham, was one of the Lords' Justices of Ireland; he was created a baronet in 1642. Being a Royalist, he was voted a delinquent and fined by the Parliament; he compounded at £2,400. He was returned to Parliament for High Wycombe in 1661, again in 1679, and 1680. Members of the Borlase family did their share in the public service of the county; a John Burlace was Sheriff twice in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was a Knight of the Shire in the same reign; his son, Sir William, also served the office of Sheriff, and represented Aylesbury and Wycombe in Parliament; two sons of Sir William were also Members of Parliament—Henry for Aylesbury and Marlow, in the reign of James I., and John for Marlow, in the time of Charles I.; other members of the family also represented Marlow in subsequent Parliaments. The Free School at Marlow was founded in 1624 by Sir William Borlace. By the marriage of Ann Borlase with Arthur Warren, the estates passed to the Warren family; their son Borlase Warren succeeded, whose son Sir John Borlase Warren, the eminent naval officer, disposed of them to the guardians of William Lee Antonie, Esq.

BOSCO, ERNALD DE, or DE BOIS.—The Manor of Chesham Bois is first distinctly traced to the family of De Bosco, or De Bois. William de Bosco was Lord of

Chesham Bois in the reign of King John. Ernald de Bosco held the Manor of Biddlesden, which it is said was given him by the Earl of Leicester. Bosco, having a doubt as to his ability to hold the Manor against a former proprietor, gave it to the Monks of Gerendon, in Leicestershire, to the intent that they might found an Abbey of the Cistercian order at Biddlesden, which was done accordingly in the year 1147.

BOSSU, ROBERT, Earl of Leicester.—About the year 1124, he founded a priory of Benedictine Monks at Luffield, near Stowe; this priory, which was suppressed by Henry VII. on account of its poverty, was given by that King as a cell to Westminster Abbey in 1500. Camden says that it had been before forsaken by the Monks on account of a visitation of the Plague amongst them; the site of the priory was granted to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, and by marriage passed to the Temples, thence to the Buckingham family.

BOSTON, BARON.—Florance George Henry Irby, of Hedsor, was the fifth Lord Boston; he succeeded his father in 1869. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for Anglesea, a magistrate of that county, and also of Bucks; was a captain in the Bucks Militia, and also in the Bucks Volunteers; he married the Hon. Augusta Caroline, daughter of the third Baron de Saumarez, by whom he left issue. His Lordship was son of George Irby, fourth Lord Boston, who was eldest son of George, third Lord, by his wife Rachel, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Drake, Esq., of Amersham. The Irbys are descended from Anthony Irby, an eminent lawyer, a member of Lincoln's-inn, a master in Chancery in the reign of James I., and who had previously represented Boston in Parliament in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1625, and his son, Sir Anthony, also represented Boston in the time of Charles I. His son Sir Anthony, who died in 1670, was grandfather to Mr. Edward Irby, who also represented Boston in the House of Commons, and was made baronet in April, 1704, and died 1718. His son, Sir William, to whom the Earl of Uxbridge bequeathed the Manor of Iver in 1743, was page to George I. and George II., and was afterwards connected with the household of Frederick Prince of Wales, and subsequently Vice-Chamberlain and Lord Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales. In August, 1761, he was created Lord Boston, and died in March, 1775. Florance, fifth Lord Boston, died at Anglesea in 1877, and was succeeded by his son, George Florance, then in his 17th year.

BOTELER, JAMES, Third Earl Ormonde.—The Botelers held the Manor of Aylesbury through several generations. James, second Earl of Carrick, and first Earl Ormonde, died in 1338, seized of Aylesbury; he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; was succeeded by his son James, second Earl of Ormonde, who was Lord Justice of Ireland and Deputy to the Lord Lieutenant; he died in 1383. James, third Earl, succeeded his father as Lord Justice of Ireland, 1392 to 1403; he was the founder of the Grey Friars Monastery at Aylesbury, and the effigy in Aylesbury Church, known as the "stone man," is supposed to represent him; he died in 1405. His

grandson, James, the fifth Earl, was also Lord Deputy of Ireland; he was taken prisoner at Towton fight, and executed for high treason at Newcastle in 1461. Sir John, brother of the 5th Earl, was also attainted for having adhered to the Lancastrians, and the estates passed to a Thomas Boteler, who was restored by Henry VII., made a Privy Counsellor, Great Chamberlain, Ambassador to France, &c.; he was also created Lord Ormonde de Rochfort, with precedence of all other barons; he died in 1515; his second daughter, Margaret, carried Aylesbury by marriage to Sir William Bullen, or Boleyn, Bart.

BOTTETOURT.—John de Bottetourt was the owner of a manor in Newport Pagnell; he was of Weobly Castle, Worcester. In the 16th of Edward III., he attended that King in his expedition into France, and again in 1348. He was also employed in the wars of France in the 29th year of the same reign, and in those of Gascoigny in the 33rd and 40th; he left no issue.

BOURCHIER, HENRY, Earl of Essex.—In the 14th of Edward IV., the King transferred the Manor of Waddesdon, and the advowson, from the Devonshire family to Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, who was one of his favourites. This Henry was descended from Robert Bourchier, Chancellor of England in the reign of Edward III. He had served in the French wars, and bore the title of Earl of Ewe; was, in 1446, made Viscount Bourchier; and in 1454, Treasurer of England. He fought valiantly with the Earl of Warwick in the battle of Northampton, and by King Edward IV. was, in 1461, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Essex; he married Isabel, sister of Richard Duke of York; he continued in favour with his sovereign; died in 1483.

BOWYER, SIR WILLIAM, KNIGHT AND BART.—He was returned as one of the Knights of the Shire of Bucks in the 13th of Charles II., 1661; this Parliament was not dissolved until 1678-9; he had previously served the office of High Sheriff for the county. The Bowyers were for several generations an important family residing at Denham. Sir William Bowyer, Bart., who died in 1721-2, erected and endowed a school at Denham for the education of the children of the poor inhabitants of that village.

BRADSHAW, HENRY.—He was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; he married Johan, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. His widow married Sir William Periam; she left an estate, in Halton, to Archbishop Laud, to be disposed of at his discretion, and he founded with it a fellowship and two scholarships in Balliol College. There is a mural monument in Halton Church to the Bradshaw family. Henry Bradshaw died in 1553.

BRAOSE, WILLIAM.—He was the issue of a marriage between William de Braose and Matilda de Clare, and he succeeded to the Mense Manor of Buckingham; he, with his mother, was starved to death in Windsor Castle in 1210 by command of King John, as an act of revenge, because his father had revolted and fled the Kingdom. The

next owner of Buckingham was John de Braose, who was surnamed Tadody. In order to escape the revengeful disposition of his Sovereign, which had destroyed his father and grandmother, he was privately brought up in Wales under the care of his uncle Giles, Bishop of Hereford; his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse in the 16th of Henry III.; he married Margaret, daughter of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and settled upon her the Manor of Buckingham as her dower. William de Braose, their grandchild, squandered the property.

BRAY, SIR REGINALD, an English statesman, and favourite of Henry VII. He was a frank friend to that Sovereign. Is chiefly memorable for having superintended the erection of Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, and for having finished that of St. George at Windsor. He was the owner of the Manors of Burnham, Huntercombe, and Little Marlow; also Mentmore, Ledburn, Legraves in Penn, Wing, Weston Turville, and other places. He was High Steward of Oxford; is represented as a fervent lover of justice, and of so honourable and independent a disposition that he would even admonish the King himself in any point in which the Monarch swerved from equity and right. In 1485, being at the battle of Bosworth field, he was there made a Banneret, and immediately taken into the Council of the new King, and, in conjunction with Archbishop Morton, acted as first Minister of the Crown, being advanced to the highest offices, and to the honour of the garter. He died without issue in 1503.

BREDON, THE REV. WILLIAM, was Rector of Thornton. He was much celebrated as an astrologer, and in the life of the famous Lilly, printed in 1731, he is said to have been the most polite person of the age for calculating nativities. He had a share in composing Sir Christopher Heydon's "Judicial Astrology;" he died in 1638.

BRETT, RICHARD, A.M., was descended from a very ancient family in Somersetshire, claiming descent from Walter Brito, of the reign of Henry I. The literary attainments of Dr. Brett were of the highest order, and his name is recorded as "the learned Rector of Quainton, appointed by King James one of the translators of the Bible." There were forty-seven translators of this edition, and they were divided into six companies. Dr. Brett was at this period of Lincoln College; he was highly eminent for his skill in Oriental languages; also noted for his vigilant care, diligent preaching, charity and munificence. He was Rector of Quainton for 42 years. He died in 1637, aged 70. There is a mural monument to his memory in Quainton Church, and near the sanctuary rails is, or was, a brown slab over his remains, from which has been effaced the following inscription:—

> Loe, here he lies that most did passe,
> Yet would not be but where he was.

BRIANT, JACOB.—He resided at Cippenham, in Farnham Royal, was a native of Plymouth, and received his education at Eton, as a scholar on the foundation, and at King's College; he took his degree of A.M, in 1744. He was author of various works

on ancient history. His principal work was an analysis of ancient mythology, originally printed in 3 vols., 4to. He obtained great celebrity in his day, and not without justice, for he was unquestionably a man of extensive reading; he died in 1804, aged 89 years; there is a mural tablet to his memory in the chancel of the church of Farnham Royal. He was considered one of the most erudite of the eighteenth century, as his "Analysis of the Ancient Mythology" evinces. He left his valuable library to King's College, Cambridge; also the sum of £2,000 for propagating the Gospel.

BLOMFIELD, THE REV. CHARLES, M.A.—He was Rector of Dunton, to which incumbency he was presented in 1811, by George John, Earl Spencer. He was afterwards successively made Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London, and advanced to the See of London; some of his family are buried at Dunton. Dr. Blomfield was brother of Edward Valentine Blomfield, a distinguished classical scholar.

BOSWORTH, JOSEPH, was instituted Vicar of Little Horwood in 1817, on the presentation of Mrs. Rebecca Langston. He was D.D. and F.R.S., an eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar and philologist; was reared for the Church, in which he officiated for several years, both in England and Scotland, but his declining health forced him to resign. In 1823, he published his "Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar," which brought him into acquaintance and correspondence with some of the leading Anglo-Saxon scholars of the day. In 1838, his "Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language" appeared, of which another edition, in a more compendious form, was published in 1848. After that period he occupied himself in translating several Anglo-Saxon works, and preparing for publication the Anglo-Saxon and the Gothic Gospels, in parallel columns. He is buried at Water Stratford.

BRIDGEWATER, EARL.—John Egerton, third Earl of Bridgewater, was created a Knight of the Bath on the coronation of Charles II., and was one of the Knights of the Shire of Bucks in the Parliament of James II. Succeeding to his father's title in 1686, he joined in placing William and Mary on the throne. They made him one of their Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, and First Commissioner of Trade; he was also First Commissioner for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England, and one of the Lords Justices during the King's absence from the realm. He died in 1700-1, in his 55th year, much lamented, as "a just and good man, a faithful friend and a wise counsellor." He was succeeded by his son Scroop, who was created Duke of Bridgewater. It was this nobleman who experienced that dreadful calamity by the destruction of Bridgewater House, in Barbican, London, in April, 1687, in which conflagration his two sons, Charles, Viscount Brackley, and Thomas perished.

BRIDGEWATER, FRANCIS EGERTON, DUKE OF.—A nobleman who devoted much attention to, and expended large sums in the improvement and extension of, canal navigation, which, seconded by the skill of Brindley, his assistant, he effected,

and ultimately made a source of profit. The monument, so conspicuously placed on the summit of the Ashridge Hills as to be visible in many places in the Aylesbury district and for many miles round, is erected in memory of the Duke, who was born in 1736; he was the youngest son of Scroop, fourth Earl and first Duke of Bridgewater, by Lady Rachel Russell, daughter of Wriothesley, second Duke of Bedford. On the side of the column facing Ashridge House is the following inscription :—

In honour of
FRANCIS, THIRD DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER,
Father of Inland Navigation,
1832.

On a brass plate on the right of the entrance, and inside the erection, is the following inscription :—"This column was erected in honour of Francis, third Duke of Bridgewater, who, by devoting the energies of his mind to the accomplishment of the most splendid works of inland navigation, opened a new field to national industry and rendered the most important services to the common interests of his country." The Duke of Bridgewater, as expressed on the monument, is known as "the father of British Inland Navigation." After great trouble and expense he, in 1758-9, obtained an Act of Parliament for the construction of a canal from his coal mines at Worsley to Manchester, which enabled him to commence the first navigable canal constructed in Great Britain in modern times. The Duke was born in 1736, and died 1803.

BRIERWOOD, ROBERT.—The Brierwood family were the occupiers of Place House, Horton. Robert Brierwood, who was of Chester, was eminent in his day, having served the office of Mayor of that ancient city three times; he is buried in St. Wyburgh's Abbey there. Edward, his son, evinced superior abilities; he was elected first Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College, London, in 1596. His nephew, Sir Robert Brierwood, succeeded; he was a zealous Royalist, and was knighted in 1643; he died in 1654, and was succeeded by Thomas, his son, who was the first to reside at Horton. Up to this period the family had been in great affluence, but the successors to the property became involved in lawsuits and their wealth was dissipated. Francis, the second son of Thomas, eventually resided in obscure lodgings in London, and at his death all his fond relics were sold by auction; amongst these was a large chest containing many writings and collections of his own life and doings. Unconscious of the literary value of this chest, it was purchased by a broker, of whom it was subsequently redeemed, and its recovery revealed some of the mysteries of the Brierwood family.

BRINDLEY, JAMES.—He was an eminent English mechanic and engineer, to whose great zeal and abilities we owe some of the most important of our navigable canals. So highly, indeed, did he estimate their importance to a commercial nation, that, being jocularly asked, while under examination before a Committee of the House, for what purpose he supposed rivers to have been created, he quite seriously replied, "To feed navigable canals." His first great work was the canal from Worsley to Manchester,

which he executed for the Duke of Bridgewater. He afterwards completed the Grand Trunk, Chesterfield, Birmingham, and others. Born 1716 ; died 1772. His connexion with Bucks is slight, he merely being the principal adviser of the Duke of Bridgewater. The Birmingham Canal is connected with the Grand Junction at Braunston, in Northamptonshire ; thus a vast extent of water-way is opened up, and by means of branches of the latter canal, the North, Mid, and other parts of Buckinghamshire have the advantage of water communication with most of the important towns in the North of the Kingdom. Thus Buckinghamshire participates in the advantages derived from the ingenuity and skill of James Brindley.

BROCAS, SIR BERNARD, held the Manor of Chivery, in Aston Clinton, in 1339, succeeding to it on the deaths of his elder brothers, Sir John, who was slain by the French near Southampton, and Sir Oliver, who left no surviving issue. Sir Bernard was Master of the Buckhounds to Edward III., and Chamberlain to Anne, Queen Consort of Richard II. ; he was beheaded on Tower Hill for high treason early in the reign of Henry IV. His son, Sir Bernard Brocas, Knt., was also attainted and executed at Cirencester, soon after his father, whereupon the estates were granted by the King to Sir William Farendon, Knt., in fee.

BROKLE, SIR JOHN, was a native of Newport Pagnell ; he removed to London, where he rose to distinguished honours. In the 4th of Henry VI. (1424) he was one of the Sheriffs of London, and in the year 1434 he served the high office of Lord Mayor of that city.

BROOKS, CHARLES SHIRLEY.—He was born at Brill in 1816; was about the last survivor of the original band of Punchites. Thackeray, Lemon, Jerrold, Mayhew, Hood, and others were all gone, leaving Shirley Brooks to conduct the London Charivari, at the head of a little band of humorists of a younger generation. Under his management there was no appreciable falling-off in the sprightly pages of the *doyen* among our comic periodicals. Shirley Brooks had been really numbered among those who had taken to literature originally by the merest after-thought. Intended at the onset for the law, as a legal student he passed with more than usual success through the preliminary examinations before the Council of the Incorporated Law Society in Chancery Lane ; he eventually followed the bent of his own inclinations. During five sessions Shirley Brooks summarized the debates in the gallery of the House of Commons for the *Morning Chronicle*. As travelling commissioner for the same organ in Russia, Syria, and Egypt, he wrote a series of letters on the rights of labour and the condition of the poor in those countries ; some of them were afterwards collected together under the title of "Russians of the South," and published by Messrs. Longmans as the fifty-third part of the "Traveller's Library." In 1858 he issued from the press, in twelve monthly instalments, beginning in January and ending in December, his serial tale of "The Gordian Knot," illustrated by Tenniel. Three years afterwards he penned

his kindred fiction of "The Silver Cord," and between 1866 and 1868 completed, in seventeen monthly numbers, his latest romance of every day life, called "Sooner or Later." Besides editing *Punch*, Brooks wrote to the last, as he had done for many years past, the column of weekly gossip in the *Illustrated London News*. Exceedingly genial in his nature, and, as Dr. Johnson would have pronounced him, a thoroughly clubable man, his death was lamented by a large circle of friends, to whom his cordial temperament had for years endeared him, and whom his overflowing wit and *bonhommie* had never failed to enliven. Shirley Brooks passed away quite tranquilly, being indeed till within an hour of his death persuaded that he was recovering. He died in 1874, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery.

BROWN, LAUNCELOT, an eminent landscape gardener, whose great merit consisted in imitating nature, and abandoning the stiff and clipped formality so universally prevalent at his time in the pleasure grounds of our nobility. From his constant use of the phrase "this spot has great capabilities," he was called Capability Brown. Born 1715. He was much employed in the gardens and grounds of Stowe and Hartwell. At the latter place, under his régime, came down the yew arcades, the avenue in front of the terraces was destroyed, the canal filled up, the long walks were upheaved, and the statues transported to other and more remote stations in the grounds, and in a short time nothing remained but the mansion. Brown was engaged at Place House, Horton; he by his ingenuity embellished nearly all the fancy gardens in England, and to him we are indebted for the extinction of the stiff Dutch style introduced by King William III. Brown displayed a more cultivated taste, and one which commanded the admiration of native and foreign horticulturists. He entered the service of Lord Cobham at Stowe as a boy, in 1737, and was employed in the gardens there until 1750; he had no share, as is generally supposed, in any of the improvements in these gardens, they having been completed before he went to Stowe. The good taste he evinced whilst in the employment of the Duke of Grafton, to whom he was recommended by Lord Cobham, laid the foundation of his future fame and fortune. He died in 1782—3.

BROWN, THE REV. HUGH STOWELL, of Liverpool.—He was one of the most prominent ministers in the Baptist denomination. He was born at Douglas, Isle of Man, in 1823, being the son of a clergyman of the Established Church. After some years of home tuition he was sent to the Douglas Grammar School, where he remained until he was 15. He then came to England to learn land surveying, but changed his purpose, and adopted the profession of an engineer, and resided at Wolverton. For some time he drove a locomotive engine on the London and North-Western Railway. It is stated that after a hard day's work he would spend four or five hours in study, and his first Greek exercises were inscribed with a piece of chalk inside the firebox of a locomotive engine. Mr. Brown was a man of very original powers, and of strong determination and tenacity of purpose. At one time he resolved to become a clergyman

of the Church of England, and with that object entered himself at King William's College, Castletown; but in consequence of a change of views on certain points of doctrine he joined the Baptist denomination. Though successful in the pulpit, his chief reputation was that of a lecturer. His orations were very popular, and attracted crowds of listeners in all the towns in which he appeared. He delivered three notable lectures on "The Battle of Life," "Hogarth and his Pictures," and "Manliness," before the London Young Men's Christian Association, and they were subsequently re-delivered with much success in the country. In 1870 Mr. Brown published his "Lectures to Working Men," and "Ancient Maxims for Modern Times." Some years before, he had issued three series of lectures to the men of Liverpool. The deceased was an ardent temperance advocate. As a Liberal he also took an active part in politics. He died in February, 1886.

BROWNE, MOSES, was in early life a tutor, but became, by his unaided efforts, a clergyman of the Church of England; in 1753 he was preferred to the vicarage of Olney. He was author of "Piscatory Eclogues," "Sunday Thoughts," and other works. He was destitute of academical education, being first designed for a mechanical employment. A collection of his poems was published in 1739; he had previously distinguished himself by the production of dramatic compositions; he died in 1787, at Morden College, Blackheath, of which he was Chaplain. He was a great lover of angling, and published an edition of "Walton's Angler."

BROWNLOW, EARL.—John William Brownlow Cust, of Ashridge, third Earl Brownlow, succeeded his grandfather in 1853, and assumed the name of Egerton, as heir to the great Bridgewater estates. He died unmarried in 1867, and was succeeded by his brother. The family of Cust was originally seated in Yorkshire, but removed thence to Lincolnshire. Richard Cust represented the county of Lincoln in 1653, but was expelled by Cromwell; he was created a baronet after the restoration; he married Beatrice Purey; died in 1709, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Richard, who married Ann, sole heiress of John Brownlow, Viscount Tyrconnel, who was succeeded by his son John, who inherited the estate of his uncle, the Viscount Tyrconnel; this gentleman was M.P. for Grantham, was elected to the Speaker's chair in 1761, and sworn one of the Privy Council in 1768; he left an only son, who, in consideration of his father's public services, was elevated to the peerage in 1776, as Baron Brownlow. This first Earl died in 1807, and was succeeded by his son John, who had three wives; this nobleman was Lord-Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of Lincolnshire, and Recorder of Boston. He died in 1853, and was succeeded by his grandson.

BRUDENELL, EDMUND, of Amersham, was Clerk to the Parliament in the reign of Edward III., Attorney to Richard II., and Coroner of England; he held the Manor of Newbury, in Stoke Mandeville. He died in 1425, and bequeathed 10 marks

out of the said Manor, for a chaplain to pray for his soul and the soul of his wife Alice for 30 years; he also bequeathed to the poor of the parish of Stoke 40s. His brother Henry, Lord of Shardeloes, bequeathed Oldbury Manor and other properties to Robert Brudenell, the ancestor of the Brudenells of Stoke Mandeville. Oldbury Manor and Newbury Manor at Stoke are not now to be distinguished.

BRUDENEL, EDMUND.—He was Lord of Raans, in Amersham, and Oldbury Manor, in Stoke Mandeville, was a Knight of the Shire of Bucks in 1403; he died in 1469. In his will he left £40 to the reparation of the highways to Aylesbury and Wendover, towards which sum he directs that his gold cup, his two silver basins, and his great piece of gilt plate, with the cover, be sent to the Tower of London to be melted down. His son Dru, or Drugo, served the office of High Sheriff of Berks and Oxon, also of Beds and Bucks, the latter in 1474. Dru died in 1479. Oldbury Manor, in Stoke, continued in the Brudenell family until the year 1639, when Edward Brudenell, a successor, disposed of it to Thomas Harborne, of Aylesbury, gentleman.

BRUDENELL, ROBERT.—He was a lineal descendant of an ancient Oxfordshire family as early as the reign of Henry III., and of which Edmund Brudenell, Attorney General to Richard II., was a member. He was second son of Edward Brudenell, of Amersham, where he had large possessions by his second wife. He was called to the Coif in 1504, and appointed King's Serjeant in 1505; in 1507, he was raised to a judicial seat in the King's Bench. In 1521, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, where he presided until his death in 1531. Sir Robert's only daughter married Richard Waller, of Speldhurst, in Kent, a direct ancestor of Waller the poet; this marriage brought the Wallers into Buckinghamshire; it was this Richard who took the Duke of Orleans prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. The Elizabethan Monument in Stoke Mandeville old Church is to the memory of the great grandchildren of this Sir Robert Brudenell. The Brudenells are the ancestors of the Earls of Cardigan.

BRUNEL, SIR ISAMBARD KINGDOM, Knight, was son of Sir Mark J. Brunel, Knight; he was educated at Caen, in France, and commenced the study of civil engineering under his father. He has left his memorial in Buckinghamshire by the construction of the Great Western Railway, to which he was appointed engineer in the year 1833; all the tunnels and works connected with that line of railway and its branches were constructed under his direction. He was the resident engineer of the Thames Tunnel, and also superintended the erection of many bridges in different parts of the country; the old Hungerford Suspension Bridge across the Thames was one of his productions; it had a wider span than any other similar structure then in England; it is now removed. The bridge on the Cornish railway, which crosses the Tamar, was built from the designs of Brunel; it is one of the greatest undertakings of its kind in the world; this bridge was opened in 1859 by Prince Albert, after whom it was named.

Brunel was the designer and civil engineer of several immense steam vessels, amongst others the Great Western, which was the first steam-ship built to cross the Atlantic, also the Great Britain, and that huge iron-built ship, the Great Eastern; he died in the year 1859.

BRYAN, THOMAS.—He studied the law in Gray's Inn, in 1456, and was called to the degree of the Coif in Michaelmas, 1463; was raised to the head of the Common Pleas in 1471, and knighted in 1475. He had grants made him by King Richard III., and amongst others, the Manor of Calverton, near Stony Stratford. He was made Chief Justice on the accession of Henry VII.; he died in 1500, and was buried in the Church of Ashridge, in accordance with his will.

BRYDGES, THE HON. AND REV. HENRY, was instituted Rector of Amersham in 1721, to which living he was presented by Montague Drake, Esq. He was second son of James Lord Chandos; he received his education at Westminster, and was elected at Christ's Church, Oxon, in 1691, A.M. 1698, B. and D.D. 1711. He held other benefices in addition to Amersham. In 1705, he was Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of Gloucester, and, in 1713, Vice-Prolocutor. He was appointed Chaplain to the King, which office he resigned in 1718, and was promoted by Bishop Atterbury to the Archdeaconry and Prebend of Rochester in 1720. He was also Prebendary of Reculverland in St. Paul's, London, and elected visitor of Balliol College, Oxon, in 1723; he died in 1728.

BUCKINGHAM, EARL OF.—Thomas of Woodstock, sixth son of Edward III., and Constable of England, was created Earl of Buckingham at the coronation of his cousin Richard II., in 1377. He married Alianore, one of the daughters and heiresses of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. He obtained a grant of 1,000 marks from the Exchequer and £20 per annum out of the county of Buckingham, with a new patent as Constable. In 1379, he commanded an expedition into France, and, in 1385, was created Duke of Gloucester, with unusual pomp, a circle or coronet of gold being placed on his head. He was also appointed Justice of Chester and North Wales. The King conceiving some jealousy respecting him, he was seized and suddenly carried into France, and put to death in 1398. Alianore died a widow in 1399, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, leaving a son sixteen years of age; this son, whose name was Humphrey Plantagenet, survived his father but three years; he died of the plague at the age of 18 years; he held the title of Earl of Buckingham; the Manor of Long Crendon descended to him through his mother, and passed to his sister Anne.

BUCKINGHAM, HUMPHREY, DUKE OF.—Humphrey Stafford, son of Edmund, Earl Stafford, slain at Shrewsbury, was, in 1445, created Duke of Buckingham by Henry VI., with precedence of all dukes whatever in England and France, excepting those of the Royal blood; whereupon great disputes arose between the new Duke and Henry Beauchamp, who had been made Duke of Warwick, with similar privilege of

precedence; he married Ann, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland. He was slain at the battle of Northampton, 1460, fighting on the King's side. He possessed manors in Buckingham, Little Brickhill, Newton Blossomville, Clifton Reynes, Policot, and Amersham; also lands in Ludgershall, Chilton, and Oakley, and various properties in other counties, most of which descended to his grandson.

BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF.—Henry Stafford was grandson and successor to Duke Humphrey; he was Lord High Steward at the coronation of Richard III., and a very zealous adherent to that monarch, being one of his chief confidants before he attained the sovereignty. He married Catherine, daughter of Richard Widville, Earl Rivers. The Duke's show of attachment to the usurper was soon followed by perfidy, and he joined those who were desirous to unite the Houses of York and Lancaster by placing Henry, Earl of Richmond, on the throne. The Duke was betrayed by a servant, and, without arraignment or trial, was beheaded at Salisbury in 1483.

BUCKINGHAM, EDWARD, DUKE OF.—Edward Stafford, son of Duke Henry, was restored to all the honours and possessions of his father by King Henry VII.; he inherited the misfortunes as well as the ambition of his family, was attainted of high treason, tried, convicted, and beheaded on Tower Hill in 1521, and his lands were confiscated. It is said that the King had conceived a hatred of this Duke, for having made use of violent and indiscreet expressions. The proud nobleman disdained to ask for his life. The principal witness against him was Charles Knevet, a discharged servant. After his death the title of Duke of Buckingham remained in abeyance for many years, and the Manors of Buckingham and Bourton were escheated.

BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF.—George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was son of Sir George Villiers, of Brooksby, Leicestershire, where he was born in 1592. He became such a special favourite of King James I. that he was advanced, in an examplary manner, to the highest rank of nobility, and to the most important offices in the Kingdom. About the year 1613, he was introduced to Court, and the King made him his cup-bearer, and even condescended to become his schoolmaster. He was appointed Gentleman of the Bed Chamber, and was still advanced, with unexampled rapidity, to the highest ranks in the peerage. In the beginning of his career, the King gratified his vanity with the titles of Viscount Villiers and Baron of Bletchley, Bucks, in which parish he possessed an estate, as well as another in Whaddon. He had become so important a personage, that among his other preferments he was invested with the authority to dispose of almost every office in Church and State; he was appointed Master of the King's Horse and Lord High Admiral of England. In 1616, he was created Earl of Buckingham; in 1617, Marquess of Buckingham; and lastly, in 1623, Duke of Buckingham. He was young, handsome, and accomplished, and, whether paid to his merit or not, good fortune was showered down upon him. He was sent with

Prince Charles to negotiate a marriage with the Infanta of Spain, a circumstance which tended greatly to bring him into disrespect. The commonalty and parliament now began to evince great dissatisfaction at his general conduct; votes and remonstrances were passed against him, and he became generally unpopular. He was entrusted with the command of an expedition fitted out for the relief of Rochelle, but he applied the forces to a different service, and lost the greater part of them in an unfortunate descent upon the Isle of Rhé. He had now passed the zenith of his fortune, and the remainder of his history is short and sad. Having planned another expedition, and going to Portsmouth to take upon himself the command of it, he was assassinated by John Felton, a lieutenant in the army, on the 23rd August, 1628. He founded Magdalen College, Cambridge, first called Buckingham Hall.

BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF.—George Villiers succeeded to this title on the death of his father. He was educated at Cambridge; he faithfully served the King throughout the whole of the Civil War. When the Royal cause was nearly ruined, and Charles II. driven into Scotland, the Duke of Buckingham attended him thither, after retreating from the battle of Worcester, whence he had the good fortune to escape. He had been General of the Horse there, under the Earl of Holland. At the Restoration he recovered part of his estates, which had been confiscated by the Parliament. He also was appointed to several offices of trust and honour; but such were his restless disposition and dissolute habits, that he soon lost the confidence of the King, and made a wreck of his property. He gave himself up, says Burnet, "to a monstrous course of studied immoralities." His natural abilities, however, were considerable, and his wit and humour made him the life and admiration of the Court of Charles. He was charged with joining in some plot against the King, and therefore lost his position. His intrigues with the Countess of Shrewsbury, who before marriage was Ann Maria Brudenell, daughter of Robert, Earl of Cardigan, led to a duel between Villiers and the Earl of Shrewsbury in 1667-8. The Earl died of his wounds received in the duel some time after. It is said that during the fight the Countess held her lover's horse in the dress of a page. In 1676, the Duke was sent to the Tower with the Earls of Salisbury and Shaftesbury and Lord Wharton, by order of the House of Lords, for refusing to retract a speech concerning the dissolution of Parliament; he was discharged on petition to the King. In 1680, he joined the Earl of Shaftesbury in a violent opposition to the measures of the Court. Failing in health he retired into the country; he died in April, 1687, at the house of a tenant, next door to the King's Head public-house at Kirby Moorside, in Yorkshire, after three days' illness; his burial is thus recorded in the parish register—"April 17th, Georges Villus, Lord dooke of bookingham." "Of his personal character," it is remarked, "it is impossible to say anything in vindication, although his severest enemies acknowledge him to have possessed great vivacity and quickness of perception, admirably adapted to the purpose of ridicule; yet his warmest advocates have never attributed to him a single redeeming virtue. His generosity was profuseness, his wit malevolence, and the gratification of his passion

his sole aim through life. As he had lived a profligate, he died a beggar ; and as he had raised no friends in life, he found none to lament his death." Of the Duke's dissolute habits and his unprincipled character, of his self-sacrificed health, and his ruined fortune, it is scarcely possible to speak too strongly. His property did not realize sufficient to pay his debts at his death, and dying issueless, his titles, which had been undeservedly conferred on his father and only disgraced by himself, became extinct. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Lord Fairfax, the Parliamentary General, whom he deserted whilst living and left without a memento at his death. Cliefden House, distinguished by the natural beauties of its situation and the fame of many illustrious persons who have resided there, was originally planned by Villiers, who expended very large sums of money, and evinced great taste in decorating this highly-favoured spot. The choicest productions of foreign countries were lavishly imported, to form its distinguishing features; of these some of the terraces, alcoves and walks still remain, and evince the popular style of the age in which they were executed. It was here he carried on his gallantries with the notorious Countess of Shrewsbury. A classical renown was conferred on Cliefden by Pope, who immortalised "Cliefden's Proud Alcove," and by Thompson, who composed his "Masque of Liberty" for representation whilst this was the abode of Frederick Prince of Wales, father of George III., and it was here that the air, "Rule Britannia," composed by Dr. Arne, was first played.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, DUKE OF.—John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normandy, was born in 1649; he served in the Fleet in the Dutch war, led a campaign in France, and had the command of the Fleet sent to defend Tangier; he was a great favourite of Charles II. The Duke has been called "one of the most beautiful prose writers and greatest poets of his age." It is certain that his prose has nothing extraordinary in it, and his poetry is indifferent, and both have fallen into total neglect; they are published in two large quarto volumes. He was descended from Lord Sheffield; he had great bravery, and understood Court etiquette. Though attached to the House of Stuart, and their principles, he maintained a dignity of honour, on some points, independent of all connexions, for he ridiculed King James's religion, and warmly took part against the Tory Ministry. Buckingham House, in St. James's Park, since converted into a Royal residence, was originally built for him; thus its present name. He died in 1720, aged 71 years. Edmund, his son, who succeeded him, died in 1735, leaving no issue, and the title became extinct.

BUCKINGHAM, MARQUIS OF.—The Grenville family is of Norwegian origin, and, according to Collins's Peerage, the Granvilles, Earls of Bath, and Grenvilles of Buckinghamshire sprang from the same stock, of which Bigot, first Duke of Normandy, is reputed the common ancestor. Rollo, surnamed Bygot, first Duke of Normandy, was the son of Rognwald, a Norwegian Jarl, by Hilda, daughter of Harolst, and is said to have taken the name of Robert at his baptism. He died, according to some authorities,

about A.D. 922, having had two wives; first, Papia, daughter of Berengar, Count of Bayeaux, and, secondly, Gisella, or Gilette, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France. From the issue of his first marriage, the De Grenville who, popularly speaking, "came in with the Conqueror," derived his descent. The name of Grenville is said to have been taken from a Lordship in Normandy. It is recorded that Richard de Greville, or Grenville, accompanied his elder brother, Robert Fitz-Hamon, Earl of Carboile, into Wales, assisted in the conquest of Glamorganshire, and was rewarded with the Lordship and Castle of Neath, where he founded an Abbey. On the death of his brother, without issue male, he is represented to have succeeded to the Earldom, and was styled Earl of Carboile, Thorigny, and Grenville. From one of his sons issued that branch which has flourished in Bucks. Sir Eustace de Grenville had a grant of lands in Wotton and Hame-juxta-Brehul in 1273. William de Grenville was Sheriff of Oxon and Bucks in 1289. At that period a member of the Grenville family was Lord of Chilton, and resided there. The Manor of Wotton came into the possession of the family in the reign of King Edward III., and subsequently they increased their estate (which was called Grenville's Manor) by the purchase of two other manors in Wotton, called Burwell's Manor and the Manor of Hame, or Ham. Richard Grenville, Esq., died in 1519, possessed of these Manors. His son and successor, Edward Grenville, Esq,, was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds in 1527, and by his will, proved in 1536, he bequeathed his soul to God, the Blessed Mother, and all the company of Heaven, and directed his body to be buried within his chapel at Wotton. Richard Grenville, Esq., of Wotton, was Sheriff of Bucks in 1642, and in the two following years he commanded a troop of horse in the Parliamentary army. In 1654, 1655, and 1658, he was one of the Knights of the Shire for Bucks. Richard, his son and successor, who was Sheriff of that county in 1671, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Peter Temple, Knight, and his son, named also Richard, married Hester, second daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Temple, Knt. and Bart., of Stowe, and who, in 1718, was created Viscount and Baron Cobham, of Cobham, in Kent, with remainder to the heirs of his body, and in default the title and dignity of Viscountess and Baroness Cobham to descend to the said Hester Grenville and her heirs male, and in default to Dame Christian Lyttleton, another sister, and her heirs. Richard Grenville, Esq., died in 1727, leaving Hester, his wife, surviving, and at her father's death she became possessed of the before-mentioned titles and the estates of her ancestors; in 1749 (23 George II.), she was further advanced to the dignity of Countess Temple, and, in remainder, the title of Earl Temple to her heirs male. This lady died at Wotton in 1754, and was succeeded by her eldest son, Richard Grenville, Esq., who became Earl Temple and Viscount and Baron Temple. This nobleman died in 1779. The Grenvilles made Stowe their chief seat, and Wotton became the residence of the junior branch of the family. George Grenville-Nugent-Temple, Marquis of Buckingham, the second son of George Grenville, Esq., M.P. for Buckingham, 1741, was born in 1753, and was, very early in life, made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. In

1779, he was created Earl Temple, Viscount and Baron Cobham, and, in 1780, took the name and arms of Nugent and Temple by Royal sign manual; he was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Bucks, in 1782; Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland in the same year; also K.G. and Privy Counsellor. He was Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick in 1783, and principal Secretary of State; was created by patent Marquis of Buckingham in 1784, and, for the second time, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1787, which office he resigned in 1789. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Earl Nugent, and left issue Richard, subsequently Duke of Buckingham, George, afterwards known as Lord Nugent, and one daughter, Mary, who married Lord Arundel of Wardour. He died in 1813, and is buried at Wotton. His Lordship was possessed of great public spirit; he was the promoter and principal patron in the formation of the Grand Junction Canal, and his family arms are consequently incorporated on the Common Seal of that Company. At the first general meeting of the Company, held on the 1st June, 1793, it was resolved unanimously—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Most Noble the Marquis of Buckingham, as the projector and patron of this beneficial undertaking, and that for the more effectual recording his Lordship's zeal for the general good, permission be requested of him for this Company to incorporate his Lordship's family arms on their Common Seal." This canal was projected in 1792; the Act of Parliament for its construction was obtained in the year 1793, and the works were immediately put in hand. It commences at Braunstone, in Northamptonshire, and extends to the River Thames at Brentford, a distance of about 140 miles, and it opens up a communication between the various canals of the Midland, North-Western, and Northern counties, and by it access is obtained to Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Leicester, the salt mines of Cheshire, and the various iron and other works of Staffordshire, in short, most of the manufacturing and trading towns of the interior of the nation; it contributes greatly to the prosperity of the towns and neighbourhood through which it passes. Subsequently branches were made to Aylesbury, Buckingham, and Wendover, and other towns in the district. In the present day we are not in a position fully to appreciate the advantages formerly derived from canals, their usefulness having been to so great an extent superseded by the introduction of the railway system.

BUCKINGHAM, MARY MARCHIONESS OF.—She was wife of George, Marquis of Buckingham, and in her own right was Baroness Nugent, of Carlanstown, Ireland. On the benevolence of this amiable lady, the following burst of elegant panegyric was appended to a discourse preached in the Parish Church of Winchester by Dean Rennell:—"Concerning this most excellent personage, it is difficult to speak; but to those who have ever witnessed her condescending goodness it is more difficult to be silent. I cannot refrain from observing, that her whole conduct, and every action of her life, demonstrates to those of high rank and great opulence what awful talents are committed to their charge, and how conducive to real happiness both these may be

rendered, by directing the one to the furtherance of virtue and piety, and the other to a course of active and sympathetic benevolence. When the Marchioness of Buckingham ceases to reside in this city (Winchester) every lover of religion, and every child of sorrow and calamity, will follow her with tears and benedictions." She died in 1812, aged 54 years.

BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF.—Richard Grenville-Nugent-Chandos-Temple, second Marquis of Buckingham, third Earl Temple, third Earl Nugent, Viscount and Baron Cobham, was born in 1776. He married Anne Eliza, only child of the last Lord Chandos; took the name of Chandos in 1796; was M.P. for the county of Bucks 1797, 1802, 1807, and 1812; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county on the death of his father in 1813; in 1822, he was created Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Marquis of Chandos, and K.G. He was a nobleman of great abilities, both as a scholar and politician, and a most munificent patron of literature and the fine arts. As a politician he for the most part supported Conservative principles; in early life he was both an eloquent and frequent speaker, but for some years previous to his death he was so much afflicted with gout as to be compelled to remain in retirement, mostly at Stowe House, where he found consolation under his suffering in the exercise of a literary and scientific taste, in which few men of his time excelled him. He was a great patron of the agricultural interest, and his numerous tenantry, and especially the poorer amongst them, at his death lost a sincere friend. Of the extent of his patronage of the fine arts some idea may be formed from the fact that the sale of a part only of his vast collection of fine and rare engravings lasted thirty days. He died in 1839.

The Chandos family is descended from Sir Simon de Brugge, who was Lord of the Manor of Brugge-upon-Wye, Herefordshire, in the reign of Henry III. He was a partizan of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in his rebellion against that Monarch, and by these means incurred a forfeiture of his Manor. This Sir Simon de Brugge was the direct ancestor of Sir John Brydges, first Lord Chandos, eldest son of Sir Giles Brydges, Bart. Sir John Brydges accompanied Henry VIII. to France in 1531, and was present at the memorable rout of Guinegaste, called by historians "The Battle of Spurs," from the swiftness of the French in running away. In this action he behaved so valiantly, that he received the honour of knighthood on the field. In 1544, having accompanied his Sovereign to France, he was made Deputy-Governor of Boulogne, on the reduction of that place, and subsequently, when the town was besieged by the French, he made so gallant a defence that the siege was raised. He was continued in the same post by Edward VI., and, at the death of that monarch, assisted Queen Mary against those who had usurped the Government, for which services she committed to him the charge of the Tower, and gave him likewise a grant of the Castle and Manor of Sudeley in Gloucestershire. On the 5th of April, 1554, he was created Baron Chandos of Sudeley,

and died 4th March, 1557. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmond, Lord Grey of Wilton, by whom he had issue six sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son Edmond, who was elected K.G. in the reign of Elizabeth; he is stated to have been "a generous friend, a noble housekeeper, and a bountiful master, and had many gentlemen his retainers and servants." Giles, third Lord Chandos, left two daughters, the younger of whom married Francis, Lord Russell, afterwards Earl of Bedford; by this alliance the Bedford family obtained the Covent Garden and other London properties. George, Lord Chandos, a descendant, was one of the most zealous supporters of Charles I.; he lost three horses in the battle of Newbury, where he fought gallantly. In 1652, he killed Colonel Hampton in a duel, was, with Lord Arundel de Wardour, tried for manslaughter, and imprisoned for a long time. In 1719 the family attained a Dukedom. Anne Eliza Brydges, daughter of the last Duke of Chandos, married the Duke of Buckingham, then Earl Temple, in 1796. The Duke of Chandos died in 1789, and left no male issue.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, ANNE ELIZA, DUCHESS OF.—She was daughter and heiress of the last Duke of Chandos, and was born in 1779. Throughout life, this amiable and accomplished woman displayed those traits of character which shed the brightest lustre on exalted rank, and hallow the memory of their possessors. She was boundless in her charities; pious, affectionate, and sincere; withdrawing from the "pomps and vanities" of the world, to indulge in the secret charms of retirement, where she could encourage the deserving, reform the erring, and minister to the necessities of the distressed. She died at Stowe, May 16, 1836, aged 56, and her remains were interred at Avington, a quiet and secluded village, near Winchester,—a spot endeared to her by early recollections (Avington House being the seat of the Chandos family), and where she had ever liberally exercised those virtues which are here briefly, and too feebly recorded. The issue of her marriage with the Duke of Buckingham was an only son, who succeeded to the title as second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos on the death of his father in 1839.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, RICHARD, DUKE OF.—The Most Hon. Richard Plantagenet Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (1822), Marquis of Buckingham (1784), Marquis of Chandos and Earl Temple of Stowe (1822), Earl Temple (1749), Viscount and Baron Cobham (1718), in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and Earl Nugent in the peerage of Ireland, K.C., G.C.H., P.C., LL.D., F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Bucks, and Colonel of the Bucks Yeomanry, was born February 11, 1797, and was the only son of Richard, second Marquis and first Duke of Buckingham. He was of Royal descent, through his mother; she being the only child of the last Duke of Chandos, was the representative of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary Queen Dowager of France, daughter of Henry VII. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. By his wife

Mary, youngest daughter of John Campbell, Marquis of Breadalbane, whom he married May 13, 1819, he left issue one daughter and one son—Lady Anne Eliza Mary Grenville, born February 7, 1820, and who married, June 9, 1846, Mr. William Henry Powell Gore Langton, M.P. for Mid-Somerset, and Richard Plantagenet Campbell, third Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, born September 10, 1823. The Duke, as Marquis of Chandos, commenced his parliamentary career with protestations against the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill, which was then as a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, just seen rising out of the sea of Irish troubles. In 1828, on the order of the day for bringing up the resolution with regard to a provision for the late Mr. Canning's family, Lord Chandos protested against the grant, to mark his disapprobation of that Minister's principles. Sir Thomas Acland, one of the most honoured of the Tory party, quietly expressed his regret at any such opposition, and Lord Palmerston observed that "Mr. Canning's name would be venerated long after his detractors had been consigned to oblivion." In 1829 the Marquis presented innumerable petitions against the Roman Catholic claims. On the introduction of the Reform Bill, Lord Chandos took a vehement part in opposition. He spoke often, but not at very great length. During the passage of the second Reform Bill through Committee, he, aided by Mr. Hume and the ultra party, carried by a majority of 84 against Ministers the clause, known as the Chandos Clause, giving to the tenants-at-will of £50 rental the right of voting for counties. Lord Althorp vainly objected on the score of the dependence of these tenants on their landlords, which would necessitate the ballot—for which reason, probably, Hume thought it the more beneficial. Except upon these two great topics, he did not take any active part in the debates of the House of Commons. On the death of his father, he took his seat in the House of Lords. The Duke, in 1841, accepted office under Sir Robert Peel as Lord Privy Seal (an appointment not generally popular in the country, though circumstances made it unavoidable), and was sworn of the Privy Council. Early in 1842, however, when it was proposed to insert in the Queen's speech at the opening of the session a paragraph relating to the state of the laws affecting the importation of corn, the Duke promptly retired from so reforming a Cabinet, but, when taunted by Earl Fitzwilliam in the House of Lords, boldly avowed that he would not and could not change his views on the corn laws, and, as an honest man, he had withdrawn from the Ministry, though he should afford them a cordial support on other points. In this year he received the honour of the Garter, and was created honorary LL.D. at Cambridge. In 1845, Her Majesty Queen Victoria paid a visit to Stowe, in all the grandeur of a Royal progress, when the palatial residence of the Duke blazed in great magnificence. Few thought the decadence of this palmy estate was so near at hand, yet in the short space of three years another potentate reigned supreme at Stowe; this was Mr. Manson, of the firm of Christie and Manson, and the ancestral halls of the Dukes of Buckingham were now invaded, and their contents desecrated by the introduction of the hammer of these far-famed London auctioneers. There are few spectacles more saddening to a generous mind

than the downfall of a great house. The loftier the station the more overwhelming the prostration when the day of tribulation arrives; inasmuch as the obloquy with which the world at large too often visits the errors of the great in their adversity is proportioned rather to the height from which they have descended than to the circumstances that may have occasioned their fall. In 1848, the household gods of Stowe House, the accumulation of ages, were scattered to the four winds of heaven. Those public and private testimonies of the estimation in which the family had been held generation after generation were so widely distributed as never again to be reunited. The collection of objects of art and vertu at Stowe was considered to have been one of the most magnificent and extensive ever formed in this country. In Majolica or Raffaelle ware, and in Dresden and Oriental China, it was peculiarly rich, whilst in wrought silver, including many exquisite specimens of the *cinque cento* age, it contained a larger proportion than is to be found in any private or perhaps Royal residence in the Kingdom. The collection of pictures was of a less important character; still, amongst the portraits were some fine speciments of Holbein, Vandyck, Zucchero, Lily, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other eminent artists. The marbles and bronzes, although several of them were antique and by well-known sculptors, did not make prices at all approaching their value; indeed, taking the sale all through, it could not be considered a great success. The catalogue formed a quarto volume of upwards of 300 pages; the sale occupied forty days, and the amount realized was £75,562 4s. 6d. After this sad break up, the Duke spent the remainder of his days in retirement; there were other misfortunes in his later career of a private and domestic nature, which it is not requisite here to allude to. He died in the year 1861, at the age of 64 years, and was succeeded in the titles by the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. [See Chandos, Grenville, Nugent, Temple].

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, FIRST EARL OF.—Mary, sixth and youngest daughter of John Hampden, Esq., of Great Hampden, in Bucks, married, first, Colonel Robert Hammond, of Carisbrook Castle, secondly Sir John Hobart, Bart., M.P. for Norfolk, and by this marriage the estate of the Hampdens passed to the noble family of Hobart. The Hobarts are descended from the family of Hobart, of Mitcham, in Norfolk, established there in the reign of Henry III. They had, before the time of King James I., attained distinction, and members of the family filled many important offices. Sir Henry Hobart, Knight, who represented Yarmouth in Parliament, and made the law his profession, was by King James made Serjeant, and knighted; he was subsequently appointed Attorney-General, and in May, 1616, advanced to a baronetcy. John Hobart, the subject of this notice, was born in 1695, educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and sat in Parliament for the Borough of St. Ives, and also for Beeralston; was appointed a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, and, in 1725, elected K.B. In the 1st of George II., he was appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber, and elected a Knight of the Shire of Norfolk. In 1728, he was advanced to the dignity of Baron Hobart of Blicking, Norfolk, and, in 1740, declared Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral

of the same county; was made also Captain of the Band of Gentleman Pensioners, and sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and, by letters patent, 20th August, 1746, advanced to be Earl of Buckinghamshire. He married, first, Judith, daughter and co-heir of Robert Britiffe, Esq., Recorder of Norwich, by whom he had three sons and five daughters, and, secondly, Elizabeth, sister of Robert Bristow, Esq., M.P. for Winchelsea, by whom he had three sons. He died in 1756, aged 61 years. His eldest son Henry dying in infancy, he was succeeded by his second son John.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, SECOND EARL OF.—John Hobart, of Great Hampden, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Baron Hobart, born in 1722, was M.P. for Norwich from 1747 to 1756, Comptroller of King's Household in 1756, Privy Counsellor and Lord of the King's Bedchamber; in 1762, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia; was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk; he died in 1793, aged 70 years; was twice married, but, leaving no male issue, was succeeded in his titles and estates by his half brother.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, THIRD EARL OF.—George Hobart, Baron Hobart and Bart., half brother to the second Earl, became M.P. for St. Ives in 1754; for Beeralston in 1761; was appointed Secretary to the Russian Embassy in 1762; he died in 1804, aged 75 years, and was buried at Nocton, Lincolnshire.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, FOURTH EARL OF.—Robert Hobart, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire, was the second son of the third Earl (the eldest son having died in infancy); he successively filled the offices of Chief Secretary of State in Ireland, Governor of Madras, Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial and War Department, and President of the India Board. He was born in 1760, and in 1798, in the lifetime of his father, was called up to the House of Lords, by writ, as Baron Hobart, and at his father's death became fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire; he married twice, but left no male issue; he died in 1816, and was buried at Nocton; was succeeded by his nephew, George Robert.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, FIFTH EARL OF.—George Robert, fifth Earl of Buckinghamshire, was born in 1789, and succeeded to the titles in 1816, and, on the death of John, Lord Viscount Hampden, without issue, came into possession of his estate. By Royal License he took the name and arms of Hampden, quarterly with the family arms of Hobart. His Lordship married, in 1819, Miss Ann Glover, daughter of Sir Arthur Pigot, of Keppel Street, London, and died in 1849, leaving no issue, and was buried at Hampden.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, SIXTH EARL OF.—The Rev. Augustus Edward Hobart, the sixth Earl of Buckinghamshire, was son of George Vere Hobart, who was third son of George, the third Earl. He was born 1st November, 1793, and succeeded his brother in 1849; was educated at Brazenose College, Oxford (B.A. 1815, M.A.

1818); he was Prebendary of Kinbaston in the collegiate church of Wolverhampton. He married, first, in 1816, Mary, eldest daughter of John Williams, Esq., King's Serjeant—she died in 1825; secondly, in 1826, Maria Isabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Godfrey Egremont, and was again left a widower in 1873. He died in 1885, at Hampden House, at the advanced age of 92 years, leaving a family, and is succeeded in the earldom by his grandson, Sidney Carr, Lord Hobart, born on the 14th March, 1860, eldest surviving son of the late Frederick John, Lord Hobart, by his wife, Catherine Annesley, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Thomas Carr, late Bishop of Bombay.

BUCKINGHAM, WILLIAM DE, was a Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of King John (1199). He was donor of lands at Hogshaw to the Knights Templars; he also gave lands to Bruen Abbey, Oxon, subject to that convent paying an annual pension to Biddlesden Abbey.

BUCKINGHAM, THOMAS, was Abbot of Biddlesden in 1324, of which Convent Edward II. borrowed £100; there is also a Thomas de Buckingham recorded as a learned writer, who was made Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, D.D. and Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral; he died 1349; he may have been the same.

BUCKINGHAM, WILLIAM DE.—He founded the Grey Friars Monastery at Winchelsea in 1310, a portion of which still remains; there was also Henry de Buckingham, a Carmelite friar of Yarmouth, who was a man of learning, and a Henry de Buckingham, Abbot of Missenden, in 1340.

BUCKINGHAM, GILBERT DE.—He, in 1347, obtained a license to endow St. Laurence's Hospital, Buckingham, with lands, consequent on the master and brethren becoming so poor that they could not maintain themselves, of which position they had complained some years before.

BUCKINGHAM, JOHN.—He was Rector of Olney in 1348, and of Addington in 1361, and successively Archdeacon of Northampton and Dean of Lichfield. Fuller says of him that—"He was bred at the University of Oxford, and, although since, by some, causelessly slandered for want of learning, was a great disputant, and a well studied scholar, as his works do declare. He was afterwards preferred Bishop of Lincoln, where several contests happened betwixt him and Pope Boniface the ninth, who in revenge, *ex plenitudine potestatis*, removed him from Lincoln to Litchfield, that is, from the hall into the kitchen, a bishopric of less credit and profit. Buckingham grew sullen hereat, and would rather shut himself out than play at a less game, and so, quitting Episcopacy in 1397, lived and died a private monk at Canterbury, where he lies buried, the lowermost in the body of Christ Church, under a very fair gravestone, as my industrious friend hath well retrieved his memory, though the brasse on his monnment be worn, or rather torn away. He indented with the Prior and Covent of Canterbury to build him a Chantry-Chappel near his sepulcher, which I find not performed." His works are

mentioned by Bale and Pits, and prove him to have been an able disputant and a profound scholar; he died in 1398. There were also another John Buckingham, who held considerable offices under Edward I., and two other John Buckinghams, who were persons of distinction, but appear to have little connection with the county, except that of bearing the name of it.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE, was an innkeeper at Colnbrook. His son became Sir Owen Buckingham and Lord Mayor of London. The care and good management of the innkeeper enabled his issue to rise to the rank of gentry. A son of Sir Owen Buckingham, of the same name, represented Reading in Parliament; Buckingham, the innkeeper, died in 1657, Sir Owen in 1713, the member for Reading in 1719. In March 1708-9 competition appears to have troubled Sir Owen, as he writes to Lord Coningsby expressing his zeal for his Majesty's service, &c., which he had always exercised in the House of Commons, and had never desired any return, "But being in a difficulty to preserve his interests at Reading he hopes his Lordship's application to the Lord High Treasurer to avert." He says:—"Upon undertaking the poor of Reading, in 1698, he was chosen M.P. The English Duck (sail cloth) at that time being under disreputation, he made a voyage to Holland, in 1701, and learnt fully the art of making it after the Dutch fashion, and, in 1702, he made patterns after the French manner, which would carry the wind even better than Holland-made, and in 1703 to 1706 he delivered to stores 9 or 10,000 bolls, yearly employing 200 men of the town of Reading, and many hundred women and children, laying out £10,000 a year in labour. But of late years other persons had been advanced, and he who used to have half the contracts was now reduced to a fourth. Knowing his reputation to be concerned he had not turned off his poor wretches, and so had 6,000 bolls on hand, and unless the Commissioners would take 10,000 bolls in the next contract he must throw up the work and bear the disgrace of not being able to provide work for the poor. He does not ask for a penny for himself. The cloth shall answer to the pattern, and be as low in price as any bought by the Board."

BULL, THE REV. WILLIAM.—He was a well-known Nonconformist minister at Newport Pagnell, having been ordained minister of the Independent Church there in 1764. His personal friend Cowper, the poet, thus testifies concerning him in one of his published letters—"A Dissenter, but a liberal one; a man of letters and of genius; a master of a fine imagination, or rather not master of it—an imagination that runs away with him into such fields of speculation as amuse and enliven every other imagination that has the happiness to be of the party. He can be lively without levity and pensive without dejection. Such a man is Mr. Bull; but he smokes tobacco! Nothing is perfect." In connection with the Nonconformist Church at Newport Pagnell, an academy was established there in the year 1780, of which Mr. Bull was the principal. This academy was intended for the education and training of young men aspiring to the ministry; the promoters of it were the Rev. John Newton, of Olney; Cowper, the poet,

and others. Mr. Bull was the first appointed tutor in 1786, assisted by Mr. Greatheed. Mr. Bull was born at Irthingborough, Northamptonshire, in 1738, and died at Newport Pagnell in 1814, aged 76 years.

BULSTRODE, RICHARD.—The name of Bulstrode, it is said, originated in a remarkable circumstance, of which the history is given by Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Vicissitudes of Families." "The original name of the Bulstrode family was Shobbington, and Hedgerley was their chief seat for several ages before the arrival of the Normans. The Norman Conqueror, however, granted the estate to one of his nobles; but the head of the Shobbingtons resolved rather to die upon the spot than part with his possessions. In this resolution he armed his servants and tenants, whose number was very considerable, upon which, the Norman lord obtained of the King one thousand of his regular troops to enable him to take possession of the estate by force. Whereupon Shobbington applied to his relations and friends to assist him, and two ancient families, the Hampdens and Penns, illustrious in the annals not only of Bucks but of England and America, took arms, together with their servants and tenants, and came to his relief. All the Shobbington party having assembled, they cast up entrenchments, and the Norman, with his forces, encamped before them. Now, whether it was that the Saxons wanted horses or not is uncertain, but the story goes that having managed a number of bulls, they mounted them, and, sallying out in the night, surprised the Normans in their camp, killed many of them, and put the rest to flight. The King, having intelligence of this, and not thinking it safe for him, while his power was yet new and unsettled, to drive a daring and obstinate people to despair, sent a herald to them to know what they would have, and promised Shobbington a safe conduct if he would come to Court, which Shobbington accordingly did, riding thither on a bull, accompanied by his seven sons. When he was introduced into the Royal presence, the King asked him why he dared to resist when the rest of the kingdom had submitted to his government. Shobbington answered that he and his ancestors had long enjoyed that estate, and that if he would permit him to keep it he would become his subject and be faithful to him. The King therefore granted him the free enjoyment of his estate, upon which the family was henceforth called Shobbington, *alias* Bulstrode. But in process of time the first name was discontinued, and that of Bulstrode only has remained to them." Edward Bulstrode, a descendant, was Sheriff of Bucks in the 28th of Elizabeth; he married a daughter of Sir John Croke, of Chilton; their son Henry took an active part during the civil wars of Charles I., and was appointed to raise all the forces of foot, the train bands and volunteers in the Three Hundreds of the Chilterns, and to take the command as Colonel over them. His son, Sir Richard, mostly resided abroad. Charles II. knighted him, and James II. made him his envoy. Disapproving the Revolution, he followed the abdicated Monarch to St. Germains, where he remained 22 years. He died there in 1711, at the reputed age of 105 years, leaving 17 children. He wrote, "Memoirs and reflections on the reigns and government of his three royal

masters, Charles I., II., and James II." His letters to the Earl of Arlington, in 1712, were published in 1715; he was also author of many elegies, epigrams, essays, &c. He retained all his faculties and judgment to the last; his knowledge of ancient and modern languages was great. At his death, his eldest son was over 60 years of age, and his youngest but 13.

BURGWASH, HENRY, succeeded to the see of Fingest in 1320; he was descended from a family deriving their name from Burgwash, in Sussex. Fuller says of him that—"He was a very covetuous man, a great opposer of King Edward II., and an instrument in his deposition. Being made Chancellor of England, his power and rapacity induced him to inclose and impark a great part of the Common of Fingest, to the prejudice of the inhabitants. Although he persisted in this injustice to the end of his life, the legendary story of those times informs us that he could not rest quiet in his grave; for he is said to have appeared to one of his old servants in the dress and accoutrements of a keeper, and to declare that he was doomed to do this penance till the encroachments he had made should be disparked, by being again thrown open to the Common, and he desired the good offices of the Canons of Lincoln to see it effected. This message from their dead Bishop, the servant delivered, and the Canons of Lincoln were so wise as to give credit to the report, or at least to pretend they did so, and deputed one of the Prebendaries to see the Bishop's request put into execution, which being done the Prelate ever after rested in his grave." He died in 1340.

BURKE, EDMUND.—He was a distinguished statesman, and in genius and acquirements one of the greatest Ireland has produced. He was descended from a respectable family long settled in the county of Galway. His father, Richard Burke, or Bourke, was a Protestant, and was educated for an attorney; he resided at Dublin, and about the year 1725 married a Miss Nagle, by whom he had 15 children, all of whom died young, except three sons and one daughter; Edmund, their second son, was born on Arran Quay, Dublin, on the 1st January, 1730. Very little is known of his early years except that he was of so delicate a constitution as not to be able to undertake scholastic duties at the age boys usually do, consequently he received the rudiments of his education under the superintendence of his mother; he was subsequently placed under the tuition of a Mr. Shakleton, but in 1744 he entered Trinity College, Dublin. In 1748 he took his degree of B.A., in 1751 that of M.A., and in 1791 was presented with the further degree of LL.D.

Burke was tall, erect, well formed, but not robust in appearance, with a countenance of much sweetness, and in his youth was esteemed by ladies very handsome. The expression of his face, from its variableness, was what a painter would find difficult to represent. In a state of quiescence, the marks of intellect were rather vague and indeterminate, but when anything excited him the symbols of mental strength were

manifest on his broad brow and in the light of his large eyes. He did not care about dress. His powers of conversation were evidently great, from the spell in which he bound his companions at the table; they seemed to forget the good fare before them as they listened to the winged words which fell from his lips, nor could the hearty laugh of the hearer fail to tell of the wit and humour of the eloquent talker. In 1757, Burke married Miss Jane Mary Nugent, daughter of his medical attendant, Dr. Nugent, a physician of repute at Bath ; in the same year he published "A Philosophical Enquiry into the origin of our ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful," a work which soon attracted considerable attention, and paved the way for the author's introduction to the society of Johnson, Reynolds, Goldsmith, and other eminent men of the day. Burke, however, was now struggling with difficulties and compiling for booksellers. His connexion with booksellers and publishers led him to suggest to Dodsley the plan of an "Annual Register," which that spirited publisher adopted, and Burke continued for several years to write the historical portion of that valuable compilation. In 1761, he accompanied the Earl of Halifax to Ireland as one of his secretaries, and four years afterwards (1765) he was fairly launched into public life as a Whig politician by becoming private secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham, the appointed First Lord of the Treasury.

Burke's useful industry in the service of the Irish government received a substantial acknowledgment by the grant, in April, 1763, of a pension of £300 per annum ; this he relinquished after receiving it two years—discovering that official work was not to be the sole consideration of the income, his pride revolted, and he spurned a favour that touched his honour.

A seat in Parliament next followed. Ralph, second Earl Verney, was a great admirer of Burke, and introduced him to the electors of Wendover, and it was owing to the Earl's patronage that Burke was elected one of the members for that Borough, and thus his first entry into the House of Commons in 1765. This was a bye-election, caused by the retirement of Verney Lovett from the representation.

The political world at that period bore a gloomy and frowning aspect. Of lesser troubles there were many, but one giant event was apparently destined to crush them all into minor significance. The fated Act which declared it proper to charge certain stamp duties in the Colonies and plantations of America had been passed ; the colonists were men of a cast and temper not to submit ; the storm of discontent had begun, rife with rebellion and redolent of revolution. The Grenville administration shrank from the very outburst of the tempest, and Lord Rockingham's Ministry was formed. The Grenville party, the devisers of the Stamp Act, insisted on its continuance, and its enforcement by coercive measures. Pitt and his adherents desired to have the Act absolutely repealed. Lord Rockingham consulted with his private secretary, Burke, who advised a middle course between these opposite extremes ; thus a plan was formed consonant with Burke's opinion. The Stamp Act was to be repealed, but Britain to declare her right to legislate for America in all cases whatsoever. The debate on this question

was a very exciting one. In it Pitt eulogized Burke and warmly acknowledged the orator's eloquence, at the same time declaring that the member for Wendover had left him but little to say, and he congratulated the Ministry on their valuable acquisition in securing Burke's services.

Burke was again returned for Wendover at the general election of 1768. Although of High Church sympathies, he was always an ardent advocate of religious liberty. In the Parliaments of 1772 and 1773 he entered warmly into the measures brought forward to benefit Dissenters. He took up their cause with his usual energetic eloquence. In 1773 a Bill for their relief came before the House; and, in the debate that ensued Burke spoke thus :—

"At the same time that I would cut up the very root of atheism, I would respect all conscience; all conscience that is really such, and which, perhaps, its very tenderness proves to be sincere. I wish to see the Established Church of England great and powerful; I wish to see her foundations laid low and deep, that she may crush the giant powers of rebellious darkness; I would have her head raised up to that Heaven to which she conducts us. I would have her open wide her hospitable gates by a noble and liberal comprehension; but I would have no breaches in her wall; I would have her cherish all those who are within, and pity all those who are without; I would have her a common blessing to the world, an example, if not an instructor, to those who have not the happiness to belong to her; I would have her give a lesson of peace to mankind, that a vexed and wandering generation might be taught to seek for repose and toleration in the maternal bosom of Christian charity, and not in the harlot lap of infidelity and indifference. Nothing has driven people more into that house of seduction than the mutual hatred of Christian congregations. Long may we enjoy our Church under a learned and edifying episcopacy. But episcopacy may fail, and religion exist. The most horrid and cruel blow that can be offered to civil society is through atheism. Do not promote diversity; when you have it, bear it; have as many sorts of religion as you find in your country; there is a reasonable worship in them all. The others, the infidels, are outlaws of the constitution; not of this country, but of the human race. They are never, never to be supported, never to be tolerated. Under the systematic attacks of these people, I see some of the props of good government already begin to fail; I see propagated principles, which will not leave to religion a toleration. I see myself sinking every day under the attacks of these wretched people—how shall I arm myself against them? By uniting all those in affection who are united in the belief of the great principles of the Godhead, that made and sustains the world. They, who hold revelation, give double assurance to the country. Even the man who does not hold revelation, yet who wishes that it were proved to him, who observes a pious silence with regard to it —such a man, though not a Christian, is governed by religious principles. Let him be tolerated in this country. Let it be but a serious religion, natural or revealed—take what you can get; cherish, blow up the slightest spark; one day it may be a pure and holy flame. By this proceeding you form an alliance, offensive and defensive, against those great ministers of darkness in the world who are endeavouring to shake all the works of God established in order and beauty. Perhaps I am carried too far; but it is in the road into which the honourable gentleman has led me. The honourable gentleman would have us fight this confederacy of the powers of darkness with the single arm of the Church of England—would have us not only fight against infidelity, but fight at the same time with all the faith in the world except our own. In the moment we make a front against the common enemy, we have to combat with all those who are the natural friends of our cause. Strong as we are, we are not equal to this. The cause of the

Church of England is included in that of religion, not that of religion in the Church of England. I will stand up at all times for the rights of conscience, as it is such, not for its particular modes against its general principles. One may be right, another mistaken; but if I have more strength than my brother, it shall be employed to support, not oppress, his weakness; if I have more light, it shall be used to guide, not to dazzle him."

On the 19th of April, 1774, Burke made his celebrated speech on American taxation; it was a complete history of the colonies and their affairs during the preceding eleven years, taken from the best sources; the dryness of the matter was relieved by a happy selection of biographical anecdote, and illuminated with all the brilliancy of elocution. The dissolution in the autumn of 1774 threatened to leave Burke without a seat in the Commons. Lord Verney, his patron, to whom he owed his seat for Wendover, was pressed with involvements and could no longer return him. Burke was consequently returned for Malton, but at the same time, by the solicitation of an influential deputation, he stood also for Bristol, and took his seat for that constituency. At the dissolution of 1780, having some differences with his Bristol constituents, he discontinued his connection with that place. He sought Malton again, and that humble borough had the honour of retaining him as its member during the remainder of his Parliamentary career.

In 1768, Burke purchased, for £23,000, the estate at Beaconsfield known as "Gregories." How the money was procured to effect the purchase has given rise to many surmises and reports. A part of it was undoubtedly his own, from a bequest of his elder brother, and some portion came from William Burke. The remainder was understood to have been found by the Marquis of Rockingham, to be repaid the first opportunity, a moment which, however, never arrived.

The trial of Warren Hastings, in which Burke took such a leading part, commenced in 1786. On the 20th of June, 1794, the managers of the impeachment of Hastings received the thanks of the House of Commons. The part Burke took in this impeachment was characteristic of the man. His imagination was apt to lead captive his reason, to inflame his passions, and to carry him away as on the wings of a storm. He did nothing by halves, and there was no resisting the outbursts of his impetuosity. Impelled by conscientious feelings, though directed by mistaken opinions, a moral power increased the force of the excitement. Hastings, no doubt, had been unrighteous in his administration of Indian affairs, but he was hardly the culprit that Burke made him out to be. The scene of the trial was Westminster Hall; and on few occasions had that edifice witnessed such an array of judicial state. It was fitted up with scarlet hangings, and was surrounded by military pomp. Grenadiers guarded the entrance, and cavalry kept the streets. Peers, in robes of velvet and ermine, were conducted by heralds to their appointed seats. The twelve judges were present in full judicial costume. On green benches, with tables, sat members of the House of Commons, and in a box, specially appropriated for their use, were the conductors of the impeach-

ment. Fox, Sheridan, Wyndham, and Grey were of the number, all in court dresses. Burke, in like manner attired, was foremost among them. The audience, too, was worthy of the occasion and the actors. It was an assemblage of the beauty, chivalry, and talent of the land. Princesses and peeresses, generals and captains, authors and artists, together with ambassadors from foreign courts, crowded the seats appropriated for spectators. The serjeants made proclamation. Hastings knelt at the bar, while his counsel, including high legal names—Law, Dallas, and Plomer—were at his side. The charges were read. It took two days to read them—a process which, tedious as it was, did not diminish the interest felt in the proceedings. On the third day Burke commenced his harangue. It was a wonderful effort, full of ingenions argument, pictorial description, splendid imagery, and resistless appeals, now swelling into terror, now melting into pathos. The ladies wept; there were hysterical sobs; Mrs. Sheridan fainted; and even the heart of the stern chancellor was moved. At last came the thunder-clap:—"I impeach Warren Hastings of high crimes and misdemeanours; I impeach him in the name of the Commons House of Parliament, whose trust he has betrayed; I impeach him in the name of the English nation, whose ancient honour he has sullied; I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose rights he has trodden under-foot, and whose country he has turned into a desert; lastly, in the name of human nature itself, in the name of both sexes, in the name of every age, in the name of every rank, I impeach the common enemy and oppressor of all." It was a speech to be placed beside Demosthenes' crown oration.

Immediately after the close of the Hastings trial, Burke retired from Parliamentary life, and took up a permanent abode at Gregories. He entered Parliament without the advantage of wealth, rank, or family connections, but he brought, if not more mind, at least more matured and systematic thought to bear upon practical politics than any speaker had done before him. Neither the elder Pitt nor Fox had based politics on so profound a study of human nature as he had done, or had ever felt the necessity of doing so. His mind was richly furnished, and his knowledge was as exact as it was ample. All confessed his surpassing abilities, all admired his eloquence. For fifteen years he led the great body of the Opposition to the Ministries of the Duke of Grafton and Lord North, and was admitted to be, next to Lord Chatham, the most eloquent speaker in either House of Parliament. He did not, however, realize all at once the promise of his great powers; but in 1774, after he had been in Parliament nine years, he surprised even his admirers by his speech on American taxation, and soon after followed it by another, which Sir George Savile declared was "the greatest triumph of eloquence within his memory." Burke never made a speech that did not abound with wisdom, but at times it was wisdom out of place. His arrangement was admirable, his thought exuberant, his imagination lively; but he was didactic, and some of his best speeches assumed the character of lectures.

When Burke had finished his magnificent speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debts,

Pitt and Grenville decided that it did not require an answer, and it was not answered, although Grenville afterwards read it with extreme admiration and pronounced it grand. Of wit we get no instances in Burke's speeches. His taste was not a sure guide, and sometimes betrayed him. When, in the endeavour to impress on Parliament the danger of the French Revolution, he threw what was said to be the dagger of a secret society on the floor of the House of Commons, Sheridan, who was quick to see how near Burke's tragedy approached to melodrama, exclaimed, "The gentleman has brought the knife, but where is the fork?" and the whole scene was thus made ridiculous.

On vacating his seat for Malton, Burke obtained the immediate election of his son to represent that borough in his stead. A peerage was talked of for the orator; the title, Lord Burke of Beaconsfield, was even mentioned, and the patent was reported to be in preparation; but the death of his son swept away all Burke's worldly hopes, happiness, and anxiety for honours. He, however, accepted a pension of £3,700 per annum.

After the death of his son, in 1794, Burke spent the greatest part of his time at Gregories, where his heart, house, and purse were open to distressed immigrants. Through his beneficence a school was established at Penn in 1796, for the education of those foreign children to whom their parents, impoverished or destitute from adherence to loyal principles, were unable to afford necessary tuition. The school continued to flourish and to answer the wise purpose of its institution, until a change in French affairs rendered the establishment no longer requisite. The death of his son did more to undermine Burke's energies and sap his vitality than all the turmoil of his previous life. He was his only and beloved son, about whom he had augured so fondly and so proudly—the child that was to be the stay and solace of the father in his declining age—the heir not only of his renown, but of a fame brighter than his own. Young Burke possessed much to justify parental affection. He had talents excellent in themselves, and assiduously cultivated. His attainments were extensive, for his studies were directed and his mind formed under his father, a man himself of boundless information. The son was amiable in disposition and devoutly attached to his parents. Richard Burke expired at Cromwell House, Old Brompton, on the 2nd August, 1794, aged 36 years, and was buried in Beaconsfield Church. Edmund Burke could not after bear to see the place of the interment of his son; and when going from Gregories to London, instead of passing through Beaconsfield he took a cross road behind an eminence which intercepted the sight of the Church. His grief, however, though wearing to the body, relaxed not the vigour of his mind, nor the interest which he took, to the last moment, in the public weal.

Burke's health declining, he, early in 1797, visited Bath; he stayed there four months, but without any sign of improvement, and returned to the home of his affections, his friendships, and his social relaxations, to die. His end was suited to the simple

greatness of his mind, which he displayed through life—everyway unaffected, without levity, without ostentation, and full of natural grace and dignity. He died on the morning of the 9th July, 1797, being then in the 68th year of his age; he is buried in the south aisle of Beaconsfield Church, where a tablet has been erected to his memory and to that of his son. At his funeral, the pall was supported by distinguished personages, including the Duke of Portland, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Right Hon. William Wyndham, Lord Loughborough (the Lord Chancellor), the Speaker of the House of Commons (Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth), the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Inchiquin, and Sir Gilbert Elliott, afterwards Lord Minto. A crowd of the highest persons in the land, noble and gentle, joined in the mournful ceremony.

The force and energy of Burke's mind and the creative richness of his imagination continued to the last. His letters to a noble lord on the subject of his pension (1796), his letter on "A Regicide Peace" (1796-7), and his "Observations on the conduct of the Minority" (1797) bear no sign of decaying vigour, though written after the age of 67. The keen interest with which he regarded passing events, particularly the great political drama—the course of events in France, is still manifest in these works, with general observation and reflections that arrest the attention from their profundity and their universal application. "He possessed," says Coleridge, "and had sedulously sharpened, that eye which sees all things, actions and events in relation to the laws which determine their existence and circumscribe their possibility. He referred habitually to principles; he was a scientific statesman." This reference to principles in the writings and speeches of Burke (and his speeches were all carefully prepared for the Press) renders them still popular and valuable, notwithstanding the circumstances and events to which they relate have long passed away, and been succeeded by others not less important, while their grander passages, their imagery and profusion of illustration, still make them interesting to the orator and literary student.

Burke had a strong sympathy for those in distress. His rescue of an "unfortunate" is pathetically related by Peter Burke in his biography of his relative. George Crabbe, the poet, also found a genuine friend in Burke, to whom he was entirely indebted for his advance in the world. Burke assisted to raise him from a miserable state of dependency to a position far different from that in which he began life. Burke was a poet, an orator, a philosopher, and practical statesman, and his knowledge, his industry, and perseverance were as remarkable as his genius; he was eminently practical in his views. His greatest efforts will be found directed to the redress of some existing wrong or the preservation of some existing good, to hatred of actual oppression, to the removal of useless restrictions, and to the calm and sober improvement of the laws and government which he venerated. The leading principles of his public life were always the same. He wished, as he says, to preserve consistency, but only by varying his means to secure the unity of his end. When the French Revolution broke out his sagacity enabled him to foresee the dreadful consequences which it would entail upon France and the

whole world. In the clash of party strife so eminent a person could not escape animadversion or censure; his own ardour excited others, and the vehemence of his manner naturally provoked and aggravated discussion. Thus he stood aloof from most of his old associates when, like a venerable tower, he was sinking into ruin and decay. Posterity, however, has done ample justice to his genius and character.

Hallam says, "Burke, perhaps, comes, of all modern writers, the nearest to him (Lord Bacon), but though Bacon may not be more profound than Burke, he is more copious and comprehensive." Sheridan spoke of Burke as "a gentleman whose abilities, happily for the glory of the age in which we live, are not entrusted to the perishable eloquence of the day, but will live to be the admiration of that hour when all of us shall be mute and most of us forgotten." "His immortality," said Grattan, "is that which is common to Cicero or Bacon; that which can never be interrupted while there exists the beauty of order, or the love of virtue, and which can fear no death except what barbarity may impose on the globe."

Mrs. Burke continued to reside at Gregories for some years after her husband's death: indeed, until her own death. The estate was eventually sold to James Du Pré, Esq., of Wilton Park, Beaconsfield. The mansion was let as a school, but scarcely had the new tenant obtained possession than the whole of it was destroyed by an accidental fire on the 23rd of April, 1813. The grounds are now laid out in inclosures, and hardly a trace of their former state is left. A decayed wall and some remains of stabling, only, mark the situation of Edmund Burke's former mansion.

BURNEL, ROBERT, was Rector of Wraysbury, which living he resigned in 1219; he was also Archdeacon of Buckingham. A member of this family, another Robert Burnel, was Bishop of Bath and Wells. This ecclesiastic was of high renown and of unequivocal character for piety; his life is given by "Foss." He was a man of erudition, great suavity of disposition, honour, and integrity. Edward I. raised him from the position of Archdeacon of York to be Chancellor, which honour he held for 18 years. He was also Lord Treasurer of the Realm; he died in 1292. Bishop Burnel was an active and a wise minister, serving the Crown with zeal, energy, and prudence. No Chancellor before him had ever held the seal so long, or retained so uninterruptedly his Sovereign's confidence.

BUSBY, DR. RICHARD, S.P.T., the venerable master of Westminster School, celebrated alike for his abilities as a classical teacher and an unflinching disciplinarian, was born in 1606, at Lutton, in Lincolnshire. He held the situation of head-master from 1640 to the time of his decease, in 1695, a period of 55 years. About the year 1650, he purchased the Manor of Willen, in Bucks, of the daughters of Colonel Hammond, and at his death he appropriated the whole of this lordship, amounting to upwards of £200 per annum, to charitable uses, the greater part of which is devoted to the improvement of poor stipends of clergymen who have large flocks and small revenues, and who

are of good life and reputation. His trustees made an addition to this charity by the purchase of a Manor in Stoke Goldington, known as Wolfe's fields. At the Restoration he was made Prebendary of Westminster by Charles II., and he took his degree of D.D. Dr. Busby was possessed of deep penetration and immediately perceived the capacities of youth; neither rank nor fortune prevented his resolutely correcting those he thought deserving of it until he made their minds bend to those pursuits their genius seemed most suited for. Though he never spared the rod, yet he rejoiced to throw it aside, and benevolence then graced his brow. To humble merit he was the kindest and most energetic of patrons; he used to declare that his rod was his sieve, and that whoever could not pass through that was no boy for him. The doctor's system is altogether reversed in the present day. He erected a building at Willen for the purpose of forming an ecclesiastical library, with the intention of expending £150 in books for the use of the Incumbent of Willen and the neighbouring clergymen. He died in his 89th year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a noble monument was erected to his memory.

BUTLER, CHARLES.—He was a native of High Wycombe; was M.A. of Magdalen College, Oxford. After he left the University he was elected master of the Free School at Basingstoke, and was subsequently Vicar of Wotton St. Laurence. In 1636, he published "The Principles of Music, &c." This work abounds with a great variety of curious articles on the subject of music, selected from the best writers, ancient and modern. He also published a treatise on Rhetoric, in Latin, and one on the "Female Monarchy of Bees," a small quarto. He died in 1647.

BUTLER, WEEDON, was instituted Rector of Great Woolston, in 1806; was the author of numerous papers in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, also of "Bagatelles," consisting of original poetry and translations, 1795, 8vo.; a translation of the "Prospect of the Political Relations which subsist between the French Republic and the Helvetic Body, from the French of Weiss," 1794, 3vo.; "The Wrongs of Unterwalden," 1799; and "Zimas the African," 1800 and 1807. He considerably contributed from his father's papers to the fifth vol. of Nicholl's Literary Illustrations of the eighteenth century. His father was the Rev. Weedon Butler, Minister of Charlotte Street Chapel, Pimlico, and Lecturer of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, and St. Martin Orgars, London.

BUTLER, GEORGE, was second son of the Rev. Weedon Butler, was D.D., Dean of Peterborough, and became, in 1814, Rector of Calverton; he distinguished himself greatly at Cambridge; subsequently he was elected Head Master of Harrow School, over which he presided for many years. He resigned the Rectory of Calverton in 1821, and died at Greenhill, near Harrow, in 1823, aged 81 years.

C.

Cadogan — Calcraft — Calvert — Camden — Camps — Canning — Carleton — Carmichael — Carnarvon — Carpenter — Carr — Carington — Carrington — Carter — Cavendish — Ceely — Chaceport — Chaderton — Chaloner — Chandler — Chandos — Chase — Chastillon — Chelsum — Chesham — Chester — Chesterfield — Chetwode — Cheyne — Chichely — Chishall — Chitty — Churchill — Clagett — Clare — Clarence — Clarke — Clavering — Cleaver — Clifford — Clinton — Clopton — Clayton — Cobham — Cottrell — Coke — Cole — Colet — Collins — Conynham — Cooke — Cook — Coram — Cornwall — Courtenay — Cowper — Cox — Crab — Cranmer — Crawford — Crewe — Crispin — Croke — Crook — Cromwell — Curzon — Cymbeline.

CADOGAN, EARL.—William, Earl Cadogan, was descended from a Welsh family; he was grandson of William Cadogan, governor of Trim, in Ireland (1660). By a patent, dated 4th George I., William Cadogan was created Baron of Oakley and Caversham. Amongst his attributes are enumerated his illustrious descent, noble manners, easy address, sweetness of disposition, fidelity to his friends, loyalty to his King, &c., &c. He was a companion in the achievements of the Duke of Marlborough; was Brigadier-General 1704; M.P. for Woodstock 1705 to 1713; was at the battles of Schellenburgh and Hockstet; Minister of the Netherlands; Major-General in 1709; Governor of Isle of Wight in 1715; K. T. 1716; was made Baron Cadogan in 1716, and Earl Cadogan, of Oakley, in 1721; one of the Lords Justices 1723; and he held various other appointments; he died in 1726, and was succeeded by his brother Charles, who, in 1730, conveyed the Buckinghamshire Estates to the trustees of the Marlborough family.

CALCRAFT, JOHN.—He was owner of Shipton Lee, and the Grange, in Quainton, which properties were conveyed to him by Robert Dormer, in 1764. Mr. Calcraft became M.P. for Wendover in 1754. His name is introduced by Chas. Churchill in his poem called "The Conference," in a complimentary manner; he was noted for his gallantries, and an unfortunate connexion with the celebrated George-Anne Bellamy, whose indiscretions and extravagances have been too much blazoned in that extraordinary piece of autobiography termed "an apology for her life." Mr. Calcraft was subsequently

M.P. for Rochester; he died in 1772, and devised the Buckinghamshire estates to his son, who conveyed them to Thomas St. Quintin; eventually they became the property of Thomas Quintin, the grandson.

CALVERT, SIR HARRY.—General Sir Harry Calvert, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Baronet, of Middle Claydon, was born in 1763; he entered the army in 1778, and, proceeding to America, was there made a prisoner of war. In 1793 he embarked with his regiment, the Coldstream Guards, for Flanders; was appointed Aide-de-camp to the Duke of York, in which station he used his energetic exertions to improve the condition of the men and to increase the efficiency of the British army. He accompanied the Duke of York in the campaigns of Flanders and Holland in 1793-4, and was present at the siege and capture of Valenciennes, of which he brought home the despatches. He was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General to the British army in 1790: Adjutant-General in 1799; Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1820; Major-General in 1803; Lieut-General in 1810; and General in 1821. As a further reward for his faithful services, he was made Colonel of the 14th, or Buckinghamshire Regiment of Foot; received the Grand Crosses of the Bath and Guelphic Orders; and was raised to the rank of Baronet in 1818. He died after a few hours' illness, at Middle Claydon, September 4th, 1826, aged 63 years, leaving two sons, Harry, who succeeded to the baronetcy, and, taking the name of Verney, was subsequently known as Sir Harry Verney, and Frederick Calvert, Esq., Q.C., also three daughters, the eldest of whom, Mary, married the Rev. W. Cunningham, the second, Emily Caroline, married the Rev. William Robert Fremantle, Dean of Ripon, and the youngest, Frances, married Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

CAMDEN, WILLIAM, was born in London in 1551, and educated at Christ's Hospital and St. Paul's School, and afterwards at Oxford, where he took his B.A. He was second and subsequently first master of Westminster School, devoting his leisure hours to the study of the antiquities of Britain. In 1582, he travelled through most of the counties of England, that he might personally examine ancient remains. His work, "Britannia," published in 1586, brought him into great repute, as an antiquary and man of learning; his proficiency in antiquarian lore procured him the honourable and lucrative office of Clarencieux King at Arms. In addition to his great and well-known work "The Britannia," he published "Annals of Queen Elizabeth," also a Greek Grammar, and other learned works. We are indebted to Camden for a very early "History of Buckinghamshire," as in his "Britannia" he does not overlook a description of this county, although his notices of the different towns and villages are somewhat brief. He died in the year 1623.

CAMPS, THOMAS, was a surgeon at Fenny Stratford, having previously resided at Great Berkhampstead. He possessed great mental abilities, diligently improved and kept in lively exercise upon moral and professional objects. He was a correspondent

of the *Medical and Chirurgical Review*, and other works of a kindred nature, and to which he contributed articles showing great research and application. He died at Fenny Stratford in September, 1856.

CANNING, THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE.—This highly gifted orator and distinguished politician was born in London, 1770. Losing his father in early life, he had to struggle with adversity. His friends first placed him at Hyde Abbey school, Winchester, and afterwards at Eton, where he greatly distinguished himself as a scholar, and formed many connections which were of great service to him in his after life. While at Eton, he displayed great skill as an author, in his contributions to the "Microcosm," a periodical work conducted by the senior scholars. At Oxford also he distinguished himself, and proceeded thence to Lincoln's Inn, his oratorical talents suggesting the bar as the profession for which he was best adapted. Introduced to the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, he abandoned the bar, and devoted himself wholly to politics. His strenuous and able support of the minister was rewarded, in 1796, with an under-secretaryship of state; and in the year 1800 he was placed in affluence by his marriage with Miss Joanna Scott, the daughter of General Scott, with a fortune of £100,000. His talents as a poet and political writer were unquestionable, and he made an expert use of them in the articles he contributed to the "Antijacobin," a celebrated publication, in which the Whigs were wittily, unmercifully, and in some cases unjustifiably held up to popular contempt. After the death of Pitt, and the dissolution of the coalition ministry of Fox and Grenville, Canning became Foreign Secretary in Percival's administration; and to him may justly be ascribed the line of British policy in Spain, which destroyed the hopes of Napoleon, and led to his final overthrow. He was returned as one of the representatives of Wendover in the year 1796, and in 1799 was re-elected for that Borough on his appointment as one of the Commissioners for affairs in India; he was again elected in 1800, after an appointment as Paymaster-General of the Land Forces. In conjunction with Mr. Huskisson he now advocated a course of both home and foreign policy, strikingly at variance with that of which he had for years been the wittiest and readiest, if not the most profound defender. His new policy was as popular as his old had been obnoxious. The Earl of Liverpool being seized with paralysis, from which there was no hope of his recovery, Mr. Canning reached the grand object of his ambition—that of being the acknowledged head of the administration. But though the new premier was popular with the country, the party with whom he had in a great measure ceased to act rendered his task a difficult one. The opposition to him was fierce—almost rancorous; and it was soon obvious that he was suffering both in mind and body from over-exertion and constant excitement. These, aggravating the effects of a severe cold, caught while attending the funeral of the Duke of York, brought on a most painful inflammatory disease, which terminated his life, at the age of 57, in 1827. As an orator, he has rarely been excelled for finished elegance and classical taste, pouring forth his

eloquence in a persuasive, impassioned, and fearless tone, or in a happy vein of caustic irony demolishing the arguments of his opponents.

CARLETON, THE REV. GEORGE, B.D.—He was born at Norham, in Northumberland, and educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford. In 1580, he was chosen Fellow of Merton; in 1605, he was presented to the Rectory of the third portion of Waddesdon by Sir Francis Goodwin, Knight; he held this portion until he was elevated to the See of Llandaff in 1617. The year following he was sent to the Synod of Dordt, and on his return was translated to the Bishopric of Chichester; he died in 1628, aged 69 years, and was buried in his own Cathedral. Anthony à Wood speaks of him as a scholar and a liberal benefactor. He wrote the life of Bernard Gilpin, an historical collection of the deliverances of the Church and State of England, and other works. There is a mural tablet in Waddesdon Church to Guy Carleton, who died in 1608, aged 94; he is described as a warrior, and is supposed to have been father of George Carleton, but he must not be confounded with Sir Dudley Carleton, Secretary of State to Charles I., or with Sir Guy Carleton, commander of the British Troops in the American War, afterwards Lord Dorchester; he may have been an ancestor.

CARMICHAEL, THE REV. WILLIAM, LL.D.—He was Rector of Wing, being presented by the Earl of Chesterfield in 1746. He had been previously Rector of Oving, then of Drayton Beauchamp. He resigned Drayton for Wing; was Archdeacon of Buckingham in 1742. In 1746, he was appointed Chaplain to the Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1753, he resigned the living of Wing and the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, on being promoted to the Irish Bishopric of Confert and Kilmacduah.

CARNARVON, EARL OF.—Robert Dormer, Earl of Carnarvon, was grandson of Robert Dormer, of Wing, Baronet; he succeeded his grandfather in 1616, and, in 1628, was created by Charles I. Viscount Ascot and Earl of Carnarvon; the title of Ascot being derived from an estate in Oxfordshire which belonged to him, and the name of which was borrowed and transferred to a mansion which once stood at Wing, thence called Ascot. This nobleman, whose estate was sadly reduced by the expenses which he incurred in the Civil War, was unfortunately slain at the Battle of Newbury, whilst fighting on the side of the King, in September, 1643. It is recorded that at the Battle of Lansdown, two months before that of Newbury, of 200 cavalry who entered the field and fought valiantly under Prince Maurice and Lord Carnarvon, only 60 could be mustered when the sun went down. At the Battle of Newbury Earl Carnarvon fell in the early part of the fight. Clarendon states that, having charged and routed a body of the enemy's horse, he was coming carelessly back, when one of some scattered troopers, who knew him, ran him through the body with a sword, and he died within an hour. He is described as an honour to the cause he embraced, and his death as a sensible weakness to the army. Echard gives Charles II. the credit of saying that the Earl of Carnarvon was the finest gentleman he ever saw. In De Foe's "Memoirs of a

Cavalier," written with apparent fidelity, it is stated that "The Earl of Carnarvon was taken to an inn at Newbury, where the King went to see him. He had just life enough to speak to his Majesty, and died in his presence. The King was exceedingly concerned for him, and was observed to shed tears at the sight. We were indeed all of us troubled at the loss of so brave a gentleman, but the concern of our Royal master discovered, moved us more than ordinary. Everybody endeavoured to have the King out of the room, but he would not stir from the bedside till he saw all hopes of life gone." Lord Carnarvon married Anne Sophia, daughter of Philip Herbert, 4th Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. His titles and estates descended to his son, at whose death, in 1709, the Eythorpe and other estates passed to the Stanhopes; he dying without male issue, the Earldom became extinct, and the Barony of Dormer devolved on a distant kinsman, in whose posterity it remains. It is recorded that Earl Carnarvon was first buried in Jesus College Chapel, Oxford, and that his body was afterwards removed to Eythorpe. Whilst on its way to Oxford the escort, it is said, was attacked by a body of Parliamentary horse, and the Earl's jewels and plate were taken. His mansion at Wing was ransacked in the previous year under the order of the Parliamentary Committee of Safety. Richard Symonds's Notes, taken 27th August, 1645, show that the King (Charles I.), on his way to Oxford, slept at the Earl of Bedford's seat, at Woburn, on the night of Tuesday, 26th August, 1645, and on the next day his Majesty "came to Wing and lay in the Earle of Carnarvon's house." The King's troops, which came from Huntingdon, by way of Woburn, encamped during the night in a close adjoining the house. "On Thursday morning (28th August) one of the soldiers was hanged on a tree in Wing," writes Symonds, "for stealing the communion plate."

CARPENTER, JOHN, D.D., was Rector of Beaconsfield, to which benefice he was admitted in 1430; he was subsequently Chancellor of Oxford University and Provost of Oriel College, and eventually promoted to the See of Worcester by a bull of Pope Eugenius IV.

CARPENTER, RICHARD, an English divine of the 17th century, was a native of Newport Pagnell. He was originally educated for the established church, but seceded from it, and became a Romish priest. He again recanted, and obtained a vicarage in Sussex; but at the rebellion he quitted England, and again professed himself a Catholic. The Restoration caused him to return to England, and turn Protestant. Here it might have been supposed his turnings would end, but he in fact changed once more, and died a Catholic. The writings of this unprincipled man are, "Experience, History, and Divinity," and "The Pragmatical Jesuit." In 1647 he held a public disputation with the Rev. John Gibbs, in Newport Pagnell Church, "before a great assembly of ministers and other persons, on the subject of infant baptism;" he was a singularly versatile religionist; his account of this controversy was published by him, in a very quaint style. The date of his death is not recorded; he was heard of in 1670.

CARPENTER, FRANCIS, *alias* DACRE, was born at Doddershall, of Protestant parents; he was son of William Carpenter, of a respectable Buckinghamshire family, and his wife, whose maiden name was Pigott. He was educated at Eton, whence he went to Oxford, and afterwards entered King's College, Cambridge. He was converted to the Roman Catholic faith in his twentieth year by Father Wilford, O.S.B., and spent some years at Dornay, Valladolid, and Paris. By the advice of Father Wilford, he went to Rome, in 1633, and applied for admission to the English College, but his name is not recorded in the College diary as having been admitted among the scholars. The College Pilgrim Book, however, states that he arrived at the Hospice on December 9th in that year, and after the usual three days' recognition was admitted to the scholar's gown.

CARRE, SIR ROBERT, was one of the representatives of Aylesbury in the last Parliament of James I. (1623) and the first Parliament of Charles I. (1625); he was one of the party which formed that singular mission to Spain upon the matter of the marriage of Prince Charles, in 1623. It was a mismanaged affair. The Prince and the Duke of Buckingham, with only three attendants, started for Madrid; small as was the number, the Prince and the Duke left them on the road for want of horses, as was alleged, but it would seem for want of funds. Carre was one of those who embarked in the ship "Adventure," which followed the Prince, and in which were also Sir Edmund Verney and several officers of the Prince's household, all of whom were glad enough to return. Sir Robert Carre, or Carey, first Earl of Monmouth, distinguished himself by riding nearly 300 miles in less than three days, when he went from London to Edinburgh, to inform King James of the death of Queen Elizabeth. He had several falls and sore bruises on the road, which occasioned his going battered and bespattered into the royal presence. He was created Lord Carre, or Carey, by King James; was Chamberlain to the Prince, and after the Coronation of Charles I. was made Earl of Monmouth, his letters patent bearing date 1626, being the second year of the reign of that King.

CARRINGTON, LORD.—George Smith, son of Abel Smith, of Nottingham, Banker, was created a baronet in 1757. His son, Abel, an eminent banker, at Nottingham, was father of Robert Smith, the first Lord Carrington, who was born in 1752, and was elevated to the peerage of Ireland by Pitt in 1796, as Baron Carrington, of Bulcot Lodge, and to that of Great Britain in the following year, as Baron Carrington, of Upton, Notts. Previous to his elevation he sat in the House of Commons as member for the Borough of Nottingham. He was a friend and confidential adviser of the younger Pitt, who often retired to Wycombe Abbey (then called Loakes) from the cares of State. His Lordship was Captain of Deal Castle, F.R.A.S. and D.C.L. He married, in 1780, Ann, daughter of Andrew B. Barnard, Esq., by whom he had Robert John, his successor, and eight daughters. He married, secondly, in 1836, Charlotte, third daughter of John Hudson, Esq. The Wycombe Abbey estate was purchased by his Lordship of the Marquis of Lansdowne in 1798. After the purchase the Mansion was

very considerably enlarged and greatly improved, from the designs and under the management of the celebrated architect, James Wyatt. His Lordship died in 1838, at his town house, 8, Whitehall Yard, at the age of 87 years, and was succeeded in his title and estate by his only son, Robert John.

CARRINGTON, ROBERT JOHN, F.R.S., M.A., the second Lord Carrington, succeeded to the title of his father in 1838; he was the only son, and was born in 1796; educated at Eton and Christ College, Cambridge. In 1822 he married Elizabeth Katherine, daughter of the first Lord Forester; his Lordship married, secondly, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Lord Willoughby de Eresby. In 1839, he, by sign manual, took the surname of Carington, in place of his patronymic Smith. He was returned as one of the members for Wendover from 1818 to 1820; for Bucks County 1820 to 1830, and Wycombe from 1831 up to the time of his elevation to the House of Peers, consequent on the death of his father. He was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Bucks, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, up to the time of his death, which took place in 1868; he was buried at Moulsoe.

CARTER, RICHARD, was owner of Chilton, which he purchased in 1739; was Chief Justice of the Grand Sessions for the counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor. He was born at Oxford; was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Buckingham; died in 1755, at the age of 83 years, and was buried at Chilton. He held office as a Welsh judge for above thirty-four years, and ever retained the character of a very able and upright magistrate. His daughter married Sir Thomas Aubrey, of Boarstall.

CAVENDISH, SIR JOHN DE.—Notwithstanding his high legal rank and the tragical termination of his life, and although his family was afterwards distinguished by two dukedoms, no account remains of the early career of John de Cavendish, excepting that which may be collected from the year books. The name of Cavendish was first assumed either by himself or his father, it having been acquired by marriage with the heiress of a Lord of a Manor so called in the county of Suffolk. Cavendish was raised to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench in 1372; he met with an untimely end. The insurrection of Wat Tyler, in 1381, extended from Kent over various parts of England. In Suffolk 50,000 rebels assembled, destroying property, and ill-using all who would not join them. They attacked Sir John Cavendish's house, plundered, and burnt it, and, having unfortunately obtained hold on the venerable gentleman, dragged him into the Market Place of Bury St. Edmunds, and there, after a mock trial, ruthlessly beheaded him and insulted his remains. One of his descendants was, in 1604, ennobled, by James I., with the title of Baron Cavendish, of Hardwicke, to which the Earldom of Devonshire was added in 1618. The fourth Earl was created Duke of Devonshire in 1694. A younger son of the fourth Duke was created Earl of Burlington in 1831, a title which is now held by the Duke of Devonshire; thus is traced the root of an important family closely connected with Buckinghamshire.

CAVENDISH, WILLIAM.—He was the first Duke of Devonshire in this family, and was ancestor of the Cavendishes of Latimer; he was the son of William, third Earl of Devonshire, and father of Lord James Cavendish, of Latimer, Chesham. He was born in 1640; he attended James, Duke of York, as a volunteer against the Dutch; but he soon made himself obnoxious at Court by his opposition in Parliament. He gave evidence in favour of Lord William Russell, and even offered to exchange clothes with that unfortunate nobleman to enable him to escape. In 1684, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Devonshire, and was shortly afterwards imprisoned, and fined £30,000 for striking Colonel Culpeper in the Presence Chamber. For the payment of this large sum he gave bond, but before it became due the arrival of the Prince of Orange had put an end for ever to the tyranny of James. His Lordship was active in effecting the revolution in favour of William of Orange, from a conviction that James's conduct was such that neither the laws nor the religion of the Kingdom were safe in his hands. Cavendish confided his secret at first to the Earl of Danby only. They met privately at a poor village alehouse at Whittington in Derbyshire, which they found convenient to their purpose, and there, in a little parlour afterwards called the plotting-parlour, these peers met frequently, and they laid the scheme which dethroned King James. In 1694, his earldom was raised to a dukedom. He lived to see the union between the two British Kingdoms; was Lord-Steward of the Household from the accession of William and Mary until his death. He married Mary, second daughter of James Butler, Duke of Ormond; he died in 1707, leaving a son William, second Duke of Devonshire.

CAVENDISH, LORD FREDERICK, was a member of the Devonshire family, and a distinguished military officer; his brother, John, Lord Cavendish, an able statesman, was noted for his opposition to Lord North, and succeeded that nobleman as Chancellor of the Exchequer; he died in 1796.

CAVENDISH, HENRY, was grandson of William, second Duke of Devonshire, who married Rachael, daughter of William, Lord Russell, who was beheaded in 1683. He was one of the most eminent natural philosophers of modern times; was the son of Lord Charles Cavendish. He devoted himself exclusively to scientific pursuits, acquiring a distinguished rank among those who have most contributed to the progress of chemistry; and his researches relative to hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, gave rise to the practice of aerostation. By the death of an uncle, in 1773, he received a large addition to his fortune; and, being extremely regular and simple in his manner of living, he left at his death the enormous sum of £1,200,000 to his relations. It has been truly said of him that he was "the richest among the learned, and the most learned among the rich men of his time." Born, 1731; died, 1810.

CAVENDISH, THE HON. RICHARD, of Thornton Hall.—He was second son

of the second Lord Waterpark; he was born in 1794, and, in 1841, married Elizabeth M. M., only daughter of T. Hart, Esq., and niece and heiress of the late Sir Thomas Cotton Sheppard, of Thornton Hall. Mr. Cavendish entered the service of the East India Company in 1811, was appointed Resident at Gwalior 1831, Envoy at Nangpoor in 1835, and retired from the service in 1839. He served the office of High Sheriff for Bucks in 1851, and died in 1876.

CEELY, ROBERT.—He was for many years a practising surgeon at Aylesbury, and in his profession gave great attention to the subject of vaccination, in which he always evinced much interest. He became the champion of cleanliness, and sanitary matters in the Aylesbury district greatly improved under his interference and recommendations. He rendered invaluable services when Aylesbury was afflicted with a visitation of cholera in 1832, and subsequently at an alarming outbreak at Gibraltar, Dinton. His professional visits, although not always made under the most happy circumstances, were welcomed; his presence in the sick chamber re-animated his patients, they became cheerful at his approach, and their confidence in him never for a moment abated—indeed, with his presence the severities in nature's final struggle appeared to be the less poignant. In his profession he was no respecter of persons; the occupier of the lowliest cottage or the most miserable hut received from him the same degree of care and attention as the resident in the most stately mansion. Regardless of toil, fatigue, or hope of remuneration, the poorest and most abject sufferers could depend upon his aid and assistance. In his visitations, where he found prostration and exhaustion the results of poverty and the want of the necessaries of life rather than actual disease, he was always ready with the requisite aid. He knew human nature, and could discriminate between the deserving and the dissembler; the latter would receive no sympathy from him, whilst to the former he was ready to give every assistance. As an acquaintance he was invaluable. During his long life he was naturally observant, and was in himself a fund of information. With a retentive memory, unimpaired by age, his narrations as to men and things of the last two generations were not only entertaining but exceedingly instructive. In 1840, he published "Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ as they occasionally appear in the Vale of Aylesbury, with an account of some recent experiments on Vaccination." This publication having met with much approval and encouragement, he, in 1842, published further observations on the same subject. In conjunction with his brother, Mr. J. H. Ceely, he gave his gratuitous professional services to the Bucks General Infirmary from the date of its original foundation; he regularly kept his appointents there, his name as receiving medical surgeon appearing up to the time of his death. He held the appointment of surgeon to Her Majesty's Prison at Aylesbury; he was medical officer to the Aylesbury Union and the Aylesbury Board of Health; he was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the College of Apothecaries, and was also a member of several medical and other scientific societies. The subscribers and friends of the Bucks Infirmary presented

him with his portrait a few years before his death, which took place at Aylesbury in 1880.

CHACEPORT, HUGH DE.—He surrendered an estate at Ravenstone, near Newport Pagnell, to King Henry III., who, in consideration, granted it to the Prior and Canons of the Order of St. Augustine, then lately founded at Ravenstone, " in pure and perpetual alms, to pray for the souls of the King, Peter de Chaceport, and Hugh de Chaceport, his son, and all other saints departed." The Chaceports may therefore be said to have been the principal promoters, or in fact founders, of the priory of Ravenstone.

CHADERTON, LAWRENCE, was a Prebendary of Walton-cum-Aylesbury, and was installed in 1598; he was first master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; was A.B., A.M., and first Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, S.P.T. and D.D. He was one of the divines appointed, in 1603, to manage the cause of the puritans in the King's Privy Chamber at Hampton Court, in the presence of James I., but he took little or no part in the debate. He was also one of the translators of King James's Bible; he attained a great age; resigned the mastership of Emmanuel College, in 1622, but continued to reside there until his death.

CHALONER, DR. ROBERT.—He was Rector of Amersham, where he endowed a Grammar School with lands at Wavendon; he also left money for the maintenance of a divinity lecturer at Christ's Church College, Oxford, or for exhibitions for three poor scholars from his school at Amersham. He died in 1624. The privilege of exhibitioners is not now possessed by the Amersham scholars.

CHALONER.—The family of Chaloner held the Manor of Steeple Claydon, which was granted in fee to Sir Thomas Chaloner in 1557. Sir Thomas Chaloner was born in London, 1515, and educated at Cambridge. He was in the suite of the ambassador to Charles V. of Germany, and was so pleased with the character of the Emperor that he attended him in 1541 in the expedition to Algiers, where he was shipwrecked, and with difficulty saved his life. On his return he became clerk to the council, and was knighted by Somerset, at the battle of Musselburgh. Elizabeth employed him as Ambassador in Germany, and afterwards in Spain, where he conducted himself with singular address between the opposite factions of Gomez and of Alva. He died soon after his return, 1565. He wrote some Latin poems besides a translation of " Moriæ Encomium" by Erasmus.

CHALONER, SIR THOMAS, the Younger.—He was son of Sir Thomas Chaloner, and was born in 1559; was principally educated by his father's friend, Lord Burleigh. He studied at Oxford, then travelled for several years, and became famous for his knowledge of natural philosophy. He introduced alum works on his estate near Whitby, in Yorkshire, about the year 1600, which were the first ever worked in England. Having gone to Scotland towards the end of Elizabeth's reign he became a great favourite with King James, whom he accompanied to England, and by whom he was appointed tutor

to Prince Henry. Chaloner wrote a work on the nature and medicinal virtues of nitre; he died in 1615.

CHALONER, EDWARD, an English divine, son of the above, was educated at All Souls', Oxford. He was Chaplain to James I., and at one time principal of Alban Hall; he was one of the most celebrated preachers of his time. He died of the plague at Oxford in 1625.

CHALONER, THOMAS, was also a son of Sir Thomas the younger, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Fleetwood, of Missenden; he was born at Steeple Claydon. About 1643, he was returned as member of the Long Parliament for a Yorkshire borough. He held a commission from the Parliament to govern the Province of Munster. Chaloner interested himself on the side of the Parliament, and became one of the King's judges. He took an active part in the trial of the King, and was present in the Painted Chamber on several occasions, but did not attend on the last day, when sentence was given, though he signed the death-warrant. He was one of the Council of State, under the Commonwealth, and a Master of the Mint. He was excepted both as to life and estate under the Proclamation issued after the Restoration, but surrendered; he found means to escape out of the Kingdom, and retired to Middleburgh, in Zealand, where he died in 1661. He was no Puritan, but was full of his jokes and tricks; was a good scholar, but wrote nothing but an anonymous and witty pamphlet on the discovery of Moses' tomb, which set all the rabbis of the assembly to work, and it was a long time before the sham was detected. His salt works were seized by the Crown, but afterwards restored to his family. In 1656, he built a school house at Steeple Claydon, and endowed it with £12 per annum, but the endowment has been lost.

CHALONER, JAMES, was another son of Sir Thomas, the younger; he was born in London and educated at Brazenose, Oxford. In the rebellion he espoused the cause of the parliament, and was appointed one of the King's judges, and sat several times on the trial, but did not sign the death warrant. He was afterwards governor of Peel Castle, in the Isle of Man. He was recalled from the Isle of Man, and then mixed himself in all the busy scenes preceding the restoration, but having declared for the interest of the Parliament in opposition to that of the army, he was sent to prison by General Fleetwood. Eventually he was deprived of all his property, and left a prey to poverty and wretchedness. He sank under his troubles and ended his life by poison. He was author of a treatise on the Isle of Man.

CHANDOS.—(See Duke of Buckingham.)

CHANDLER, EDWARD.—He was a learned Prelate, educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and in 1693 was made chaplain to Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Lichfield, of which see he later became Bishop; he was also at one time Bishop of Lincoln, and was eventually translated to Durham. He died in 1750, and is buried in the church of Farnham Royal,

without any memorial. He is best known for his "Defence of Christianity." He was also author of a chronological dissertation prefixed to Arnold's "Commentary on Ecclesiasticus," and he wrote a curious biographical preface to Dr. Cudworth's "Treatise on Morality."

CHASE, THOMAS, of Amersham, it is said, was thrust into the Bishop's prison, at Wooburn, known as "Little Ease," bound with chains, gyves, and manacles, and cruelly used, but could not be prevailed upon to deny his faith, and, according to the testimony of the prison keeper, was strangled. He was buried in Norland Wood, in the way between Wooburn and Little Marlow, in 1506. But this statement as to the manner of the death is disputed by some historians; it has been denied by Dr. Churton and discredited by Fuller.

CHASTILLON, HUGH DE.—He was one of the Knights of the Shire in 1300. About 1264, members of this family were owners of Thornton, and had a seat there, and they were of considerable consequence in the county for more than a century; several of them served as Knights of the Shire, and held other public offices. John Chastillon was High Sheriff in 1350, Hugh Chastillon in 1358. In 1313, Masculine de Chastillon was one of the Knights of the Shire, and again in 1331 and 1333; John and Richard, in the same Parliament in 1342, and John again in 1344 and 1356.

CHELSUM, JAMES, D.D., LL.D., an English clergyman, chiefly known as an author of two pamphlets, in which he severely criticised Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." He distinguished himself as a defender of Christianity generally; he held the donative of Lathbury, near Newport Pagnell. He died in 1801.

CHESHAM, BARON.—He was the fourth son of the first Earl of Burlington; was born in 1793, and in 1814 married Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of the ninth Marquis of Huntly. As Charles Compton Cavendish, he was, in 1814, returned one of the members for the Borough and Hundreds of Aylesbury, on the resignation of Mr. Williams; he was defeated on the poll in 1818 by Mr. Rickford. He sat as member for Newtown, Hants, 1820 to 1826, for Yarmouth in 1831, East Sussex 1832 to 1841, and Youghall from 1841 to 1847. In that year he was returned one of the Knights of the Shire, again in 1852, and in March, 1857. In December following, after being forty years a member of the House of Commons, he was elevated to the peerage as the first Lord Chesham, of Latimer, Chesham; he died in 1863.

CHESHAM.—William George, son of Charles Compton Cavendish, was second Baron Chesham; he was born in 1815, and succeeded his father in 1863; he was educated at Eton; served in the 10th Royal Hussars, and Bucks Militia, and was Captain of the Derby Militia; became M.P. for Peterborough in 1847, and Buckinghamshire in 1857, on the elevation of his father to the peerage; he was again returned for the shire in 1859; entered the House of Lords on the death of his father. He married, in

1849, Henrietta F., daughter of the Right Hon. W. S. S. Lascelles. His Lordship was an enthusiastic agriculturist, and for some years kept a famous herd of shorthorns; these he exchanged for Jerseys, in the breeding of which he was very successful. The superiority of his Shropshire sheep was noted; he died in the year 1882.

CHESTER, HUGH, EARL OF.—He had lands in Olney granted him as a reward for his fidelity to William Rufus. This Earl of Chester was succeeded by his son, Richard, who became the next Lord of Olney; he perished by shipwreck with two of the sons of Henry I. on their return from Normandy in 1119; he died unmarried. Ranulph, the last Earl of Chester of this family, obtained the restoration of Olney, which had been forfeited; the estate eventually passed by marriage to the Earl of Arundel.

CHESTER, SIR ANTHONY.—The Chesters were the owners of Chicheley, near Newport Pagnell. Sir William Chester was Lord Mayor of London in 1560; became M.P. for that city in 1563. He is praised by Strype for his charitable benefactions to the poor of London, and by Foxe, for his kindness to the Protestants in the Marian persecutions. In his old age he retired from public life, and became a Fellow Commoner of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, and spent the rest of his days in study and devotion. In 1565, Anthony Chester attended Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury Fort, where he commanded a troop of horse raised by himself. He was knighted by that Queen and created a baronet by James I., in 1619. He was High Sheriff of Bucks in 1601 and 1629. His son, Sir Anthony, second baronet, also served the office of Sheriff of the county. He distinguished himself in the Royal Army at the battle of Naseby, and was obliged to secret himself abroad. His estates were sequestrated, and his house at Chicheley sustained much injury, when the neighbouring town of Newport Pagnell was garrisoned for the Parliament; he died in 1635, and was buried at Chicheley, as were many of his descendants. Members of the family served the office of Sheriff of Bucks in 1601, 1637-8, 1659, and 1671. The baronetcy passed through several generations, and at length reverted to Sir Francis Chester, son and heir of Francis, fourth son of Sir John, the fourth Baronet, and, on his death without issue in 1766, to the Rev. Sir Anthony Chester, Bart., son and heir of Henry Chester, Esq., third son of Sir Anthony, third Baronet, on whose decease, in 1769, the Baronetcy became extinct, and the representation of the family devolved on the issue of the female heirs. Charles Bagot, Esq., afterwards Chester, was brother to the first Lord Bagot, and assumed by Act of Parliament the name and arms of Chester. He is the Mr. Chester of Cowper's poems, and died in 1793. His son and heir, Charles Chester, Esq., of Chicheley Hall, died unmarried in 1838, and was succeeded by his nephew, the Rev. Anthony Chester, Vicar of Chicheley, who died in 1860, leaving an only daughter, Henrietta Maria, who married, on the 16th April, 1861, Lieutenant Purefoy Fitz-Gerald, R.N., now Major of the Royal Bucks Yeomanry.

CHESTERFIELD, EARL OF.—On the death, in 1709, of the second Earl of Carnarvon, whose estates were considerably diminished by the civil war, and who left no

male issue, Eythorpe, or Eythrope, passed by Elizabeth, his only daughter, to the family of Stanhope. A Sir Philip Stanhope was created Earl of Chesterfield in 1628, by Charles I., and he held Lichfield for the King; in 1642, he married a daughter of Sir John Pakington. Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, the subject of this notice, was born in 1694, and was educated at Cambridge. He first sat in Parliament as member for Lostwithiel, and in 1726, on his father's death, succeeded to the earldom of Chesterfield. He was a particular favourite of George II., on whose accession he was sworn a privy councillor; was appointed, in 1728, ambassador extraordinary to Holland; made a knight of the garter in 1730, and was appointed steward of the household. The latter office he soon after resigned, and continued for several years the strenuous opponent of Sir R. Walpole, distinguishing himself by his writings in the *Craftsman*, as well as by his powerful eloquence in the House. In 1745 the Government once more availed itself of his talents, and he was sent, as Lord-Lieutenant, to Ireland, where he continued a year, exercising his power in a manner calculated to gain the approbation of the people. He was afterwards secretary of state, but deafness and declining health induced him to relinquish office in 1748. His lordship was a man of brilliant accomplishments, but tainted with vanity and doubtful theology. Though infirmity came rapidly upon him, yet he attended his duty in the Lords, and in the debates, for the alteration in the Calendar, he distinguished himself by an eloquent speech. As a public character, Chesterfield was highly esteemed, as, by his rank, his influence, and his experience in political intrigues, he was for many years a distinguished leader. He wished not only to appear a man of letters, but to be the patron of learned men; and his friendship with Pope and other wits ensured him celebrity. Chesterfield wrote some papers in the *World*, and some poetical pieces in periodical publications; but his fame as an author rests on the letters sent to his natural son. These letters are written in a fascinating style; but in wishing to form his son for the higher ranks of life, he has shown himself the advocate of hypocrisy, licentiousness, and infidelity. The applause of the world was his governing principle; but it was not by virtue alone that the polished peer endeavoured to command popularity, but by every art which can sacrifice honour, religion, and morality to its favourite objects. The publication of his letters, known as "Chesterfield's letters to his son," prove him to be an excellent scholar; but they display a studied relaxation of principle. His favourite son, to whose education he had so anxiously devoted himself, died, November, 1768, and left him in a state of deep and lasting despondency. His letters appeared first in 2 vols. 4to, 1774, and his miscellaneous works also, in 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1773.

CHESTERFIELD, FIFTH EARL OF.—The fourth Earl of Chesterfield leaving no son, the Earldom passed to his relative, Philip Stanhope, who was of another branch of that family. He was born in 1755; became Master of the Mint in 1782, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham, Ambassador to Spain, of the Privy Council, joint

Postmaster General, and Master of the Horse, 1798; K.G., 1804. He died in 1815, and was succeeded by his son, George Augustus Frederick, the 6th Earl.

CHETWODE.—The family of Chetwode, of Chetwode, is met with as early as the reign of Edward I., when a fair was granted them as a reward, one of their ancestors having slain a terrible wild boar in Chetwode Woods, which annoyed the whole neighbourhood, and the Rhyne toll was formerly collected within the Liberty of Chetwode, on the 28th October in every year. A Sir John Chetwode was a Knight of the Shire of Bucks in the reign of Edward I. (1298-1302); another John Chetwode represented the County in the reign of Richard II. (1395); a third John Chetwode, Bart., represented the Borough of Buckingham in 1842.

CHEYNE, JOHN, Esq., Lord of Drayton Beauchamp, was elected Knight of the Shire in 1413, and at four other periods; and he was sheriff of Bucks in 1423, and in two other years. He went to the Holy Land, and, amongst other triumphs of his warfare, fought and slew a huge Saracen *(immanissimum gigantem)* near the Holy Sepulchre, and for this valiant exploit received the honour of Knighthood. He was buried at Drayton Beauchamp, in the chancel, by the side of his first wife, Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Fitz-Marmaduke. Some years ago, certain excavations were made in the chancel of Drayton Church, when the remains of Sir John Cheyne, his wife, and an infant child were discovered buried in the common earth. Part of the supposed skeleton of Sir John had decayed, but from the thigh bone, which measured twenty-one inches, and other parts that were perfect, it was conjectured that the person to whom the remains belonged must have been nearly seven feet in height, and proportionately large in other respects. Members of the Cheyne family have done their duty to the County of Bucks by their public services; the name appears on the roll of High Sheriffs on twelve occasions between the years 1278 and 1662, and as Knights of the Shire eleven times between 1382 and 1700. Browne Willis dedicated the second edition of his "Notitia Parliamentaria," printed in 1730, to Lord William Cheyne, and, referring to the Cheyne family, he says:—"The name of Cheyne occurs oftener in our Parliamentary lists than any other whatsoever; and it is remembered with esteem, from the eminent worth of the persons in the houses both of Lords and Commons. Your Lordship's ancestors, for many generations, had a title to be figured as Barons of Langley, in Hertfordshire, called anciently from them Chenduits Langley (though, from King Edward III. acquiring that Manor, now named King's Langley), and near half our counties have been represented in the latter by the Cheynes. The inscriptions in Chenies and Drayton Beauchamp Churches prove that the Cheynes is one of the oldest families connected with this county." This Lord Cheyne was also Lieutenant of the County of Bucks, and was very popular. The name of Cheyne, Willis further remarks, is of "as ancient a descent, if not ancienter, than any in the county; which I might in some measure evince from inscriptions in Cheynes and Drayton Beauchamp Churches."

Spelman, in his "History of Sacrilege," gives the following particulars referring to Sir John Cheyne:—"Sir John Cheiney, speaker of the so-called Laymen's Parliament, propounded to the King, Henry IV., the plan of taking from the clergy all their temporalities. He (who had himself been in former time a deacon) inforced this proposition with all the rhetoric in his power, and so tickled the King's ears that if the Archbishop of Canterbury had not that day stood like Moses in the gap, the evils that succeeded would then have fallen upon the clergy (see the very curious scene described by Stow, S.A. 1404); the Archbishop declaring that should they fulfil their desire, they should not be one farthing the richer the next following year. This demonstrative and prophetical speech so wrought upon the King, that he professed he would leave the Church in better state than he found it, rather than in worse. Thus that hideous cloud of confusion vapoured suddenly into nothing. Yet did it lay the train that in Henry V. did make a sore eruption, and in Henry VIII.'s time blew up all religious houses, the event of which project of the Speaker's, his lineal heir, Sir Thomas Cheiney, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, did then behold, and shortly felt the wrathful hand of God upon his family. He being reputed to be the greatest man of possessions in the whole Kingdom, insomuch as Queen Elizabeth on a time said merrily unto him that they two were the two best marriages in England, which afterwards appeared to be true, in that his heir was said to sue his livery at £3,100, never done by any other. Yet was this large estate ill wasted on a sudden."

CHICHELEY, HENRY.—According to Grainger he was rector of Bletchley, but his name does not appear in the list of rectors of that place given by Lipscomb. Chicheley was successively Chancellor of Sarum, Bishop of St. David's, and Archbishop of Canterbury. He was employed by Henry V. in several embassies, and artfully diverted that monarch from his purpose of dissolving the abbeys, by persuading him to a war with France, which he thought would find sufficient employment for his ambitious and active spirit. Besides All Souls' College, Oxford, which he founded in 1437, he also established Bernard's Hostel, afterwards converted into St. John's College; he also established a hospital for the poor at Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, the place of his nativity. By his great munificence he established a never-dying fame. He died in 1443.

CHISHALL, JOHN DE, was instituted Rector of Haversham, near Newport Pagnell, in 1264, on the presentation of Sir Nicholas de Haversham. He was Archdeacon of London in 1262, and, in 1274, was elected Bishop of London, and afterwards became Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer of England. He died in 1280, and was buried in St. Paul's Church, London.

CHITTY, THE REV. HARRY, held the second portion of Waddesdon, on the presentation of George, Duke of Marlborough, in 1787. He was said to be son of a Lord Mayor of London; he went into the army at an early period of life, and having

seen active service in the American War, on his return to England married and entered into holy orders; he was curate of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster, subsequently curate at Dinton, and afterwards Rector of Waddesdon, which he held with Over Winchendon. He was remarkably zealous in the performance of his ecclesiastical duties. Falling into ill-health he retired some years before his death, and resided at Great Berkhampstead, where he died in 1793. He is buried at Over Winchendon, of which living he was termed Vicar. Since his death no separate incumbent has been appointed for Over Winchendon, but the resident minister at Waddesdon officiates.

CHURCHILL, CHARLES.—His father was curate of St. John's, Westminster, which curacy at his death was conferred on Charles, the son. The income of it was small, whilst young Churchill's love of gay and expensive pursuits was unbounded; he was on the verge of imprisonment, when Dr. Lloyd, of Westminster School, who was a friend of his father, interfered, and effected a composition with the creditors. He now determined to exert the talents he had allowed to lie idle; and his first production was "The Rosciad," an energetic description of the principal actors of that time. Public attention was fixed on this poem by the vehemence with which the players replied to it, and Churchill found it worth his while to give the town a new satire, under the title of an "Apology" for his former one. "Night," "The Ghost"—in which he assailed Dr. Johnson, at that time all but omnipotent in the literary world—and the "Prophecy of Famine," followed; and he at length threw aside all regard for his profession, separated from his wife, and became a complete "man of wit about town," and a professional political satirist. He rapidly produced an "Epistle to Hogarth;" "The Conference;" "The Duellist;" "The Author;" "Gotham;" "The Candidate;" "The Times;" "Independence;" and "The Journey." The vigour displayed in these makes it probable that he would in time have devoted himself to higher subjects than party politics, and have produced works calculated to give him higher and more lasting fame. On his marriage with Lady Maria Walpole he became possessed of Chalfont House, Chalfont, and resided there. Churchill was one of the members of the Medmenham Club, which was a society of humourists, who, under the title of Monks of St. Francis, converted the ruins of Medmenham Abbey into a convivial retreat, which was stigmatised by some of their contemporaries in a very offensive manner, and lampooned in the publications of the day, under the name of "The Hell-Fire Club." Several gentlemen of this locality were members of the club, including Charles Churchill, John Wilkes, Robert Lloyd, Lord le Despencer, Doddington, Lord Melcome Regis, Sir John Dashwood King, Paul Whitehead, Lovibond, Collins, Dr. Bates, Sir W. Stanhope, Sir John Aubrey, and other congenial spirits. We have it on the authority of Dr. Bates, one of the latest survivors of the club, and a gentleman of unimpeachable character, that the charges of immorality, immodesties, and ribald mock mysteries brought against it were without foundation; it was merely a convivial club. Churchill was on intimate terms with

John Wilkes; he followed the patriot of the day to Boulogne, where he caught a fever and died there, after a few days' illness, at the age of 34 years.

CLAGETT, WILLIAM, an English Divine, born at Bury St. Edmund's, in 1646, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of D.D. in 1683. He became preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn, and was inducted as Rector of Farnham Royal in the year in which he was made D.D.; he died in 1688. Four volumes of his sermons were published after his death, besides which he wrote some controversial pieces against the Romanists and Dissenters. His brother Richard was also D.D., and Rector of Hitcham in Suffolk. His son Nicholas became Bishop of Exeter.

CLARE.—Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, by marriage with Isabella, third daughter of William Mareschal, became, in 1274, possessed of the Manor of Easington; it passed to Gilbert, the grandson, who was called "the Red." Gilbert, having been divorced from his first wife in 1284, and aspiring to an alliance with Joane of Acre, the King's daughter, surrendered to the Crown all his possessions by deed, dated 1289, and upon the solemnization of the marriage the King restored all his castles and lands, which, by a new grant, were entailed on the issue of the Princess. Gilbert died in 1295, leaving an infant son, Gilbert, and daughters. Joane, the widow, married, secondly, Ralph de Monthermer, which so greatly offended the King that he seized upon the lands of her dower, but a reconciliation being effected Monthermer was created Earl of Gloucester. Joane died in 1307, possessed of Easington; Gilbert de Clare, her son, was slain at Bannockbourne, in 1314; Easington eventually passed to the Earls of Stafford. The family of De Clare also possessed property in Dorton, Worminghall, Maidsmoreton, Stewkley, Bletchley, Olney, Hambleden, Little Missenden, Little Woolston, and other places in the county.

CLARENCE, GEORGE, DUKE OF, K.G. and K.B., 1466.—By his marriage with Isabel, one of the daughters of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, he became possessed of Great Marlow, but, being charged with various offences against the King, was attainted in Parliament, 1477, and soon after put to death in the Tower. The Duchess died about a year before, at Warwick Castle, it being supposed she was poisoned. They left two children, Edward Plantagenet, the unfortunate Earl of Warwick, beheaded, after a long imprisonment, in 1499, and buried in Bisham Abbey; and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, also beheaded at an advanced age, in 1540. In the third of Henry VII., an Act passed that all the estates of which the Countess of Warwick had been disseised, and which her children had enjoyed, should be restored to her, with power to alienate all or any part of them. The Countess was obliged to convey all these possessions to the King in perpetuity, and received a grant of the manor of Marlow, and some other estates for life in return. At her death Marlow reverted to the Crown.

CLARKE, SAMUEL, M.A., son of Mr. Samuel Clarke, of Bennet Fink. He was

Rector of Grendon Underwood, to which he was presented in 1657 by Thomas Pigott, Esq., of Doddershall House. He was ejected in 1662, when he removed to Upper Winchendon, the seat of Philip, Lord Wharton, where he found "a refuge from the storm and a covert from the face of the spoiler." He was educated in Cambridge, and was a Fellow of Pembroke Hall, but lost his Fellowship in the time of the Rump, for refusing to take the engagement. Afterwards he and his whole family were considerable losers by their Nonconformity (the livings which the father and his two sons quitted amounting to £600 per annum). Subsequently he retired to Wycombe, and formed a Church in his own house, which was the first Nonconformist place of Worship established in Wycombe, and over which he presided till his death. He was a man of very considerable learning, a good critic, especially in the Scriptures, a great textuary, an excellent preacher, a firm enemy to superstition and bigotry, yet zealous for unaffected piety and extensive charity. He was a person of great moderation, both in his principles and temper. He lived usefully, and in much esteem, and died in great peace, serenity, and comfort at High Wycombe in 1700-1, aged 75 years. He was author of "Annotations on the Bible," "A Concordance," "The Divine Authority of the Scriptures Vindicated," and several other works of a like character.

CLAVERING, ROBERT, S.P.T., was presented to the rectory of Marsh Gibbon in 1719; he was of Lincoln College, Cambridge, a professor in Hebrew, and was made Dean of Bocking, Essex, on which he resigned Marsh Gibbon. In 1724, he was installed Bishop of Llandaff and Dean of Hereford, and in 1735 was translated to Peterborough. He obtained license to hold his canonry, professorship, deanery, and bishopric, together with the living of Marsh Gibbon, for a considerable period; he died in 1747.

CLAYTON, SIR WILLIAM ROBERT, K.C.B.—The Manor of Hambleden became the property of Sir Robert Clayton, who, in 1680, served the office of Lord Mayor of London. William Clayton, brother of the Lord Mayor, resided at Hambleden, and the property passed to his family, and by inheritance to Kenrick Clayton, the second baronet; he married into the family of the Verneys, of Claydon, and was succeeded by Sir Robert, the third baronet, who was succeeded by his cousin, Sir William, the fourth baronet. This Sir William married Mary, daughter of Sir William East, Bart., and was succeeded by his son, William Robert, the 5th baronet, who afterwards became General Clayton, and is the subject of this notice. The General was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Royal Military College; he served the office of High Sheriff of Bucks in 1846, and was M.P. for Great Marlow from 1831 to 1842. In his military capacity he served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, where he went through much service. He was in the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Genappe, and Quatre Bras. He died at Southsea in 1866, and was succeeded in his estates and title by his grandson.

CLAYTON, RICE RICHARD, was the fourth son of the fourth baronet, and

brother of the General. He was born in 1798, and, in 1832, married Maria Amelia, second daughter of the late Field-Marshal Sir George Nugent, Bart., G.C.B., of Westhorpe House, Little Marlow. Mr. Clayton was educated at Eton and Gaius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1820, M.A. 1824); was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Bucks, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1838; he resided at Hedgerley Park, Slough. He represented Aylesbury in Parliament from 1841 to 1847, as a Conservative and Protectionist, but having given a vote adverse to his party on the Canadian Corn question, he was virulently opposed by those who had formerly supported him, and was unceremoniously deprived of his seat. He died in 1879.

CLEAVER, WILLIAM, JUNIOR.—He succeeded his father as incumbent of Foscott, being inducted to that living in December, 1773, by the Right Hon. the Earl Temple; he was successively Bishop of Chester, Bangor, and St. Asaph. His widow resided for many years at Elmshurst, Great Missenden.

CLINTON, GEOFFREY DE.—The Manor of Hughenden became vested in the Crown after the forfeiture of the lands of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and remained so until Henry I. granted it to Geoffrey de Clinton, who is supposed by some to have been descended from the Royal family of Mercia, and to have been the ancestor of the present Lord Clinton. But accounts differ, and according to Rous he was a grandson of William de Tankerville, Chamberlain of Normandy, and Maud, his wife, daughter of William de Arches, whose descent is derived from Wevia, sister to Gunora, Duchess of Normandy; while, according to Ordericus Vitalis, a contemporary historian, he was of very mean parentage, and raised from a humble sphere by King Henry I., from whose hands he received large possessions and no small honour, being made both Lord Chamberlain and Treasurer to the King, and afterwards Justice of England, which great advancements argue that whatever might have been his origin, he was a man of most extraordinary parts. It is probable that he acquired his surname from Clinton (Glimpton, or Glinton) in Oxfordshire, for among the endowments of Kenilworth mentioned in the foundation charter are Clinton in Oxon and Bainton in Northants. He added other benefactions by another charter, to which large and munificent gifts he added the Manor of Hitchenden in the county of Bucks, which he had of the bounty of King Henry. He was falsely accused of treason at Woodstock, when Henry kept his Easter there, in the 30th year of his reign. The Rectory of Hughenden, however, does not appear to have been included in De Clinton's gift, for a charter of confirmation of lands granted to the Priory of Kenilworth, *temp.* Henry II., enumerates the Church of Hughenden, and the first Vicar of that parish was presented by Prior d'Esteley in 1275. Geoffrey was succeeded by his son Geoffrey, who was likewise Lord Chamberlain. He married Agnes (or Alicia), daughter of Roger, Earl of Warwick, and added to his father's endowments the church of Stivecle (Stewkley), in Bucks, which was confirmed to the prior and brethren of

Kenilworth by William Pipard, *cir.* 1170. This last Geoffrey was succeeded by Henry de Clinton, who married Amicia de Bridun. Some lands in Stewkley, given, in 1218, to Woburn Abbey by Alicia de Clinton, were granted, in 1539, by Henry VIII., to Charles Brandon, whom he had created Duke of Suffolk. These lands were then known as Stewkley Manor and Grange.

COBHAM, BARON. — In the 7th year of King William III., Sir Richard Temple was chosen member of Parliament for Buckingham, and, on the 12th of April, 1703, was constituted Lieutenant of that town, and was elected, in the 4th year of Queen Anne, one of the Knights of the Shire for Bucks; in the 1st of Queen Anne, he was constituted Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and distinguished himself in the Sieges of Venlo and Ruremond, acting as a volunteer; he afterwards served with his regiment in the war with France, both in Flanders and Germany; on the 1st of June, 1706, was declared a Brigadier-General; and, in 1708, having taken a considerable part in the siege of Lisle, was sent, by the Duke of Marlborough, express to the Queen, with an account of the surrender of it; on the 1st of January, 1708-9, he was declared a Major-General, and, on the same day of the month the year following, Lieutenant-General of her Majesty's Forces. On the 19th October, 1714, he was created Baron Cobham, of Cobham, in Kent, and five days after was declared Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor; on the 26th of June, 1715, he was made Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, and in the year after was appointed Constable of Windsor Castle; on the 23rd of May, 1718, he was created Viscount Cobham, the titles to pass, at his death, to his heirs, and, in default, the dignities of Viscountess Cobham, as also Baroness Cobham, to Hester, wife of Richard Grenville, Esq., second sister of the said Richard, Lord Viscount Cobham, and the dignities of Viscount Cobham and Baron Cobham to the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten; and, in default, the said dignities to Dame Christian Lyttleton, third sister of the said Richard, Lord Viscount Cobham, and the heirs male of her body. He was Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, Field Marshall, and Ranger of Windsor Forest, and one of the Lords of the Privy Council. He died at Stowe in September, 1749. On the death of Lord Cobham the title of baronet descended to a younger branch of the Temple family. Mrs. Hester Grenville's son dying without issue, in 1779, he was succeeded in title and estates by his nephew George, who, in 1784, was created Marquis of Buckingham. It would be out of place here to enlarge on the beauties of Stowe; they have been extolled in poetry by Pope and West, who spent many festive hours with the noble owner, Lord Cobham, and some of the most celebrated literary comtemporaries.

COKE, SIR EDWARD, a celebrated English Judge and law writer, born at Mileham, Norfolk, in 1549 or 50. He pleaded his first cause in 1578; and having married into the family of the minister Burleigh, he possessed considerable political influence.

In 1592, he had obtained a high reputation, and was appointed Solicitor-General; and in 1600, being then Attorney-General, he prosecuted the Earl of Essex; and the asperity with which he conducted the case against that nobleman amounted to very little less than brutality. In 1603, he was knighted; and we find him prosecuting Sir Walter Raleigh, and behaving towards him as unfeelingly as he had formerly treated Essex. In 1606, he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was engaged in the trial of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators; in 1613, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and removed to the Court of King's Bench. His activity in the case of Sir Thomas Overbury's murder made him many enemies; and his opposition to the King and Chancellor Egerton caused him to be removed from office in 1616. Having vainly endeavoured to regain favour with the Court, he, in 1621, joined the popular party, and was committed, though only for a short time, to the Tower. In 1625, he was, much to his annoyance, pricked as High Sheriff of Bucks, but this did not prevent his being elected one of the Knights of the Shire, although such was the object. He declined to serve as Sheriff, and submitted his reasons before all the judges, but their answers were against him, so that he was compelled to fill the office and to attend the judges at the Assizes, where he had often presided as Lord Chief Justice. In the Parliament of 1628, as one of the Knights of the Shire for Bucks, he distinguished himself more than any other member of the House of Commons, in his speeches for the redress of grievances, being the person who proposed and framed the Petition of Rights. After the dissolution of that Parliament, he retired to his seat at Stoke Poges. His private life was a most miserable one. On the death of the third Earl of Huntingdon, Sir Edward purchased the manor, and resided at Stoke Poges, and soon after, in 1598, married, for his second wife, Lady Hatton, widow of Sir William Hatton, nephew and heir of the Lord Keeper. This lady was sufficiently conspicuous to stamp the name of Hatton on the traditions of Stoke. She was a daughter of Lord Burleigh, and, priding herself on her "gentle blood," was imperious, officious, and vindictive. She retained the name of Hatton after her marriage with Sir Edward Coke, who was old enough to have been her father, and towards whom she always affected great contempt. She stipulated that her marriage should be secretly performed in a private house, late in the evening, and without banns or licence. For this irregular marriage, the "great oracle of the law," his bride, her father, Lord Burleigh, and the officiating minister were cited into the ecclesiastical court. Thus commenced "the honeymoon of the happy pair." Lady Hatton next forbade her spouse to enter her house in Holborn except by a back door. For many years the stern lawyer submitted to be henpecked in silence. There was one daughter by this marriage, who became the wife of Sir John Villiers. Two years after his marriage, Sir John Villiers was raised to the peerage, as Viscount Purbeck and Baron Villiers, of Stoke Poges. But the sequel of their family broils was melancholy. Lady Purbeck deserted her husband, and lived with Sir Robert Howard, which rapidly brought on her degradation, imprisonment, and an early death. Lady Coke still pursued her

husband with rancorous hatred, and openly avowed her impatience for his death. A report of his demise having one day reached her, she immediately left London for Stoke to take possession of his mansion, but on reaching Colnbrook, she met one of his physicians, who informed her of his amendment. On hearing this she returned to London in evident disappointment. Sir Edward, in his solitary old age, must have viewed the fruits of his own marriage scheme with bitter compunction. When eighty years old, we are told, he "felt himself alone on the earth, was suspected by his king, deserted by his friends, and detested by his wife." His only domestic solace, during the last two years of his life, was the company of his daughter, Lady Purbeck, who, much to her credit, left her paramour to watch over the last hours of her aged father. Three days before his death, being suspected of possessing seditious writings, his peace was disturbed by Sir Francis Windebank, who came with an order of Council to search his papers, and who carried off more than fifty manuscripts, including his will, which were not returned to the family till 1641. Sir Edward Coke died on the 3rd of September, 1634, in his eighty-fourth year. Lady Purbeck then left Stoke, and soon after was imprisoned in the Gatehouse at Lambeth. In mere legal knowledge Coke has never perhaps been equalled; but for the nobler qualities of his mind we may seek in vain. His "Commentary on Littleton," and his "Reports," are invaluable. In 1601 he entertained Queen Elizabeth at his mansion at Stoke. A colossal statue of the Lord Chief Justice, by Rossi, surmounting a fluted column 60 feet high, was erected in 1800, by Mr. Penn, in the Park, at some little distance from the old Manor House.

COLE, THE REV. HENRY.—He was Warden of New College, Oxford, and was instituted rector of Newton Longville in 1545. He received his education at Winchester, travelled in Italy and studied at Padua. In 1540, he was created LL.D., and, resigning his fellowship at Oxford, settled in London, and was admitted an advocate in the Court of Arches. He was prebendary of St. Paul's and of Salisbury. Having complied for some time with the reformation under Edward VI., he, towards the end of that reign, became disgusted, or changed his opinions, resigning his wardenship and the rectory of Newton Longville. On the accession of Mary, he showed himself a zealous papist; was made Archdeacon of Ely, and, in 1554, was provost of Eton, of which College he was also a Fellow. He was one of the divines who disputed publicly at Oxford with Archbishop Cranmer and Bishops Ridley and Latimer, and preached the sermon immediately before the burning of Latimer, in March, 1556-7. He was soon after made Dean of St. Paul's, London, when he quitted the Archdeaconry of Ely. In the first year of Elizabeth he was again appointed, with others, on the side of the Papists, to dispute publicly, before the Privy Council, with the Protestant divines, but afterwards, refusing to comply with the reformation in religion, was fined and imprisoned in the Fleet, and died in confinement in 1579.

COLE, THE REV. WILLIAM, A.M.—This Divine and antiquary was presented

to the living of Bletchley by Browne Willis; was inducted in 1753, and remained there until 1768; he was rector of Burnham in 1774. Cambridgeshire was his native county. He combined with the learning of a University-man the patience of an antiquary. In earlier life his attention was principally given to collecting MSS., relating to Cambridge and Cambridgeshire. He was of Clare Hall, and afterwards Fellow Commoner of King's College. For many years he resided at Milton, near Cambridge, where he acquired the nick-name of "Cardinal Cole." His papers, comprising no less than sixty volumes, were almost all written or collected by himself, through the course of nearly half a century. He left this prodigious collection to the British Museum, but stipulated in his will that it should be preserved, unopened, till twenty years after his death. These papers, while they abound in collections and copies from public archives, contain likewise a great variety of original compositions. His first two volumes are mainly devoted to the antiquities of Cambridgeshire, the two following to observations on the parochial antiquities of other counties. In one paper he gives an interesting account of a visit to Jacob Briant, a man of note who then resided at Salt Hill, near Slough; he also left a very curious biographical notice of Browne Willis, a brother antiquary. Cole assisted Granger, Gough, and other eminent antiquaries in their publications, but published nothing of his own. He must have been an energetic man, but judging from the numerous extracts which have been published from his works, the collector had much more industry than judgment; he died in 1782.

COLE, THE REV. WILLIAM, A.B.—He was inducted as Rector to the first portion of Waddesdon in 1781, on the presentation of the Duke of Marlborough. In early life he received great assistance from Dr. Chapman, Archdeacon of Sudbury. The Doctor, who was an eminent scholar, perceived great docility in Cole, and sent him to a private seminary at Bierton, and placed him under the instruction of the Rev. Timothy Shaw, then vicar of that village. In 1766, he was admitted to Eton College on the foundation, thence he passed to Cambridge, was made scholar of King's College in 1773, and Fellow in 1776; in 1778, A.B.; and in 1781, A.M. In 1777, he returned to Eton as an assistant master, but resigned that office in 1780, on being appointed tutor in the family of the Duke of Marlborough. In May, 1792, he was installed Prebendary of Westminster; was created D.D. in 1795. He married a daughter of the Hon. Sir William Blackstone, Knight, Justice of the Common Pleas. He was the author of a Latin explanation prefixed to the "Marlborough Gems," a splendid work privately printed under the auspices of George, Duke of Marlborough; also other publications. He died at his Prebendal House at Westminster, in 1806, and was buried in the Abbey.

COLET, DR. JOHN, Dean of St. Paul's, and founder of St. Paul's School, was born in London in 1466. He was an excellent scholar, and took great pains to encourage learning in others, of which his endowment of the noble institution alluded to leaves

ample testimony. He was grandson of Sir Henry Colet, Knight, citizen and mercer, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1486, and served the office a second time in 1495. Dr. Colet founded St. Paul's School in 1512, and committed it to the care of the Mercer's Company. On the 11th July, 1511, he granted to the wardens of the mystery of "Mercire," and their successors, the Manors of Vache, Wotton and Ham, Bury, Weston Turville, and divers lands in Aston Clinton, Wendover, Sherrington, Weston Turville, Bierton, Wingrave, Aylesbury, Rowsham, Bourton, and Halton, for the continuance of St. Paul's School, London, for ever. Notwithstanding the munificence of Dean Colet, he appears to have had a narrow escape of his life. FitzJames, Bishop of London, accused him of heresy to Archbishop Warham, but that Prelate, being personally acquainted with Colet, and valuing him for his learning, piety, and integrity, stood his friend, and refused to sanction the proceedings against him. Tyndale states that one of the articles in the accusation against Colet was that he had translated the Lord's Prayer into English. Bogue speaks of him, in the "History of Dissenters," as one "who, by expounding the Epistles of St. Paul, and establishing a divinity lecture in his church, three days in a week, prepared the way for the Reformation. Though he may, perhaps, be called a Papist, he condemned many of the reigning corruptions of the Church, and gave such good evidence of being a Christian that he was suffered to die in peace." "No higher testimony need be given of the merit of Colet than his great intimacy with Erasmus. There was a similitude of manners, of studies, of sentiment in religion, betwixt these illustrious men, who ventured to take off the veil from ignorance and superstition and expose them to the eyes of the world, and to prepare men's minds for the reformation of religion and restoration of learning. Erasmus, who did Colet the honour to call him his master, has given us a hint of his religious sentiments, in his famous colloquy entitled 'Peregrinatio Religionis ergo,' in which Colet is the person meant under the name of Gratianus Pullus. Colet, Lynacre, Lilly, Grocyn, and William Latimer were the first that revived the learning of the ancients in England."—*Granger*. On the death of the last male heir of the family of Colet, without issue, the residue of his patrimony passed to his nephew, Robert Stratfold, who thereupon took the name of Colet in addition to that of Stratfold. The Wendover estate of that once opulent family was in time disposed of, and has been transferred in severalties. In the year 1880, the Hale, the principal Manor, was purchased by auction by Alfred Charles de Rothschild, Esq., for £16,000. Dean Colet died in 1519, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral; his monument there was destroyed in the great fire.

COLLINS, SAMUEL.—He was born at Eton. Fuller says of him that "he breathed learned air from the place of his nativity. Hence coming to King's College in Cambridge, he was chosen successively Fellow, Provost, and Regius Professor; one of an admirable wit and memory, the most fluent Latinist of our age; so that, as Caligula is said to have sent his soldiers vainly to fight against the tide, with the same success have any encountered the torrent of his tongue in disputation. He constantly read his

lectures twice a week for above forty years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a ticket on the school doors, wherein never any two alike, without some considerable difference in the critical language thereof. When some displeased courtier did him the injurious courtesy to prefer him downwards (in point of profit) to the Bishopric of Bristol, he improved all his friends to decline his election. In these troublesome times (affording more preachers than professors), he lost his church, but kept his chair, wherein he died about the year 1651."

COOKE, THE REV. WILLIAM.—In 1743, the Rev. W. Cooke was chosen Head Master of Eton College, but the heavy duties of that office compelled him to resign it. In 1748, he returned to Eton, on being presented to the Rectory of Denham, at the same time acting as burser to his College. He possessed considerable abilities and learning; wrote a Greek tragedy and several theological works. He died in 1797, at Bath, and was buried in Denham Church.

COOKE, THE REV. EDWARD, A.M. and LL.B., was instituted to the Rectory of Haversham, in 1802, on the presentation of Mr. Kitelee. He was born at Wolverton, being the son of a yeoman of that village; received the rudiments of his education at Berkhampstead School, and matriculated at Oxford; of Exeter College, Cambridge, 1789; took his A.M. 1796; LL.B. 1799; ordained 1796, on a title to the curacies of Haversham and Hardmead, near Newport Pagnell. He was the principal in the establishment of a very extensive and beneficial society, for the mutual support and advantage of several villages in the neighbourhood of his curacies. His attainments as a scholar were of the first order. Few amongst the most eminent literary characters of the age have united to great strength of intellectual penetration and acuteness so remarkable a degree of zeal and industry as distinguished him in his literary pursuits. He was a large contributor to many of the periodicals of his day. He was an assiduous collector of books, and the possessor of an extensive library; also of an immense collection of manuscripts relative to the history of the county of Bucks. By his generous beneficence, Dr. Lipscomb was allowed very largely to avail himself of the use of Mr. Cooke's MSS., in his "History of the County of Buckingham," which work is admitted to be *the* history of the county. Dr. Lipscomb in the preface of his work respectfully acknowledges this assistance. At the time of his death Mr. Cooke had in a forward state of preparation "The History of Whaddon Chase," which he did not live to conclude. He died in 1824, at the age of 52 years, and was buried in the Churchyard of Haversham.

CORAM, THOMAS, a man who deserves the gratitude of his country for devoting a long life to the cause of philanthropy. After great sacrifices and persevering exertions, he established and obtained a charter for the Foundling Hospital, London, which, added to other benevolent undertakings, so impaired his fortune that in his old age it became necessary to relieve his necessities by a public subscription. There was a branch of Coram's Hospital established at Aylesbury in the house and premises now known as

"The Crofts," Walton. This was about the year 1760; the treasurership of this branch establishment was under the care of John Wilkes, M.P., and it is averred that he did not account for the funds placed in his hands for its support. Wilkes' connection with this establishment brought him into great disrepute, and his defence was, the general mismanagement of the Hospital, and that the tradespeople who had claims on it did not apply at the proper time. Wilkes became embarrassed, and his affairs confused, and it is doubtful if the claims on the establishment were ever cleared off. Captain Coram died in 1751, aged 84 years.

CORNWALL, RICHARD, EARL OF, King of the Romans. He was the second son of King John, nephew to his famous namesake, Richard Cœur-de-Lion, and brother to King Henry III., in whose reign he was a prominent character. He was born in 1208, and married Cincia, daughter of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence, and sister to Eleanor, Queen of Henry III. Endowed with greater ability, prudence, and firmness than the weak, impetuous King, he obtained considerable influence over him. On account of his princely qualities, but more because of his great wealth, he was, in 1257, elected to the Imperial Throne of Germany then vacant, by certain of the Prince Electors of the Empire, and his ambition overcoming his prudence, he accepted the perilous distinction offered him, although after the acceptance of sovereignty in Germany he by no means dissociated himself from the affairs of his own country, then involved in trouble through the misgovernment of its weak monarch. After the Battle of Lewes, in which the Royal cause was defeated, he had to endure nine months' imprisonment in the Tower; in the following year (1265), peace was made through Richard's influence, and, as an act of thanksgiving to Heaven, he is said to have founded Burnham Abbey, the foundation charter being dated 18th April in the following year. He died at his Castle at Berkhampstead in 1272. His heart was buried in the Church of the Minorite Brethren at Oxford, and his body at Hales Abbey, which he had founded.

CORNWALL, EDMUND, EARL OF, was son of the above. He founded, in 1276, the College of Ashridge, to which he gave the Manors of Pitstone and Ashridge. The Convent consisted of a Rector and 20 Canons of the religious order, called Bonhommes. The Earl gave them, amongst other donations, a portion of Christ's blood, in honour of which the Convent was founded. This precious deposit proved a mine of wealth, persons of all ranks flocking hither from the most distant parts, out of devotion towards so sacred a relic. The Bishop of Rochester proved it to be nothing but honey and water. The Earl died at Ashridge in the year 1300, where his bowels were immediately buried, but his heart was more solemnly interred on the 12th of January following, in the presence of Edmund, Earl of Kent (the King's son), the Bishops of Durham and Chester, the Earl of Warwick, and many others. After this his body was carried to the Abbey of Hales, where a magnificent funeral was solemnized, which the King honoured with his presence. The sepulture of the heart of this great Prince at Ashridge was, with the

heart of Thomas de Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford, in veneration of whose merits the Earl had prepared a repository, made with exquisite art, on the north side of the choir of the conventual church, in which the Bishop's heart was preserved, and, on this occasion, by the authority of the Pope, was removed, being, with the Earl's and some sacred relics, committed to an apartment finely gilt, which had been erected by the Earl in his lifetime for that use.

COURTENAY, RICHARD DE.—He held the Manor of Waddesdon, given him by Henry III.; he was grandson of Louis le Gros, King of France. Richard Courtenay died in 1194, and the estate passed to his son Robert, afterwards to his grandson John. This John de Courtenay attended the King into Gascoigne, and, in 1256, was summoned with horse and arms to join an expedition into Wales, and in the next year to Chester; he was constable of Totnes. He had the reputation of singular piety, and on returning from beyond sea there happened so great a tempest in the night that the mariners feared shipwreck, but he bade them take courage and labour hard for another hour more, "For then," said he, "my monks at Ford do rise, by whose devout prayers we shall be preserved from danger." The tempest ceased, and they were brought to land. He was afterwards a great benefactor to Ford Abbey, and, dying in 1273, was buried there. He was succeeded by his son Hugh, who had a desperate quarrel with the monks of Ford Abbey; he was buried at Cowyke, near Exeter, and not at Ford with his ancestors.

COURTENAY, HUGH, was grandson of John. He had large possessions by descent from the Countess of Albemarle and Devonshire; he was knighted in 1326, by Edward III., and made a banneret, with all the accustomed ceremonies, and was subsequently granted the title of Earl of Devonshire, which it was asserted his ancestors formerly enjoyed, and by precept to the Barons and Treasurer of the Exchequer he had annually paid to him £18 6s. 8d., by the said title of Earl; he died in 1340, and was succeeded by his second son, Hugh. Thomas Courtenay succeeded his grandfather, the first Earl of Devonshire. In 1383, he escorted Queen Philippa to Calais, and was constituted Admiral of the King's Fleet, and in the following year was made Earl Marshal of Ireland; he was in the wars of France, and died in 1419, holding the Manor of Waddesdon, in which he was succeeded by his son Hugh, fourth Earl, who was a great naval warrior; he died in 1422. Thomas, his son, who was fifth Earl, was but eight years old at his father's death; he also was entrusted with a naval force very early in life; he held Waddesdon. He had three sons. Thomas, the eldest, sixth Earl Devon, was taken at Towton Field fight in 1461, and beheaded; Henry, his second son, was beheaded at Salisbury; and John, his third son, was slain at Tewkesbury. Another Henry Courtenay, a relative, had the Earldom of Devon restored to him, and was also created Marquis of Exeter; he was attainted in 1539, and beheaded; Waddesdon was escheated to the Crown, and granted by the King to John Goodwyn.

COWPER, WILLIAM, the celebrated poet. He was the son of Dr. Cowper, chap-

lain to George II. and Rector of Berkhampstead, where William was born in 1731. From the School of Market Street, he removed to Westminster, where he continued till his 18th year. As the great nephew of Chancellor Cowper, he was marked for eminence in the law. From his infancy, he appears to have been of a very delicate frame of body; but he was always most gentle in his manners and amiable in his temper. At the age of eighteen he was articled to an attorney for three years, and after that time had expired he entered the Temple for the purpose of finishing his studies as a barrister. But, like many other men of genius, although called to the Bar in 1754, he neglected the law, and gratified the bent of his mind in the cultivation of poetry. He now cultivated the acquaintance of Churchill, Thornton, Lloyd, and Colman, who had been his school-fellows at Westminster; and he assisted Colman with some papers for the "Connoisseur." Extreme diffidence disqualified him for the law, so his family interest procured him a situation which seemed not ill adapted to gratify his very moderate ambition, while it did not much interfere with his aversion to public life. In 1763, he was nominated to the offices of Reading Clerk, and Clerk of the Private Committees of the House of Lords. These his great timidity prevented him from accepting, and when afterwards made Clerk of the Journals, which seemed to require no personal attendance, his agitation of mind became excessive if called upon, on an unusual occasion, to perform the duties of his place, and he resigned under the greatest depression of spirits. Weakness of nerves produced debility of body and of mind; his health and faculties became so overwhelmed that it was found necessary to remove him to St. Alban's, where he resided a considerable time under the care and attention of Dr. Cotton, a physician; his melancholy gradually subsided, and he rose to the purer use of his mental faculties and to the enjoyment of rational conversation. In 1765, he went to Huntingdon, and became the inmate of the household of Mr. Unwin, a neighbouring clergyman, after whose death he retired to Olney, with Unwin's widow, whom he regarded with all the affection of a son. At Olney he formed an intimacy with a number of friends, who used their utmost efforts to assuage the severity of that morbid sensibility under the pressure of which he passed a considerable portion of his life. Amongst these may be mentioned the Rev. Mr. Unwin, Rector of Grimston, and family; the Rev. Mr. Greathead, of Newport Pagnell; the Rev. John Newton, curate of Olney, and afterwards Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London; John Thornton, Esq., merchant of London; Lady Austin; Lady Hesketh; the Rev. Claudius Buchannan, of Ravenstone; and William Hayley, Esq., subsequently his biographer. Olney was for several years the residence of Cowper. The residence which he occupied for nearly twenty years is situated at one corner of the Market Place; it is a large house, of red brick, with stone dressings. It was a stately mansion in Cowper's day, but has since been divided into tenements, and its uniformity destroyed. Cowper's time in retirement was spent in devotion and literature; he contributed sixty-eight hymns to the collection which his friend, the Rev. John Newton, the curate of Olney, gave to the world. In 1782, he published a volume of poems, and, in 1785, the general voice of approbation

was raised towards him on the appearance of his second volume. He afterwards engaged in a translation of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey in blank verse, and the work, though inferior to the versification of Pope, possesses great merit. In 1786, he removed, with Mrs. Unwin, to Weston, and afterwards turned his thoughts to a life of Milton, and to a complete edition of his poems, and at that time was introduced to Mr. Hayley, who had been engaged on the same subject, and thus arose an intercourse of friendship which continued to the end of life. The poet had communicated so much pleasure to the world by the sweetness of his lines, and the morality and benevolence which everywhere captivate the reader, that, in 1794, the King bestowed upon him a pension of £300 per annum. The unhappy poet again sank into dejection and religious melancholy, and few intervals of reason beamed upon his afflicted mind. For awhile he amused himself in the revision of his Homer, but again relapsed into that depression of spirits which robbed him of all the comforts and the serenity of a reflecting mind. In exhibiting a story in poetical numbers Cowper possessed a peculiarly happy genius; the tale of "John Gilpin," which was related to him by Lady Austin, to amuse him in a tedious hour, when converted into verse by his pen proved a very popular ballad. In his manners, though reserved he was pleasing; his conversation was cheerful, and Mrs. Unwin, Lady Austin, Lady Hesketh, and Mrs. Throckmorton and others were not only honoured with his friendship, but immortalized by the happy effusions of his delicate muse. The singular subjects of one of his best pieces was undertaken at the request of Lady Austin, who bade him write on "a sofa." "The Sofa" must be regarded as a most valuable composition, and though, in that as in "The Task," there is perhaps no well digested plan, the whole must be considered as the efforts of a great genius, assisted by the feelings of a truly humane and benevolent heart. A pleasing account of his life and writings was published by Mr. Hayley. Cowper's merits have been summed up by Mr. Southey in these words —"The most popular poet of his generation, and the best of English letter-writers." His letters are written in a genuine, unaffected, English style, and are marked for the most part by a playfulness and humour which effectually prevent the weary feeling that usually attends a long continuous reading of epistolary correspondence. Absence of affectation is again a chief characteristic of his poems. They are free from all sickly sentimentality or mannerism in language. As regards freedom from the first, the manliness of the poet presents a striking contrast to the feminine character of the man, while, with reference to the second point, Cowper has the merit of having done much towards that improvement in poetic diction which has since received a mighty impulse through the poems of Wordsworth. He was an enthusiastic lover of nature, and his effusions on natural objects are such as Wordsworth might be proud to own. His poems contain also, as it is not too strongly expressed by Hazlitt, a "number of pictures of domestic comfort and social refinement which can hardly be forgotten but with the language itself." There is a striking amount of variety in his poems, or, taking but one of them, in "The Task" alone. Some of his smaller pieces, as for instance the lines on

receiving his mother's portrait, and those addressed "To Mary," are exquisitely pathetic. Cowper died at Dereham, in Norfolk, in 1800. In Dereham Church, where he was buried, is a handsome monument erected to his memory, by Lady Hesketh.

COX, RICHARD, a learned divine, was born at Whaddon in the year 1499. He received his education at Eton, whence he was removed to Cambridge, and, in 1519, became a fellow of King's College, in that University. His eminence here procured him the honour of being one of those chosen by Cardinal Wolsey to fill up his own foundation at Oxford. In the latter University he was looked upon as one of the greatest scholars of his time, and his poetical compositions were held in the highest esteem. His attachment, however, to the opinions of Luther procured him the displeasure of the ruling powers, and he was thereupon committed to prison, but was soon released through the interest of Archbishop Cranmer, who promoted him to a very valuable living. This emolument he enjoyed till the accession of Queen Mary, when Gardiner and Bonner were determined that he should be burnt; but Cox, who had notice of their design against him, escaped, and retired to Strasburgh. During his residence there, Mr. Knox, and many other divines, who had been driven from Scotland on account of their religion, came to the same place, and they having an aversion to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, a violent dispute arose between them and the English exiles, which occasioned so much confusion that the magistrates were obliged to interpose. On the death of Queen Mary, Cox returned to England, and was one of those divines appointed to revise the liturgy. He was soon after made Bishop of Ely, which promotion he enjoyed upwards of twenty years. His enemies at Court often endeavoured to injure him with the Queen, and he as often desired to resign his Bishopric; so that at length the forms of resignation were actually drawn up, but as no divine of note could be found to accept of his dignities, he enjoyed them till his death, which happened on the 22nd of July, 1581, in the eighty-second year of his age.

CRAB, ROGER, was a crazed sectary of the Civil War production. He served seven years in the Parliamentary Army, where he had his "skull cloven." Crabb, for some breach of discipline, received a death sentence from Cromwell, which was commuted to two years' imprisonment. After his release he opened a shop at Chesham, as a "haberdasher of hats." He then imbibed the idea that it was sinful to eat any kind of animal food or drink anything stronger than water. He sold off his stock-in-trade, distributed the proceeds amongst the poor, and took up his residence in a hut at Twickenham, where for some time he lived on an expenditure of three farthings a week. The persecutions this poor imbecile inflicted on himself caused him to be persecuted by others. He was cudgelled, put into the stocks, and having the wretched sackcloth he wore torn from his back, he was mercilessly whipped. He was four times arrested on suspicion of being a wizard, and sent from prison to prison; yet he would persist in his peculiar course of life, not hesitating to term all those whose opinions differed from his

by the most opprobrious names. He wrote several pamphlets—"The English Hermit, the Wonder of the Age," "Dagon's Downfall," "The English Hermit's Spade," &c., &c His works show that he was simply insane. He died in 1680, and was buried at Stepney.

CREWE, SIR THOMAS, KNT., was returned as one of the representatives of Aylesbury, in 1624, in the last Parliament of James I. Sir Thomas was a serjeant-at-law. He filled the responsible and dignified office of Speaker of the House of Commons, and was one of those who joined in the protestation "that Parliament hath, and of right ought to have, freedom of speech to propound, treat, reason, and bring to conclusion the same, and that the Commons in Parliament have like liberty and freedom to treat of these matters, in such order as in their judgment shall seem fittest," &c., &c. This protest gave the King great offence; he sent for the Journals of the Commons, and with his own hand tore out the protestation, and ordered his reasons for so doing to be inserted in the council book. The leading members of the House, Sir Edward Coke and Sir Robert Phillips, who took part in it, were committed to the Tower, Selden, Pym, and Mallory to other prisons. As a lighter punishment, Sir Dudley Diggs, Sir Thomas Crewe, and Sir N. Rich were sent to Ireland on an excuse to execute some business; the King at that time enjoying, or at least exercising, the prerogative of employing any man, even without his consent, in any branch of the public service. Such was the state of the liberty of the subject under James I.

CREW, JOHN, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Crew, Knt. He sat in Parliament for the Borough of Amersham, in 1624 and 1625. He signed the protestation and declared for no particular interest, either the King or army; he was a Commissioner for the Parliament at the treaty of Uxbridge, and a Commissioner of the Navy; was one of those who was entrusted with the King's person when conveyed to Holdensby House. He was also a Commissioner at the treaty of the Isle of Wight; he did not come up to the wishes of the Republicans, so was sent to the Tower, and afterwards excluded from Parliament, it being known that he would not sanction the King being tried as a criminal. Cromwell had faith in him, and after the dissolution of the Long Parliament placed him in his "other house;" he was one of the Council of State of 1659, and one of those who regained their seats in the restored Long Parliament. After the restoration he was made an English peer, under the title Baron Crew; he died in 1679, aged 82 years; he was succeeded by his son, who died without issue in the following year, and the title became extinct.

CRISPIN, MILO, was one of the followers of the Conqueror; he had a grant of divers Manors in Bucks and other counties. In Bucks alone he enjoyed twenty-eight Lordships, of which Ashendon formed a part; his chief seat was Wallingford Castle, which he obtained by his marriage with Maud, sole daughter and heir of Robert D. Oyley, who built Oxford Castle. In 1107, Crispin, lying sick at Wallingford, gave lands

at Colnbrook to the Abbot of Abingdon; he died the same year; his widow married Brien Fitz-Count, who acquired all her lands.

CROKE, JOHN.—The original name of this family was Blount. Sir Robert Blount was deeply implicated in the conspiracy to restore Richard II., and was beheaded in 1400. His kinsman, Nicholas, being concerned in the same conspiracy, was outlawed and went abroad. He ventured to return, and escaped observation by changing his name to Croke. On the death of Henry IV., he came out of retirement, and purchased lands in Buckinghamshire, where he resided at Easington, in the parish of Chilton. His great grandson, John Croke, a Master in Chancery in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., left a son who succeeded to a good inheritance. His name was also John, and he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1574-5, when he was Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, which county he had represented in Parliament in 1572. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Unton, of Chequers. He died in 1608, leaving a numerous family, of whom John and George became judges.

CROKE, SIR JOHN.—He was the eldest son of John Croke, and was born in 1553. At a very early period he acquired great reputation for his professional attainments. In 1595, he was appointed Recorder of London, and he sat in Parliament as one of the representatives of the City in the Parliaments of 1597 and 1601, having previously been returned for Windsor. He was unanimously chosen Speaker of the Parliament of 1601. At the conclusion of the Session, the Lord Keeper concluded his address by saying —"As for you, Mr. Speaker, her Majesty commands me to say that you have proceeded with such wisdom and discretion that it is much to your commendation, and that none before you have deserved more." He was knighted by King James in 1603. In June, 1607, he was created a Judge of the King's Bench, and fully sustained the character he had acquired as an advocate. He died in London in 1620, and was buried at Chilton. His wife was a daughter of Michael Blount, of Maple Durham, Oxon, by whom he had five sons. Sir John was the editor of a folio volume of Cases decided in the reigns of Kings Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and of some in the times of Edward I. and Edward III. and of Philip and Mary. Sir John Croke, Knight, his eldest son, succeeded to this estate, and at his death, in 1640, his successor was his son, of his own name, who raised a troop of horse for Charles I. in the Civil War, and was created a Baronet. He alienated all that remained of his estate after the war (in or about 1682), and died, as is supposed, in London. His only son, Sir Dodsworth Croke, said to have been knighted in his father's lifetime, by King Charles II., was the last of this family who resided at Chilton, where he died in obscurity, in 1728, aged 84.

CROKE, SIR GEORGE.—He was brother to Sir John, and seven years his junior. He was born at Chilton, and educated at Thame School and Christ's Church, Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1584. He commenced his parliamentary career in 1597, as member for Beeralston; he was knighted in 1623, was made a King's counsel, and was

raised to the Bench in 1625, four years after the death of his brother, as a justice of the Common Pleas. In the case of ship-money, although he had been induced in the first instance to join the rest of the judges, for the sake of conformity, in signing an abstract opinion declaring its legality, yet when it came before him in Hampden's case he, in opposition to the majority, gave judgment against the Crown. His ability in his profession is sufficiently attested by his own printed Reports, eight eminent Judges of the Law, out of their knowledge of his great wisdom, learning, and integrity, approving and allowing them to be published for the common benefit. In 1640, he retired to his estate at Waterstock, and he died there in 1641-2, in the 82nd year of his age, and was buried there. His wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Bennett, Lord Mayor of London.

CROKE, ALEXANDER.—Sir Alexander Croke was born at Aylesbury, in 1758, and the entry in the parish register describes him as son of Alexander Croke, Esq,, by Annie, his wife. At this date, Alexander the elder was a rated inhabitant of Aylesbury, although born at Dinton. Alexander the younger was a Gentleman Commoner, of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1776 ; a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1786 ; of Oriel again in 1794 ; B.C.L. and D.C.L. in 1797 ; advocate of the College of Laws in 1798 ; Treasurer of the Inner Temple ; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1801 ; President *pro tem.*, 1808 ; resigned office, 1815 ; was knighted by H.R.H. George Prince Regent, 1816, and died in 1842. The residence of the Croke family at Aylesbury was not of long duration, as Alexander, the father, upon succeeding to the Studley Priory Estate, granted to one of his ancestors upon the dissolution of monasteries, left the town; he died in 1777, and was buried at Chilton.

CROMWELL, OLIVER.—The connections of this remarkable man with Buckinghamshire are well known. He was closely allied both with the Russells of Chequers and the Hampdens of Great Hampden. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir Francis Russell, the third Baronet, married Henry, the fourth son of the Protector, whilst Sir John Russell, the fourth Baronet, and son of Sir Francis, married Frances, the youngest daughter of Cromwell. Cromwell was also a cousin to John Hampden, the patriot, by the marriage of Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell, with William Hampden, Esq., of Great Hampden. Cromwell was no stranger to Buckinghamshire. After the battle of Naseby, he is recorded to have been at Dinton Hall on his return, and to have left behind him his sword, not as the property of any particular family, but to be annexed to the mansion for ever. Cromwell probably came to Dinton in order to visit his friend Simon Mayne, at that time the owner of the Hall. In the same parish his relative Sir Richard Ingoldsby also had an estate, at Waldridge ; he had married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchinbrooke, in the county of Huntingdon, a cousin of the Protector. Cromwell passed also through Aylesbury on his triumphal entry into London after the battle of Worcester ; he stayed one day there, and on the following morning left and proceeded on his journey

to the Metropolis, driving before him some four or five thousand prisoners like a flock of sheep. That Cromwell took a very active part in the destruction of the King is not denied; his name stands first in the list of Commissioners present on the first day of the trial, and his signature holds a prominent place in the King's death-warrant, being placed next but one to that of John Bradshaw, the president. It is even said that Cromwell made a jest of the solemn proceeding, and when he added his name to the death-warrant playfully besmeared with his pen the face of Harry Martin, who was standing near him. Cromwell was elected Protector, December 12th, 1653, and inaugurated again with more state on June 20th, 1657; he died on the 3rd September, 1658, worn out by excessive fatigue of mind and body, and was buried with more than regal pomp in Westminster Abbey.

CURZON, ASSHETON.—The Manor of Segraves, in Penn, was from a very early period the property of the Penns, from whom it passed to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart., of Kedleston, Derby, who married the heiress of the Penns. Assheton Curzon was member for Clitheroe in 1752 and several subsequent years. In 1794, he was created Baron Curzon, and, in 1802, Viscount Curzon, of Penn, with remainder to his male issue; he had three wives. He died in Westminster in 1820, at the age of 91 years, when the Buckinghamshire and other estates devolved upon his only surviving son, Robert Curzon, whose son, Penn Assheton, married Sophia Charlotte, Baroness Howe of Langar. Their son Richard William, who was grandson of the first Viscount, succeeded, and became the second Viscount Curzon and first Earl Howe, and died in 1870.

CYMBELINE, or KYMBELINE, was the son of Tenantius. Holinshed says he was brought up at Rome, and there made a knight by Augustus Cæsar, under whom he served in the wars, and was in such favour with him that he was at liberty to pay his tribute or not. Kymbeline became King of the Britons in the nineteenth year of Augustus. According to the Roman writers, after the death of Julius Cæsar the Britons refused to pay tribute, but whether the controversy which appeared to fall forth between the Britons and Augustus was occasioned by Cymbeline is not shown. The early part of the history of the Kingdom is involved in so much obscurity that it is difficult to ascertain the locality of events. The neighbourhood of Kimble is supposed to have been the scene of that action with the Romans in which the two sons of Cymbeline were defeated by Aulus Plautius, and Togodumnus, one of them, was slain. The conjecture that the strong post on the side of the Chiltern Hills, called Kimble Castle, was Cymbeline's palace, seems very plausible. The ancient name of Kimble, as it occurs in records, was Kynebel or Cunobel; in the survey of Doomsday it is written, perhaps corruptly, Chenebella.

D.

Dashwood—Dauncey—Davis—Day—Dayrell—Deering—Delafield—Denham—Denton—Despencer—Digby—Dillon—Disraeli—Dodd—Doddington—Donesterre—Dormnan—Dormer—Douglas—Dover—Downing—Drake—Dugdale—Dudley—Dunton—Dunch—Du Pré—Dyer—Dynham.

DASHWOOD, SIR FRANCIS, succeeded to the title and estates of his father, Sir Francis Dashwood, in 1724. He succeeded also, in right of his mother, to the barony of Le Despencer. He was made keeper of the Grand Wardrobe in 1763, and in the same year Lord Lieutenant of Bucks; he was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1762, and 1763, and joint Postmaster-General for several years. As Chancellor, an office to which he had no pretentions, as in everything connected with commercial matters, he seems to have been as ignorant as Lord Bute, his patron. According to one of the wits of the day, he was a "man to whom a sum of five figures was an impenetrable secret." Sir Francis, indeed, laughed at his own incompetency. "People," he said, "will point at me in the streets and cry, 'There goes the worst Chancellor of the Exchequer that ever appeared!'" Nevertheless, he had the hardihood to lay his Budget before the House of Commons in 1763, when not only did it prove as signal a failure as the world had anticipated, but many of his expositions were received with shouts of derision. One of his propositions was to lay a tax of four shillings a hogshead upon cider, an impost then so hateful to the country gentlemen that before many days had passed the cider counties, hitherto the most loyal in England, had spirited themselves up almost to a state of insurrection. Owing to difficulties gathering round him on every side, Lord Bute resigned, suddenly and unexpectedly, in April, 1763, and Sir Francis Dashwood, who had held office for about a year, at once followed his example. Shortly afterwards Sir Francis was raised to the peerage, as Baron le Despencer, a title which had for some years been in abeyance in his family. He was the fifteenth baron. He died on the 11th of December, 1781. In his political opinions Sir Francis was what was called, a century since, a rank Tory, having commenced life as an uncompromising, rabid Jacobite. Although gifted neither with eloquence nor with eminent administrative ability, his blunt and hearty manner of speaking in the House of Commons obtained for him a reputation

for political honesty and strong sense. In his youth he had travelled over many countries, and in private life was an eminently entertaining and agreeable companion. Here, however, our encomiums of him must cease. Lax as were the morals of the age in which he lived, it may be questioned whether he was surpassed by any of his contemporaries in profaneness, obscenity, and vice. His wild and irreverent frolics were the constant talk of his time. In 1752 Lord Despencer caused to be made the present straight piece of road leading from High Wycombe to West Wycombe, and placed the Obelisk at the corner of the Bradenham road in commemoration thereof. In 1761, he re-built West Wycombe Church, and shortly before he died had the cave, lower down the hill, excavated. He also greatly embellished West Wycombe House and Grounds.

DASHWOOD, SIR JOHN.—He was son of Sir John Dashwood, who assumed the additional surname of King by an Act of Parliament in 1742. Sir John, the son, was also known as Sir John Dashwood King; he was Lord of West Wycombe and Halton, at which latter place he mostly resided; he married Mary Anne, daughter of Theodore Broadhead, Esq. Sir John represented Wycombe in nine Parliaments. He was an active magistrate of the county; he died in 1849.

DASHWOOD, SIR GEORGE HENRY.—He was son of Sir John Dashwood King, and was the fifth baronet; he succeeded his father in 1849, and resided at West Wycombe, of which place he was Lord; he married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq., but left no issue; he was a Knight of the Shire from 1832 to 1835, and subsequently sat in Parliament for the borough of High Wycombe; he died in 1862, when the baronetcy appendant to this branch of the Dashwood family became extinct.

DAUNCEY, SIR JOHN.—The name of Douncie, Dauncy, or Daunce, appears early in the history of Buckinghamshire. In the fourteenth century Edward Courtenay, son of the second Earl of Devonshire, married Emmeline, daughter of Sir John Dauncy, or Douncie, Knight. In 1528, the Abbot and Convent of Notley leased their Manor Place of Nether Winchendon to Sir John Douncie, Knight, one of the King's Most Honourable Council. This Sir John partly rebuilt the mansion at Nether Winchendon; his initials still remain on the building; he entirely erected the hall and some other apartments. In 1540, a council was held at Notley, to consider "a letter sent under the stampe to the Lord Chancellor for the calling in againe of a supersideas of the Commission for the subsidie into the Countye of Buckinghame, and the making of a new commission, wherein commandement was given him to inserte Sir John Dauncy, Knt., and others." In the twenty-ninth of Henry VIII., the site of Ivinghoe Nunnery, with the Manor, or reputed Manor, of Mursley, was granted to Sir John Daunce, or Dauncy.

DAVIS, THE REV. RICHARD.—In 1561, he was Vicar of Burnham, and was

subsequently preferred to the See of St. Asaph; he was a learned man, and one of the translators of the Bible; he had to quit Burnham Vicarage on his marriage, but regained possession of it after the death of Queen Mary; he was subsequently translated to the See of St. David's.

DAY, THE REV. WILLIAM, was Rector of Hambleden, to which living he was inducted in 1575; he was a Fellow of King's College, and became Provost of Eton, Dean of Windsor, and, in 1595, Bishop of Winchester. He was accused of injuring the revenues of Windsor by granting very long leases, and of destroying and mutilating the register books of his predecessors. Lord Ellesmere observed that Dean Day had excellent skill to creep out of the law.

DAYRELL.—The Dayrell family, under the names of Darell, Dariell, Deirel, and de Hayrel, may be traced in connection with Buckinghamshire beyond all existing records; they were amongst the earliest proprietors of land in that county after the Conquest. The name appears in the roll of Battle Abbey amongst the followers of the Conqueror, and at a very early date they had estates at West Wycombe, Saunderton, Fawley, Aston Clinton, and other places; they were also connected in later times with Fulmer. Their name is said to have been derived from Airele, or D'Airelle, a province in the northern part of Normandy. In the reign of King Richard I., or King John, they were seated at and possessed of Lillingstone Dayrell. Sir Roger Dariell, of Lillingstone Dayrell, was one of the Knights of the Shire of Bucks, Anno 1388, Richard II., and Anno 1412, Henry V. The Dayrell family were situated at Lillingstone soon after the Conquest. The members of this family have taken their share in the responsibilities of public offices. As early as the year 1504 the name of Thomas Dayrell appears as High Sheriff for Bucks; in 1562, and 1579, Paul Dayrell served the office; in 1626, Thomas Dayrell was Sheriff; the same name was also published in 1771; in 1808, Richard Dayrell was appointed to the office. In the years 1389 and 1394, Roger Dayrell was returned as one of the Knights of the Shire. Five members of the family have been rectors of Lillingstone. A Captain Peter Dayrell was selected from one of the number of gentry who were to have been favoured by Charles II. with the honour of knighthood of the order of the Royal Oak in 1660, his income then being £600 per annum. A Sir Thomas Dayrell, Knight, was eminent for his loyalty and services to their Majesties Charles I. and II. during the civil wars. He was universally esteemed for his great learning. He died in 1669, aged 66 years. Walter Dayrell, Esq., was sometime a Reader at Gray's Inn, and careful Recorder of the town of Abingdon. In the University of Oxford he was hopeful, in the Inns of Court complete; the Bar found him not merely tongue deep, or a verbal lawyer, for he was eminent as well for soundness of judgment as flourish of speech. E. F. Dayrell, Esq., who died a few years ago, was in early life in the 4th Dragoon Guards; he was a J.P. for Bucks and High Sheriff of that county in 1845. He was the 34th Lord of the

Manor of Lillingstone Dayrell, and the 38th male descendant of Elais Dairel, who flourished in 1195. The Manor still continues in the Dayrell family, and is one of those rare exceptions where estates are transmitted to heirs generation after generation, and century after century. Roger, who held Toweridge, in West Wycombe, under the Bishop of Bayeux, at the time of the Domesday Survey, is supposed to have been the ancestor of this family. Hugh Dayrell died here in 1667, and Thomas Dayrell, the last heir of this branch, was Sheriff of Bucks in 1771. He sold Toweridge, in 1794, to Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.

DEERING, MR. JOHN PETER, was the owner of the Lee estate, near Missenden; he was a Royal Academician, and prior to adopting the name of Deering was known to art as John Peter Gandy, the architect of Exeter Hall, in the Strand, and of other works far from devoid of structural elegance. Mr. Deering began life under the patronage of the Dilletante Society; undertaking, at the expense of that body, an architectural mission to Greece, for which he was well fitted by taste and education, and which obtained for him the friendship of Lord Elgin. By that nobleman he was afterwards employed to build his seat in Scotland, called Broom Hall. He became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy in 1814, when he contributed a careful drawing of "The Mystic Temple of Ceres, at Eleusis, in Attica," showing the double wall of the sacred inclosure, a result of his Dilettante mission. His first original design was one for a Waterloo tower, 280 feet high, in which he received assistance from the late Mr. Wilkins, R.A., but which was never erected. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1827, in which year he changed his name from Gandy to Deering, to entitle him to the Lee estate. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1838, and, content with Academic honour, never again became a contributor to the Annual Exhibitions of the Academy. He passed his latter years in improving his estate and designing lodges for gentlemen's seats. The chapel on the east side of North Audley Street, London, is one of the best examples of Mr. Deering's abilities as an architect, and some of the better portions of University College, London, have been attributed to him. He was fond of his art, and, if a poorer man, might have become distinguished in it. As it is, he has done little to discountenance the remark made at the period of his election into the Academy, that wealth, rather than merit, had been the ground of his adoption. He was returned for Aylesbury in 1847, but was unseated on petition. He died in 1850.

DELAFIELD, THE REV. THOMAS.—In 1746 he was curate of Fingest. His MSS. are in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford; in them he gives many particulars relating to the History of the Hundred of Desborough, which Langley describes as ingenious and amusing. He gives a more detailed account of the village of Fingest, in which he resided. This MS. is intituled "An essay towards an account of Fingherst, in the county of Bucks, both with respect to the ancient and present state, whether civil or ecclesiastical,

by Thomas Delafield, curate there 1746." This MS. was comprised in 3 vols. octavo, but the last vol. is now missing. Langley, in his "History of Desborough," makes frequent extracts from Delafield, who appears to have been a painstaking local historian, and he is acknowledged as such by Lipscomb; his MSS. have never been published. He was a descendant from Dr. Delafield, surgeon to the Garrison at Thame during the Civil War. This surgeon attended John Hampden on his reaching Thame, after receiving his fatal wound in Chalgrove Field. Dr. Delafield subsequently resided at Aylesbury. The name of Delafield appeared in the list of gentry of Bucks in 1433.

DENHAM, SIR JOHN.—By his marriage into the family of Tipping, he became possessed of the Manor of Horsenden. He was son and heir of Sir John Denham, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and was born in 1615. He was educated in London, and, in 1631, entered at Trinity College, Oxford. Was much addicted to gaming and dissipation, from which his father not only augured the most fatal consequences, but also threatened to disinherit him. In 1641, three years after the death of his father, he published his tragedy of "Sophy," which, says Waller, broke out like the Irish rebellion, threescore thousand strong, when nobody was aware of it. Soon after he was Sheriff of Surrey, and Governor of Farnham Castle. In 1643, he published his "Cooper's Hill," a poem, says Dryden, which for majesty of style is and ever will be "the exact standard of good writing." His attachment to the Royal cause during the Civil Wars ensured him the confidence of the Queen, and he afterwards went as Ambassador, with Lord Croft, from Charles II. to Poland. Returning to England, he found his estates reduced in consequence of his former habits of gaming, and the persecutions of the Civil War. At the restoration he was made Surveyor-General to the King's buildings, and at the Coronation was created K.B. In the latter part of his life, in consequence of some domestic differences on his second marriage, he unfortunately lost his reason; he however recovered. He wrote some verses on Cowley's death, and soon followed him to the grave. He died, 1668, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the remains of Chaucer, Spenser, and Cowley. His poems are above twenty in number, containing, besides "Sophy" and "Cooper's Hill," "The Destruction of Troy" and "Cato Major." Denham, as Johnson has observed, is deservedly considered one of the fathers of English poetry. "Cooper's Hill" is the work that confers upon him the rank and dignity of an original author. He seems, says Dr. Johnson, to have been the writer of a "species of composition that may be denominated local poetry, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may be supplied by historical retrospection or incidental meditations." Sir John performed signal services to the Royal Family during the civil war, and, according to some authors, his mansion house at Horsenden was garrisoned for the King at that period. He was attainted by the Parliament, and the estates were sequestrated. In 1654, the Commissioner for Forfeitures conveyed

the Manor of Horsenden, and also one in West Wycombe, to William Page, of Westminster, as late belonging to Sir John Denham, of Boarstall, attainted; but it was not until 1662 that Sir John Denham conveyed the Manor or Lordship of Horsenden to John Grubbe, Esq., of Great Kimble.

DENTON, ALEXANDER, was nephew of Sir Edmund Denton, Bart., and the son of Alexander Denton, of Hillesden. He was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1704, and in the next year was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms by the House of Commons, for pleading for the plaintiffs in the Aylesbury case of Ashby v White and others. In 1708, and 1714, he was elected member for the Borough of Buckingham. Taking a high rank in his profession, he was, in 1722, appointed a judge in the Common Pleas, and, after filling that office with great respectability for eighteen years, died in 1740, holding at his death the office also of Chancellor to the Prince of Wales. He married a lady of the name of Bond, with a fortune of £20,000; there was no issue of the marriage.

DENTON, THOMAS.—He obtained in 1547 the Manor of Hillesden, which had been forfeited to the Crown in 1539, on the attainder of Edward Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter. He was the representative of an ancient Cumberland family, and son or descendant of James Denton, LL.D., Privy Councillor to King Henry VIII., Prebendary of York, London, and Salisbury, Canon of Windsor, Dean of Lichfield, Lord President of Wales, and Legate to Ireland. Thomas Denton, a grandson, was knighted at Salden, in 1603; was elected M.P. for Buckingham in 1603, in 1614, and 1620, was also a Knight of the Shire; his son, Alexander, married the daughter of Edmund Hampden, of Hartwell; their son was slain at the battle of Abingdon, Berks, in 1644. Margaret, one of the sisters of Sir Alexander, married Sir Edmund Verney, Knt., the King's Standard Bearer at Edgehill. In an early part of the civil wars Sir Alexander began to fortify his mansion for the King by causing several barns and stables to be built near it. He obtained a troop of cavalry and about 150 infantry from Oxford, under the command of Colonel Smith, with five small guns and ammunition. The Parliamentary Generals at Aylesbury, foreseeing the mischief that would accrue to them if Hillesden House became strongly garrisoned in the royal cause, determined upon an assault. The first attack, made by a party of 300 horse and foot from Aylesbury, was unsuccessful. On a second occasion, from the unfinished nature of the outworks, as well as the overwhelming strength of the assailants, the defenders were soon forced to retire, some flying to the church and others to the house for refuge. Another assault was instantly made, and the church was speedily taken, when Colonel Smith, seeing the hopelessness of further defence, surrendered himself and men as prisoners, upon promise of quarter. The promise of quarter was broken, the Parliamentarians were allowed to put to death several of the prisoners after the capitulation, and the others, including Sir Alexander Denton and his brother, Colonel Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Hostler, Major Aunion, and several other officers, were marched on foot to

Padbury, where they passed the night in great discomfort. The next day they were taken to Newport Pagnell, and remained there till ransomed or exchanged. Hillesden House was pillaged, afterwards set fire to, and reduced to ruins.

DESPENCER, HUGH LE, was, there is no doubt, a descendant of one who had been the steward of the King, and who was, in the language of the times, called Dispensator, or Le Despencer, which title became the surname of the family. They were descended from Ivo, Viscount Constantine, who married Emma, sister of Alan, Earl of Bretagne, before the Conquest. This Hugh was the son of Galfrid Despencer, the reputed founder of the Convent "De Fontibus" of Little Marlow. That Hugh le Despencer, however, was of the baronial family of that name is sufficiently proved by his accompanying Richard, King of the Romans, to Germany, in 1257, and by his being selected as one of the twelve commissioners on the part of the barons at Oxford in 1258, when Hugh Bigod was nominated Chief Justiciary by them; Hugh succeeded Bigod in this office. On a pretended reconciliation between the King and the Barons in 1263, Hugh le Despencer was again appointed Chief Justiciary. Early in the next year the Barons' war again broke out, and the Earl of Leicester having secured the citizens of London on his side, Hugh le Despencer, at the head of their associated bands, destroyed the house of Philip Basset and the Loyalist nobility, imprisoned the judges, and left the Jews, after enriching himself with the ransom of the most wealthy, to the tender mercies of the mob. In the battle of Lewes, in 1264, the Chief Justiciary distinguished himself on the Barons' side, and after the King's defeat, no less than six castles were placed under Hugh's Government, with a grant of 100 marks for his support in his office. As a soldier he was valiant and bold; but the few facts recorded of him in his capacity of Chief Justice of the Kingdom are marked with the violence and rapacity of the times. He was, however, a popular favourite, and in an old Anglo-Norman ballad of the time is called—

> Despencer true, the good Sir Hugh,
> Our Justice and our Friend.

He was slain at the battle of Evesham in 1265. He married Aliva, the daughter and heiress of Philip Basset, of Wycombe, who, after his death, became the wife of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. He left a son and a daughter, the latter of whom married Hugh de Courtenay, father of Hugh, first Earl of Devon. The son Hugh was created Earl of Winchester.

DESPENCER, HUGH LE, son of Hugh, the Chief Justiciary, married Eleanor, eldest daughter of Gilbert de Clare, and was thus possessed of the Manor of Great Marlow. He was made Earl of Winchester. The history of this unhappy favourite of Edward II. is well known. Edward was, in 1326, hotly pursued to Bristol by the Earl of Kent, seconded by the foreign forces under John de Hainault. He was disappointed in his expectations with regard to the loyalty of those parts; and he passed over into Wales,

where, he flattered himself, his name was more popular, and which he hoped to find uninfected with the contagion of general rage which had seized the English. Despencer was left governor of the Castle of Bristol; the garrison mutinied against him, and he was delivered over to his enemies. This venerable nobleman, who had nearly reached his ninetieth year, was, without trial, or witness, or accusation, or answer, hanged on a gibbet, at Hereford, his body quartered, and his head sent to Winchester, and there set on a pole, and exposed to the insolence of the populace. The younger Despencer, also a favourite of the King, fell into the hands of his enemies very soon after; he was executed, like his father, without any appearance of a legal trial. Hugh, another son of the elder Despencer, being restored by Edward III., in 1339, held Great Marlow; he married Elizabeth, widow of Giles de Badlesmere, Lord of Hambleden, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury; he was summoned to Parliament in the 31st of Edward III., and made a Knight of the Garter; he died in 1349, and was succeeded by his nephew. The Despencers were also Lords of Wycombe. The present Earl Spencer descends from a younger branch of this family, viz., from Geoffrey, brother of Hugh, slain at Evesham, and Emma de S. John.

DIGBY, SIR EVERARD.—He was a son of Everard Digby, a gentleman of Drystoke, Rutlandshire, who was the author of some curious works. Everard, the younger, was knighted by James I.; he was one of the handsomest and most accomplished men of his time; he obtained the estate of Gayhurst by his marriage with Mary Moulsoe, heiress of a former proprietor. Although a Protestant he became mixed up with the Gunpowder Plot, and contributed £1,500 to its furtherance; the part assigned to him was to accompany others into Warwickshire for the purpose of seizing upon the young Princess, Elizabeth, as soon as intelligence was received of the success of the plot at Westminster. On the failure of the plot, Digby was searched for and discovered at a house in Staffordshire; he was committed to the Tower and brought to trial in 1606. When arraigned, he pleaded for his conduct that the King had broken his promises to the Catholics; and he added that, as he alone was guilty, pardon should be extended to all others. He was hanged, drawn, and quartered, with other conspirators, at the west end of St. Paul's Church, London, and died very penitent. On no other English family of repute and standing in society did the effects of the Gunpowder Plot fall with such unhappy results as on the Digbys of Gayhurst.

DIGBY, SIR KENELM, son of the preceding, was born at Gayhurst in 1603, and educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford. He was knighted by James I., and by Charles I. was appointed to several offices. On one occasion, when some difference existed between England and the Venetians, he was sent with a fleet into the Mediterranean, where he attacked the fleet of the Republic in the Bay of Scanderoon. About 1636, he quitted the Church of England for that of Rome. At the commencement of the Civil War he was imprisoned by the Parliament in Winchester House, but in 1643 he regained

his liberty, and went to France. When Cromwell assumed the Government he ventured to visit his native country, and paid great court to the Protector. He wrote a "Treatise on the Nature of Bodies;" "On the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul;" and "Peripetatic Institutions." He was a gentleman of great literary attainment, wrote several learned books, and presented to the Bodleian Library, in 1663, a large collection of MSS. After he returned to England in 1661, he formed a kind of literary society at his own house in Covent Garden. In the person of Sir Kenelm, the family emerged from its misfortunes, was restored to its former honours, and became famous. His valuable library, which during the troubles had been removed to France, became at his death the property of the French King. He published, besides, "Observations on Dr. Brown's Religio Medici," "Observations on the 22nd Stanza of the 9th Canto, Second Book, of the Fairy Queen," "A Discourse on the Vegetation of Plants," &c. Sir Kenelm died at his house in Covent Garden, in 1665, and was buried in London. John Digby, Esq. (Sir Kenelm's son), died, leaving two daughters, married to Sir John Conway and Richard Moston, Esq.; and these two gentlemen, having procured an Act of Parliament for that purpose, in 1704, sold the Manors of Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington, and the advowson of both churches, for £27,000, to George Wrighte, Esq., eldest son of Sir Nathan Wrighte, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

DILLON, HENRY.—He married Charlotte, eldest daughter, and eventually sole heir, of George Henry Lee, second Earl of Lichfield and Viscount Quarrendon. He was the eleventh Viscount Dillon. By his marriage he became possessed of the Quarrendon Estate, which at his death, in 1787, descended to his son, Charles Dillon Lee, the twelfth Viscount Dillon, who at the beginning of the present century disposed of it to James Du Pré, Esq., of Wilton Park, Beaconsfield.

DISRAELI, ISAAC, D.C.L.—He was born at Enfield in the month of May, 1766, and was the only child of Benjamin Disraeli, a Venetian merchant, who had been many years settled in this country. He received some instruction at a school near the place of his nativity, but, his father conceiving that his education could be more advantageously conducted in Holland, a considerable portion of his boyhood was spent in that country. Before his departure for the Continent, however, he showed signs of a very precocious intellect, for he began to write verses at the age of ten, and in his sixteenth year addressed a poetical epistle to Dr. Johnson. After passing some time at Amsterdam and Leyden, where he acquired a knowledge of several modern languages, and where he applied himself to classical studies with some attention, but with no very extraordinary success, he proceeded to the French metropolis. This visit to Paris took place in 1786, when the revolution was impending and when its doctrines seemed to have obtained entire possession of all men's minds; but to this very general characteristic of the period Mr. Disraeli proved an exception. He was then, and remained throughout his long life, a purely speculative philosopher—one who never mingled in political broils, nor for a

moment knew what it was to be connected with political or religious parties. While in France he read French books, examined the literary treasures accumulated in that country, investigated the genius of its language, and cultivated acquaintance with its living authors and learned men; at this period of his life, therefore, did he imbibe that fondness for French literature which always clung to him, but which is more evident in his criticism than in his style or sentiments, for he wrote his vernacular English with great purity, and identified himself in all things with the land in which he lived. On his return to England, after a course of continental travel, he published several poems, among which it is believed that "Lines on the Abuse of Satire" was one; it appeared in the 59th volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and was directed against Peter Pindar, who affected to believe that it was written by Hayley, and who made it a pretext for his hostility to the author of "The Trials of Temper." But whether he knew the real author or not, there never was any hostility between Mr. Disraeli and Dr. Walcott. "The Defence of Poetry," by Isaac Disraeli—who certainly was learned not only by courtesy—appeared in 1791; but, after a few copies had been sold, he suppressed the whole edition; his motive was not very apparent, the literary merit of that production being beyond dispute. In his 24th year he gave to the world a volume consisting of his commonplace book, with critical remarks, under the title of "Curiosities of Literature." This single volume attracted attention in an age when men of genius abounded. Yet it was then merely an elegant and critical compilation, though it eventually became the origin of that celebrated miscellany in which, at a later period of his life, and especially from the years 1817 to 1824, he poured forth, in successive volumes, such a fund of original research, of philosophical, entertaining speculation, expressed in so lively and agreeable a style, that the work has always remained one of the chief favourites of our literature. Mr. Disraeli's passion for literary history displayed itself at a very early period of life, and in the latest years it never deserted him. We therefore have his "Quarrels of Authors" in three vols., his "Calamities of Authors" in two vols., and his "Illustrations of the Literary Character" in one vol. To the early numbers of the *Quarterly Review* Mr. Disraeli was a contributor. His review of "Spence's Anecdotes," in 1820, and a vindication both of the moral and poetical character of Pope produced the famous controversy, in which Mr. Bowles, Lord Byron, and others took part. In the year 1828, his attention was diverted from his history of English literature, which he was meditating, by the strong desire he felt to publish his views respecting the important age of Charles I. These, comprised in five volumes, he gave to the world at intervals in the course of seven years, under the title of "Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I." It was in consequence of the success of this great historical effort that the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L., as a testimony of their respect—to use the language of their public orator, *optimi regis optimo defensori*. After the completion of his Commentaries he returned with renewed zest to his literary history, and, relying on his strong constitution, united with habits of unbroken study, he was sanguine enough at the age

of threescore and ten to entertain a hope of completing this undertaking, which he had laid down on the scale of six volumes; but he was stricken with blindness in the year 1839, and, although he submitted to the operation of couching, could obtain no relief from a calamity most grievous to an historical author. Nevertheless he soon took heart, and with the aid of his daughter, whose services he has eloquently referred to in his preface, he gave the world some notices of the earlier period of our literary history under the title of the "Amenities of Literature." "His style is elegant and pleasing," writes the compiler of *Chambers' Encyclopædia*, "presenting the fruits of antiquarian research and study, without their dryness and general want of connexion. No writer is more instructively amusing or amusingly instructive than he." It may truly be said that few lives extending to upwards of 80 years have been passed with less vicissitudes. It had been said of him, that "he seized a book in his cradle," and, it may be added, that he deposited one on his tomb. Early in life he obtained considerable reputation, which he continued to sustain and increase for more than 60 years, without violent effort, without quackery, and without the adventitious aid of social connection. Besides the publications already referred to, and others which, perhaps, are omitted, Mr. Disraeli was the author, in his youth, of several works of fiction, some of which, published anonymously, obtained considerable reputation. Among those the more remarkable was "Mejuoun and Leila," the earliest Oriental story in our literature which was composed with any reference to the propriety of costume. The author was in this production much assisted by Sir W. Ouseley, who first drew his attention to the riches of Persian poetry. The Rabelaisian romance of "Flim Flams," and the novel of "Vaurien," written in all the lurid blaze of French conventions and corresponding societies, have both, with authority, been attributed to him. He died a widower, having lost his wife (to whom he had been united for more than 40 years) in the spring of 1847. He left one daughter and three sons, the eldest of whom became Lord Beaconsfield. He attained the advanced age of 82 years, and a few weeks prior to his death was in the full possession of his usual health, and in the complete enjoyment of his intellectual powers. A prevailing epidemic, however, suddenly assailed a constitution enfeebled by age, which soon assumed an aggravated form, and at length this venerable gentleman sank under the attack, in January, 1848, his death taking place at his seat at Bradenham.

DODD, ISABEL, was the widow of Sir Samuel Dodd, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. She was a daughter of Sir Robert Croke, Knt., of Chequers, who was M.P. for Wendover. She built the almshouses at Ellesborough in 1746, and endowed them for the support of four old men and four women of that parish. The original endowment, £2,500, was directed by the foundress to be laid out in the purchase of lands, &c., and, according to the Charity Commissioners' Report, the property now consists of about forty acres of land and £1,135 stock. Each of the eight inmates of the almshouses receives 4s. a week; each man is given a coat, and each woman a gown, once in every two years.

DODD, DR. WILLIAM, D.D., was born in 1729, at Bourne, Lincolnshire, and, after being educated at Cambridge, entered into orders, became a popular preacher in London, and was made one of the king's chaplains. But he kept high society, and was extravagant; and finding himself unable to support an expensive establishment, he endeavoured to procure the living of St. George's, Hanover-square, by offering a bribe of £3,000 to the lady of the Lord Chancellor. She was, however, indignant at the offer, and on her informing the Chancellor, Dodd was struck off the royal list. He was Vicar of Wing, to which living he was inducted on the 13th February, 1775, on the presentation of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, his former pupil and patron; he also held the living of Hockliffe. Being pressed for money, he forged a bond for £4,200 on the Earl of Chesterfield, probably intending to take it up before it became due; but the fraud was soon discovered, and he was tried, convicted, and executed at Tyburn, in 1777, notwithstanding great interest was used and the most extraordinary efforts made to obtain his pardon. He was the author of several works, the principal of which are "Sermons on the Miracles and Parables," in 4 vols.; "Sermons to Young Men," 3 vols.; "Poems;" "Reflections on Death;" "Thoughts in Prison;" and "The Sisters," a novel.

DODDINGTON, GEORGE BUBB.—Adjoining West Wycombe Church is an open-air mausoleum. This was built by Francis, Lord le Despencer, from funds bequeathed by George Bubb Doddington, Lord Melcombe Regis. The building, which is spacious and lofty, is hexagonal in form, and composed of flints, with a frieze and cornice supported by twelve Tuscan columns; it has no roof. On the top of the walls, at the angles, are large vases or urns. Over the entrance is this inscription, "To George Doddington, Baron of Melcombe Regis;" and within, on the cornice, are the words "To John, Earl of Westmoreland, Baron le Despencer and Burghersh." In the centre of the mausoleum is a large marble urn, under a flat canopy, supported by four stone pillars. This is a cenotaph to perpetuate the memory of Sarah, Baroness le Despencer, who died in 1769. In the walls of this singular edifice are recesses and niches for the reception of urns and busts, some of which are unoccupied. In the recess facing the entrance is an elegant monument of statuary marble, inscribed to the memory of "Francis, Baron le Despencer, who was Treasurer of the Chambers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Wardrobe, and Joint Postmaster-General," and who died in 1781, aged 73. There are two busts of this nobleman (one in a helmet) and one of a daughter; also statues of his second and third wives, seated together within pillars. The before-mentioned urn in the centre of the building is a memorial of his fourth wife. Doddington was remarkable alike for his talent and for the subtle subserviency of his character. He entered Parliament in 1715 for Winchelsea; was shortly afterwards sent envoy to Spain; was a Lord of the Treasury in Sir Robert Walpole's Government, and obtained, as a reward of his political subserviency and intrigue, the title of Lord Melcombe-Regis. He associated much with the wits and learned men of the time, some of whom—such as Churchill and Pope—ridiculed and satirized him, while Hogarth introduced him and his wig into his

picture called the "Order of Periwigs." His "Diary," published in 1784, is curious, as exhibiting the traits which distinguished the statesmanship of the time. He was one of the fraternity of Monks of the Medmenham Club. He died in 1762.

DONESTERRE, or DUNSTER, HUGH, and Alice, his wife, founded the chapel of St. Giles at Littlecote, Stewkley, with maintenance of a chauntry priest there; also funds to sustain the fabric in all requisites for the services, discharge of all dues chargeable on the lands of the endowment. In the year 1248, he made further endowments to the chapel by the provision of a residence, with glebe.

DORMAN, THOMAS.—Fuller says he "was born at Amersham, being nephew unto Thomas Dorman of the same town, a Confessour in the Reign of King Henry VIII. True it is, this his Uncle through weakness did abjure (let us pity his, who desire God should pardon our failings,) but was ever a cordial Protestant. He bred this Thomas Dorman, junior, at Berkhamsted school (founded by Dr. Incent) in Hartfordshire, under Mr. Reeve, a Protestant School-master. But this Dorman turn'd tail afterwards, and became a great Romanist, running over beyond the seas, where he wrote a book intituled 'Against Alexander Nowel, the English Calvinist.' He flourished Anno 1560."

DORMER, SIR ROBERT.—Hughenden Manor and Rectory were granted by Henry VIII., in 1540, to Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. The Dormers are a very ancient family, and are descended from Thomas d'Ordmer, or Dormer, a Norman, who attended King Edward the Confessor on his return from Normandy in 1042. William, son of this Thomas, subsequently came over with the Conqueror; another Sir William Dormer, Knt., served Edward III. in his French wars. The family were tenants of West Wycombe under the Bishops of Winchester, from a very early period. Geoffrey Dormer, who lived temp. Henry VI., had a family of twenty-six, chiefly sons, who entered into Holy Orders, and the same Geoffrey had by Eleanora, his wife, *inter al.*, a son also named Geoffrey, who married Judith, daughter of Robert Baldington, Lord of Thame. The issue of that marriage was another Geoffrey, who married Ursula, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew Collingridge, the heir-general of Arundel, and descendant of the Fitz-Alans, of Hughenden. He left five sons, all of them possessing considerable estates in this county. One of them, William, who was his eldest son and heir, married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Launcelyn, Knt., and had issue Robert and four daughters; he by will, dated September 12, 1506, directed his interment in the Church of West Wycombe, before the image of S. Lawrence, bequeathing £40 to the poor, £40 to the Church to buy a cope and vestment, &c., and £40 to mend the highway. Robert Dormer, on whom Henry VIII. bestowed the Manor of Hughenden in 1540, was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds in 14, 23, and 30 Henry VIII., and received the honour of knighthood, in the thirty-fifth year of the same reign, also several manors and estates by favour of that monarch. By his will, dated June 20th, 1552, he granted, *inter al.*, to Jane and Ann, his granddaughters, £20 per annum each, out of his Manors

of Hughenden and Ravensmere, for the term of their lives. On the dissolution of monasteries he obtained the grant of the Manor of Wing, part of the possessions of the Abbey of St. Albans; he obtained other manors through the favour of that monarch. He entertained the Princess Elizabeth at Ascot House in Wing, when on her road to London as a prisoner soon after the accession of her sister to the throne.

DORMER, WILLIAM, was son and heir of Sir Robert Dormer; was M.P. for Bucks in 1553, and was made one of the Knights of the Bath at the coronation of Queen Mary. In the 3rd of Philip and Mary he had license to retain 30 men, besides his menial servants, those so retained wearing only his livery, and attending on special occasions. He died in October, 1575, and was buried at Wing. Robert Dormer, son of Sir William, was knighted in 1591, and made a baronet by James I., June 10th, 1615, and soon after advanced to the peerage by the title of Baron Dormer of Wenge (Wing). He died in 1616, and was succeeded by Robert, who married Anne Sophia, daughter of Philip, Earl of Pembroke.

DORMER, ROBERT.—*See Carnarvon, Earl of.*

DORMER, SIR JOHN.—He was returned as one of the Members for Aylesbury in 1601, and was a descendant of the Dormers of West Wycombe, Ascott, and Thame; he is described as of Dorton and Chearsley; was one of the Commissioners for disafforesting Bernewood Forest, and served as High Sheriff for Bucks in 1596. He died in 1626, and is buried at Long Crendon, where there is a handsome monument erected to his memory. He married thrice. The Cottrell Dormers of Rousham, Oxon, and Chearsley are the present representatives of this branch of the Dormer family.

DORMER, CHARLES, second Earl of Carnarvon, married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Lord Capel; their daughter Elizabeth became the wife of Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth Earl of Chesterfield. The Civil War having in some degree affected the property of the Dormer family, this second Earl sold West Wycombe, in 1670, to Thomas Lewis, Alderman of London, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Dashwood, and thus the transfer of the estate to the Dashwood family. On the death of this second Earl of Carnarvon without male issue the title became extinct. The title of Lord Dormer still exists in a distant connection of the old family.

DORMER, ROBERT, was a member of the Buckinghamshire family of that name, a branch of which was ennobled by James I. Robert Dormer is mentioned as a junior counsel for the Crown in several trials in 1680, and was soon after constituted Chancellor of Durham. In 1698, he represented Aylesbury; in 1701, the county of Bucks; and in 1702, Northallerton. In the great Aylesbury case of Ashby v. White he opposed the assumed privilege of the House of Commons, which would have prevented an elector proceeding at common law for the injury he sustained by the returning officers refusing his vote. In January, 1706, he was made a Judge of the Common Pleas, and

sat there more than twenty years, until his death in 1726, at the age of 77. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Blake, of London, by whom he had four daughters, one married to Lord Fortescue, of Credan, another to John Pankhurst, Esq., of Catesby. His estate, through failure of male issue, passed to his daughters. His monument in Quainton Church is very elaborate ; it represents himself and some of his family in life-size. The judge is in his ermined robes and full-bottomed wig ; he stands with great dignity, pointing to the emaciated figure of his son.

DORMER, COTTRELL.—This branch of the Dormer family hold estates at Chearsley and other places in Bucks. Charles Cottrell, a noted royalist, was knighted at Oxford after the battle of Edge Hill ; he married Frances, daughter of Edmund West, of Marsworth ; he died in 1701 ; their daughter married Robert, third son and eventually heir of Sir Robert Dormer, of Crendon, Knt. Clement, eldest son of Charles, was killed by an explosion in the vessel, the Royal James, off the coast of Sussex ; the second son, Charles, succeeded, and was knighted in 1711 ; Clement, son of Charles, succeeded, and was knighted by Queen Anne, and, on inheriting the Dormer property, assumed, by royal license, the name of Dormer. He was vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries ; he died in 1758, at Rousham, Oxon. His son, Charles Cottrell-Dormer, was knighted in 1758, by George III. ; the estates passed to Clement Cottrell-Dormer ; again to Charles, and thence to another Clement Cottrell-Dormer, who died in December, 1880.

DORMER, SIR MICHAEL, of Ascot, Oxon, and Great Kimble, was also possessed of lands in Chearsley, which descended to his son, William Dormer, Esq., of Thame, whose son John held the estate, and it passed eventually, with others, to Lieut.-General Sir James Dormer, at whose death, in pursuance of his will, in 1737, it passed to his maternal cousin, Sir Clement Cottrell, Knt., of Rousham, Oxon.

DOUGLAS, GENERAL.—General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., was Supt.-General of the Royal Military College established at High Wycombe in 1799, under the patronage of the Duke of York. General Douglas succeeded Lieut.-General Le Marchant at this establishment. It is said of him that he cultivated the minds of those under his care who were versed in the uses of the world and the camp. He brought knowledge down to the humblest ability, at the same time raising the moral tone of his students by keeping before them the example of his own conduct. He was engaged in the Walcheren expedition and the bombardment of Flushing, after which he returned to his duties at the Military College at Wycombe. He held several military appointments, and was generally eulogised on the performance of his duties. The King paid a tribute to his worth in 1834 in a public address at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, describing him "as an officer of first-rate ability and scientific attainments." In 1835, he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. On his return he was elected member for Liverpool. He had several decorations. He died in 1861.

DOVER, THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE JAMES WELBORE AGAR ELLIS, Lord, was born in the year 1797, and completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford. He was the owner of the Worminghall Estate. In 1818, he was returned as member for Heytesbury; in succeeding parliaments he sat for Seaford, Ludgershall, and Oakhampton; and, in 1830, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. But it is as a patron of the fine arts, and as a promoter of literature, that Lord Dover will be chiefly remembered; his acquaintance with the former entitling him to the character of a connoisseur, and his talents as an author being highly respectable. In 1828, he published "Historical Inquiries respecting the character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon;" after which appeared the "Ellis Correspondence," which was followed by his "Life of Frederick the Great;" and his last literary task was that of editing the Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann. He was also an occasional contributor to the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, &c., and in 1832 he was elected president of the Royal Society of Literature. Died, 1833.

DOWNING, CALIBUTE, was rector of Ickford in 1632, was grandson of Dr. Brett, one of the translators of the Bible and rector of Quainton, of which place Calibute Downing was for some time curate. He joined the Parliamentary party, and was conspicuous for his boldness both in and out of the pulpit, affirming that for defence of religion and reformation of the Church it was lawful to take up arms against the King. He was appointed, by the Parliament of 1643, one of the licensers of books of Divinity; he resigned the living of Ickford some years before his death, which took place in 1644, leaving several children, one son of whom was knighted and sat in Parliament for Morpeth. Downing was the author of several published sermons.

DRAKE, SIR WILLIAM.—The family of Drake, of Amersham, is descended from John Drake, Esq., of Ash, in Devonshire. In the reign of Elizabeth, the Tothills had acquired from the Cheynes the Manor of Shardeloes. William Tothill was one of the six Clerks in Chancery; he married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Denham, Knt.; he resided at Shardeloes, and had the extraordinary number of thirty-three children. Joane, the eldest, married Francis Drake, Esq., of Esher, Surrey. He was chirographer to the Common Pleas, and was afterwards knighted; he purchased the Manor of Amersham from the Earl of Bedford in the reign of Charles II. (1665), and (1682) built the Market House there, on which his arms are displayed. The family were connected with the town before that period, as, in 1617, Sir William Drake erected the Almshouses now standing in the High Street, for six poor widows of burgesses of Amersham, of good repute, and not having received assistance from the poor rate. These houses were endowed at the same time with an income of £52 per annum; the name of the founder, with his arms and crest, and the date of erection, is inscribed on a stone affixed in the pediment over the entrance. Sir William, son of Francis Drake, inherited Shardeloes. He married the daughter and heiress of Sir William Montague, Knt., Lord Chief Baron

of the Exchequer. As proprietors of the Manor of Amersham the Drakes possessed great influence there, and members of the family generally represented the Borough in Parliament. The constituency is described by Oldfield, in his "History of Boroughs," as "one of those towns which admit of no opposition, for none can be made where no political will is enjoyed, and where the privilege of the franchise is only the necessity of obedience." In the reign of Charles I., Francis Drake was one of the representatives of Amersham; he was succeeded by William Drake, Esq., afterwards Knt. and Bart.; another William Drake, Knt., served during the Convention Parliament. In 1669, at a bye election. there was a contest, and the officer, Jonathan Ball, returned Sir Ralph Bovey as duly elected; the return was disputed, and Mr. Ball was brought before the House of Commons, and reprimanded for making an illegal return; the indenture of Sir Ralph Bovey was then taken off, and the indenture of Sir William Drake affixed. Ball, having made submission, was discharged on paying the fees. In 1670, another dispute arose on the petitions of Algernon Sidney and Sir William Drake, when it was resolved by the House of Commons that neither was duly elected; at the same time a petition was presented by Sir Roger Hill, but a dissolution immediately following put an end to the quarrel. In 1698, John Garrard, Esq., was returned in conjunction with John Drake; Garrard was petitioned against, but retained his seat. William Drake, Esq., the junior member for Amersham in the Parliament of 1790, was a very independent legislator. He opposed the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when it was proposed to increase the duty on newspapers and advertisements; he was in favour of enlightening the people, and further, he said, the newspaper reporters always did him justice in his speeches, and more, as however poor his addresses were when delivered, they were always much improved when they appeared in print. On one occasion he had to proclaim his independence, and told the House of Commons that he was "no spaniel of ministers nor the follower of party." In 1792, he opposed the Government Lottery Scheme, and denounced lotteries as tending to corrupt the people and generate unbounded licentiousness. He spoke also against the abolition of slavery. Montague Drake, of Shardeloes, M.P. for Amersham in 1695, married a daughter of Sir J. Garrard, Bart.; thus the name of Garrard was introduced into the family. Thomas Drake, who was born in 1749, took the name of Tyrwhitt, by desire of Sir John de la Fontaine Tyrwhitt, Bart., in 1776, and was known as Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt, but on the death of his elder brother in 1795, he by royal permission resumed the name of Drake. Members of the Drake family and their connections continued to represent the Borough of Amersham up to the passing of the Reform Act in 1832.

DRAYTON, MICHAEL.—He is said to have been born in Warwickshire about the year 1563, and was the son of a butcher. In 1593, he published a collection of his pastorals. In 1612, he produced the first part of his most elaborate work, the "Poly Olbion;" it is a poetical description of England, in thirty songs or books. It is entirely unlike

any other in English poetry, both in its subject and the manner in which it is written. It is full of topographical and antiquarian details, with innumerable allusions to remarkable events and persons connected with various localities; yet such is the poetical genius of the author, so happily does he idealise almost everything he touches on, and so lively is the flow of his verse, that we do not really tire in perusing this vast mass of information. He seems to have followed Spenser in his increasing personification of natural objects, such as hills, woods, and rivers. As he is one of the historians who have made special reference to Buckinghamshire he is given a place amongst the local worthies. He describes the various rivulets, contributors to the river Thames, which, descending from the neighbourhood of the Chiltern Hills, converge in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, and which, after passing a few miles from the town, are vulgarly termed the "Cuddington Brook," although the classic name of the stream there is the Thame. Passing near the town of Thame the river flows across the south eastern part of Oxfordshire, and unites with the Thames near Dorchester. Drayton also refers in praises to the Vale of Aylesbury—

> For Aylesbury's Vale, that walloweth in her wealth,
> And, by her wholesome air continually in health,
> Is lusty, firm, and fat, and holds her youthful strength.

After mentioning the pasturage of the Vale he adds—

> That as her grain and grass, so she her sheep doth breed,
> For burden, or for bone, all others doth exceed.

In 1627 Drayton published a second volume of his poems, containing "The Battle of Agincourt," "Miseries of Queen Margaret," "Court of Fairies," "Quest of Cynthia," "Shepherds' Syrena," Elegies, and a spirited satire against female affectation, called "Mooncalf." In 1630 another volume appeared, called "The Muses' Elysium," &c. Drayton died 1631, and was buried among the poets in Westminster Abbey.

DUDLEY, SIR CARLTON, was the lessee of College lands and Wraysbury House; was born in 1573, and created Viscount Dorchester in 1628. He became an eminent statesman, his life and energies being concentrated on diplomacy and administrative occupations. He went to France as Secretary to our Ambassador in 1600. While in Parliament he was considered an efficient member and an able orator. He was said to be implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, but on investigation his innocence was established. In 1610, he was knighted for his useful services at Venice and other places.

DUMOURIEZ, CHARLES FRANCOIS.—This eminent French General was born at Cambray, in 1739. He entered the army early in life, and at 24 years of age had received 22 wounds, and was made a knight of St. Louis. In 1772, Louis XV. sent him with communications to Sweden, but he was arrested, and for a long time confined in the Bastile. However, in 1789 we find him a principal director of the Jacobin Club, which was composed of all who aspired to be accounted the friends of liberty. He afterwards became a minister of Louis XVI., and strongly advised that monarch to

yield the direction of the interior affairs of the kingdom to the council of the Assembly, then sitting, and to declare war against the foreign foes of France. "Such a step," said Dumouriez, "would cool the democratic fever now raging, would restore public confidence, and disperse all the evils which now threaten France." The advice was disregarded, and Dumouriez was dismissed. Still determined to devote himself to the service of the army, he proceeded to Valenciennes, where he soon gained immortal fame by his valour and his firmness, displayed at the head of the French soldiers, having succeeded La Fayette in the command of the army of the North. Notwithstanding the success which continued to result from his superiority of military talents, the directorate entertained suspicions regarding his designs, because it was known that he was desirous to spare the life of the king, and Dumouriez retired into Switzerland. Finding that a reward of 300,000 francs was offered for his head, he went to Hamburgh, where he lived on a small pension from the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, until 1804, when he accepted an asylum in England, wrote his own memoirs, and employed his mind in other literary pursuits. He was honoured with the friendship of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, with whom he kept up a correspondence. He stood at one time of his life on the very pinnacle of triumphant glory. His feats as a warrior would fill some brilliant pages of modern history. His name had a charm, which gathered round it the enthusiasm of millions; but he died in exile, as if to contrast the clamorous voice of popularity which accompanied his early career with the calm stillness of solitude which surrounded his death-bed. His temper was singularly frank and generous, his affection warm and cordial, his conversation full of strength and spirit, diversified with a variety of knowledge and a remarkable discrimination of character. He resided at Turville Park in the latter part of his life, and died there in 1823, in his 84th year, and is buried in Henley Church.

DUNCOMBE, FRANCIS.—He was High Sheriff for Bucks in 1617; another of the same family filled the office in 1666. Other members appear in the list of Sheriffs down to modern dates. The name of Duncombe is included in the returns of the visitations of Bucks made in 1575; they became possessed of Great Brickhill Manor in 1527. In 1708 a Francis Duncombe represented the Borough of Amersham in Parliament. In the reign of King John, Geoffrey Pauncefort was steward to the house of that Monarch, and had a grant of the Manor of Hasfield, Gloucestershire, where, according to Camden, "he built a fair house called Pauncefort Court, and his ancestors were possessed of lands there in the Conqueror's time." There were probably other families of the Duncombes, or branches, in Bucks, as the name appears as the owners of manors, estates, and lands, in Ellesborough, Ivinghoe, Wingrave, the Brickhills, Broughton, Clifton Reynes, Sherrington, Stony Stratford, Moreton, &c. The principals were Lords of Great Brickhill. They were also associated with Aylesbury, North Marstone, Whitchurch, Wingrave, Foscot, Amersham, and several other places in the county. The late Philip D. P. Duncombe, of Great Brickhill, who was High Sheriff for

Bucks in 1824, married a daughter of the Earl of Cavan as his first wife. This ancient Buckinghamshire family is now represented by Sir Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe, of Great Brickhill Manor; he served as High Sheriff for Bucks in 1855, and was created a baronet in 1859.

DUNTON, JOHN.—According to his own account, he was born in Huntingdonshire in 1659, but was brought up almost as an orphan amongst the Chiltern Hills. He was at school at Dungrove, near Chesham. His father was born at Little Missenden, of which parish two previous John Duntons had been vicars. Dunton lost his mother when an infant, and his father went to Ireland, leaving his boy at Dungrove. On his return the father was presented to the living of Aston Clinton, and re-married. John, the son, did not take kindly to learning, so he was put apprentice to a London bookseller, as he says, "only to traffic with the outside, the shell and the husks of learning." Better ideas came over him, and he began to love books as excessively as he had before hated them, and eventually became a noted member of the bookselling trade. He sold books by auction, by retail, and in his business visited Ireland, boasting "that he did more service to learning by three auction sales of books than any one man that had gone to Ireland in the 100 years past." He became involved in commercial difficulties. Over-printing brought him to grief, as it has done many others who have speculated in copies. He was very eccentric. He published "The Athenian Mercury," which was reprinted in 4 vols., under the title of the "Athenian Oracle;" also "Projects of Mr. John Dunton," and he wrote a work called "Dunton's Life and Errors," which abounds in literary history of a curious kind. In an appeal to King George I. for relief, which he called "Dying groans from the Fleet Prison," he urged that the Pretender had sworn that John Dunton was the first man he would hang at Tyburn if ever he ascended the British Throne, for his having written forty books to prove him to be a Popish impostor, and all his adherents either fools, knaves, or madmen. Dunton died, in 1733, it is to be feared in abject poverty.

DU PRE, JAMES, ESQ., of Wilton Park, Beaconsfield, was returned as one of the members for Aylesbury at the noted election of 1802. From the published report of the Committee of the House of Commons, it is evident that he was much averse to the system of bribery then carried on, and thus jeopardised his election. On one occasion an appointment to distribute his "benevolences" was not kept, and the party were so angry at the disappointment that they formed a mock funeral procession, and paraded the town with a black flag, intimating that their candidate was dead, that is, so far as they were concerned, and their chagrin was the deeper from the fact that they had not bled him to death. However, next day an appearance was put in and a "benevolence" of three guineas per man, afterwards called "resurrection money," was made on account of Mr. Du Pré. All then went on smoothly again, and Mr. Du Pré was not only elected at the head of the poll, but retained his seat. He, notwithstanding his premature funeral

obsequies, outlived the whole of the constituency; at his death not one active in that election had been living for some years. Mr. Du Pré was son of Josias Du Pré, Esq., of Wilton Park, his mother being Rebecca, daughter of Mr. N. Alexander, and sister to Henry, first Earl of Caledon. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, and served as High Sheriff for the county in 1825; he was also a magistrate for Hertfordshire. He sat in the Conservative, or, as it was then called, the Tory interest, as member for Gatton, Aylesbury, and Chichester, between the years 1802 and 1812. He married, in 1801, Madelina, daughter of the late Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, Wigtownshire. About the period of the Aylesbury election, Mr. Du Pré purchased of Lord Dillon the Quarrendon Estate, which is still held by the family. He was father of Caledon George Du Pré, Esq., who for more than thirty years sat as one of the representatives of Bucks. Mr. James Du Pré died in 1870, at the advanced age of 92 years.

DYER, WILLIAM, was instituted to the perpetual curacy of Cholesbury, from which he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. In the title of one of his books he styles himself "late preacher of the Gospel at Chesham and Chouldsbury." He preached in London in the time of the Plague. From his writings he appears to have been a man of great piety, and a serious, fervent preacher. In the latter part of his life he inclined to the Quakers, and was buried amongst them at Southwark in 1696, aged 60 years. He wrote several tractates, in which he much emulated the style of John Bunyan.

DYNHAM, SIR JOHN.—In the reign of Henry VI., Sir John Denham, or Dynham, having married Joane, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard de Arcubus, acquired Eythorpe as part of her inheritance. He also held Cranwell. He was descended from Oliver Dynham, and in some accounts is said to have been the son of John Dynham, by a daughter of John, Lord Lovell. Sir John Dynham was a knight in 1429, and was in the wars of France. In 1435, he assisted in the relief of Calais, then beseiged, and died about 1457, leaving John Dynham, his son and heir, then about twenty-eight years of age. The son was also knighted, and became a zealous partizan of the House of York, in whose interests he rendered great services at Calais, in 1459, where, under the command of the Earl of Warwick, he surprised the Earls Rivers and Scales, in Calais Harbour, with several ships, and brought them safely to England. When Edward IV. came to the throne, Sir John was in high favour, and, in 1466, was summoned to Parliament amongst the barons. He was employed in many important services; was made one of the King's Privy Counsel, and a Knight of the Garter. As he died without male issue living, his sisters and their representatives became his heirs.

E.

Eadburgh—Edith—Edwards—Egerton—Ekins—Ellis—Elisse—Elmer—Ellwood—Ellys—Empson—Englefield.

EADBURGH.—Aylesbury derived great fame from Eadburgh or Edburg, and her sister Eaditha, two holy virgins, daughters of Frewald, a Mercian Prince, who was "Lord of this county." These maidens, who are reported to have been born at Quarendon, have been confused with the legend of their still more celebrated niece, St. Osyth. They are said to have possessed Aylesbury by the gift of their father, and both took the veil in a nunnery of Trinitarians there, but the order was not established in England for centuries after their time. Fuller says that "Saint Edburg was daughter unto Redwald, King of the East Angles, that she embraced a Monasticall life at Aylesbury in this County, where her body was deposited, and removed afterwards to Edburgton (now Edburton), in Suffolk, her native county. It seems her person would make one county proud, which made two happy, Alesbury observing her memory whilst Edburton was renowned for her Miracles. It seems wonderfull that in Scripture we onely meet with one Posthume-Miracle, viz., the Grave-fellow of Elisha, raised with the touch of his bones; whilst most of Popish miracles are [reported] born after the Saints death, meerly to mold mens minds to their adoration of their Reliques." Cressy's Church History mentions seven English saints of the same name, St. Edburg, as of Winchester, Kent, Peterborough, Gloucester, &c. Accordingly, many religious foundations claimed an interest in the works ascribed to St. Edburg, whom Kennet supposes to have been the object of veneration at Bicester, and identifies this saint, to whom a salubrious fountain there was dedicated, as the same St. Edburg renowned at Aylesbury.

EDITH, QUEEN.—Before the Norman Conquest, Hughenden formed part of the possessions of Edith, the Queen of Edward the Confessor. She was the daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent, and consequently sister of King Harold, slain at Hastings (1066).

Her father's history is one of those which fill the pages of the past with romantic incident. From a humble position he rose, first by accident and afterwards by his own genius, to an equality with monarchs, and shares with the great Earl of Warwick the title of "King-maker." Queen Edith is universally represented as possessing great beauty and accomplishments. She had been brought up in the monastery at Wilton, and while there became remarkable for her acquirements. Ingulphus, the Croyland Chronicler, whose father resided at Court, tells us that when he was a boy she would stop him as he came from school, make him repeat his lesson, and ask him questions in grammar and logic. Bromton, another old writer, tells us that "her breast was a storehouse of all liberal science;" and Malmsbury calls her "a woman whose bosom was the school of every liberal art, though little skilled in earthly matters," and praises her for "the purity of her mind and the beauty of her person." Addington, in Oakley, was also part of the royal possessions in this county, and is supposed to have derived its name from Queen Edith.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, an ingenious poet and critical writer, who, after passing some time in the army, entered Lincoln's Inn. He was born in 1699 at Pitshanger, in Middlesex, where he resided until 1740, when he removed to Terrick. In 1744 he attacked Warburton's edition of Shakspeare, which, being coarsely noticed by the haughty editor, was followed, in 1748, by a humorous publication, entitled, "Canons of Criticism, with a Glossary," which passed through several editions. He was also the author of some sonnets. He resided at Terrick, Ellesborough, but died whilst on a visit to a friend of the name of Richardson, at Parson's Green, in 1757, at the age of 58 years; he is buried in a tomb near the Church porch, in Ellesborough Church-yard. He spent the last seventeen years of a studious and useful life at Terrick House. He has been confounded with a Thomas Edwards, a furious Presbyterian, and who wrote with equal zeal against the Episcopalians and Independents; this Thomas Edwards died in 1647.

EGERTON, SIR THOMAS.—He purchased the Ashridge Estate in 1604, and was the founder of the House of Bridgewater. He was the son of Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, in Cheshire, who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, filled successively the offices of Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. In 1604, King James raised him to the peerage, by the title of Baron Ellesmere, and made him Lord Chancellor of England. In 1616, he was created Viscount Brackley, and died in the following year, aged 77 years; he was buried at Doddleston, in Cheshire, where he had a seat. A curious and elaborate life of this distinguished statesman will be found in the "Biographia Britannia." His principal work is entitled "The Privileges and Prerogatives of the High Court of Chancery." The Ashridge Estate became the property of his eldest surviving son and heir, John, who, soon after the death of his father, was created Earl of Bridgewater. It descended to Francis Duke of Bridgewater, the "Father of Inland Navigation," who died, un-

married, in 1803, and there being no provision for the heirs male in general, the dukedom and marquisate became extinct; the Duke left Ashridge to his cousin, John William Egerton, son of John, Bishop of Durham. This John William Egerton erected the present mansion of Ashridge, in grateful remembrance of his immediate predecessor and friend. He died without issue in 1823, and was succeeded by his brother, Francis Henry, who died unmarried in 1829. This nobleman bequeathed £8,000 to be awarded to the writers of eight works that should illustrate the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, and these writings are generally known as the "Bridgewater Treatises." At his death the widow of John William, the seventh Earl, became entitled, as tenant for life in possession, to all the estates, real and personal, which she enjoyed until her decease in 1849. Viscount Alford, eldest son of John, first Earl Brownlow, became heir-at-law of the said John William, and by royal license assumed the surname and arms of Egerton only, in accordance with the desire of the testator, who also by his will declared "that if John Hume, Lord Viscount Alford, shall die without having acquired the title and dignity of Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater," "and if the Earldom of Brownlow shall descend and come to him, and he shall not have acquired, or shall not acquire, the title and dignity of Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater before the end of five years next after he shall become Earl Brownlow, then, and in such case, the several uses and estates directed to be limited to John Hume, Lord Viscount Alford, &c., shall thenceforth cease and be absolutely void." A suit was instituted of a very complicated nature, which it is impossible to place clearly before the readers; eventually the estate passed to the Right Hon. John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton the second Earl Brownlow, son of John Hume Egerton, Viscount Alford (who died in 1851) and Marianne Margaret, eldest daughter of the second Marquis of Northampton. His lordship was born in London in 1842, and succeeded his grandfather in the Earldom in 1853. The first Earl Brownlow was elevated to the peerage in consideration of the services of his father, who had been Speaker of the House of Commons from 1761 to 1770.

EGERTON, SIR WILLIAM, K.B. — He represented Aylesbury in the first Parliament of James II.; was a grandson of Thomas, Lord Brackley, who was advanced to the title of Earl Bridgewater in 1627. Sir William, and his brother John, Lord Brackley, were made Knights of the Bath upon the coronation of Charles II. Sir William married Honora, a sister of Thomas, Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, and a brother of his married into the family of Busby, of Addington, Winslow. Sir William Egerton represented Aylesbury in this Parliament only. A petition was lodged against his return by Sir Thomas Lee, but was not heard.

EKINS, THE REV. JEFFERY.—He held the rectory of Quainton, being inducted on the presentation of his father in 1761. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge; A.B., 1755; A.M., 1758. On resigning Quainton, he was instituted to the rectory of Morpeth; in 1777, became rector of Sedgfield, Durham;

in 1781, D.D.; in 1782, was installed Dean of Carlisle; died in 1791; was author of "A translation of the Loves of Medea and Jason, from Apollonius Rhodius," 4to, 1771, commended by Cumberland in his "Memoirs."

ELISSE (PERE), a name once of great diplomatic influence in France. He resided for some years at Hartwell House, being one of the staff of the exiled monarch, Louis XVIII., to whom he was surgeon. He returned to Paris in the royal train on the restoration of Louis. He has been accused, in conjunction with Blacas, of having contributed to the return of Napoleon from Elba by the reaction which their ultra-loyal zeal provoked.

ELLIS, WELBORE.—He was returned as one of the members for Aylesbury at the general election of 1761, in conjunction with John Wilkes. Mr. Ellis was the only surviving son of the Right Rev. Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath; was educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected, in 1732, to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford. In a short time after quitting the University he went into Parliament, and was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Pelham's administration, succeeding to that office in the room of Mr. George Grenville, father of the Marquis of Buckingham, who was promoted to a seat at the Treasury Board. In 1763, he was appointed Secretary for War, on Mr. Grenville becoming First Lord of the Treasury. On the accession of Lord North to the Premiership in 1770, Mr. Ellis was appointed a Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, a post he had previously held; in 1797, was made Treasurer to the Navy. At the close of Lord North's Ministry, in February, 1782, at the express wish of a great personage, he was prevailed on to accept the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. His stay in that office was very short, and it was the last political situation he filled. In the letters of "Junius" Mr. Ellis is frequently and unsparingly attacked, and he is treated by the author of those letters with great contempt, being by him nicknamed "Grildrig," "Mannikin," &c., &c. Mr. Ellis might be considered as a Nestor of the Ministry and the House of Commons; in figure, manner, and deportment he was the very essence of formality. He regularly took his seat on the Treasury Bench, dressed in all points as if he had been going to a Drawing Room at St. James's. His eloquence was of the same description as himself, precise, grave, and constrained; he supported the Ministerial measures for a rigid continuance of the American War, long after the struggle had been virtually and hopelessly decided against the mother country. Mr. Ellis was created an English peer by the title of Lord Mendip, with remainder, in failure of issue male, to his great nephews, Henry, Viscount Cliefden, the Hon. and Rev. John Ellis Agar, and the Hon. Charles B. Agar. After his elevation to the peerage this veteran statesman spent many years in learned ease and dignified retirement, contenting himself with the society of his private friends, and enjoying the fruits of a good education and well spent life. His Lordship was of an active and diligent turn of mind, a correct and accurate, though not an elegant speaker, and, notwithstanding his long

familiarity with official life, of spotless and irreproachable integrity. He was one of the best classical scholars of the age, and on every subject a well informed man; his library was one of the most numerous and valuable collections in the Kingdom. In private life his virtues were not to be exceeded. He was of a very domestic disposition, an affectionate husband, and a patron and friend to every branch of his family. Lord Mendip married a daughter of Philip Dormer, fourth Earl of Chesterfield; he died on the 2nd of February, 1802, in the 89th year of his age, and was succeeded by his nephew, Lord Cliefden, the son-in-law of the Duke of Marlborough.

ELLWOOD, THOMAS, was born at Crowell, in Oxfordshire, in 1639, and resided at Chalfont St. Giles; was educated in the tenets of the Church of England, but was induced to join the Quakers, through which he lost the favour of his father. He became reader to Milton, which tended greatly to his improvement in learning. Ellwood suffered imprisonment for his profession, and wrote a number of books in its defence. In his autobiography he states—"When I was a boy, I had made some progress in learning, but lost it all again, before I came to be a man; nor was I rightly sensible of my loss therein until I came amongst the Quakers. But then, I both saw my loss and lamented it, and applied myself with the utmost diligence at all leisure times to recover it; but though I toiled hard and spared no pains to regain what once I had been master of, yet I found it a matter of great difficulty. This I had formerly complained of, to my friend Isaac Penington, but now more earnestly, which put him upon considering and contriving a means for my assistance. He had an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Paget, a physician of note in London, and he with John Milton, a gentleman of great note for learning throughout the learned world, for the accurate pieces he had written on various subjects and occasions. This person, having filled a public station in the former times, lived now a private and retired life in London, and, having wholly lost his sight, kept always a man to read to him, which usually was the son of some gentleman of his acquaintance, whom in kindness he took to improve in his learning. Thus, by the mediation of my friend Isaac Penington with Dr. Paget, and of Dr. Paget with John Milton, was I admitted to come to him; not as a servant to him (which at that time he needed not), nor to be in the house with him, but only to have the liberty of coming to his house at certain hours when I would, and to read to him what books he should appoint me, which was all the favour I desired. He received me courteously, as well for the sake of Dr. Paget, who introduced me, as of Isaac Penington, who recommended me, to both of whom he bore a good respect. I took a lodging as near his house, which was then in Jewin Street, as conveniently as I could, and from thenceforward went every day in the afternoon, except on the first days of the week, and, sitting by him in his dining-room, read to him in such books, in the Latin tongue, as he pleased to hear me read. He, perceiving with what earnest desire I pursued learning, gave me not only all the encouragement, but all the help he could; for having a curious ear he understood by my

tone when I understood what I read and when I did not, and accordingly would stop me, examine me, and open the most difficult passages to me. Some little time before I went to Aylesbury Prison, I was desired by my quondam master, Milton, to take an house for him in the neighbourhood where I dwelt, that he might go out of the City for the safety of himself and his family, the pestilence in 1665 then growing hot in London. I took a pretty box for him in Giles's Chalfont, a mile from me, of which I gave him notice. Being now released and returned home, I soon made a visit to him, to welcome him into the country. After some common discourses had passed between us, he called for a manuscript of his, which, being brought, he delivered to me, bidding me take it home with me, and read it at my leisure, and, when I had so done, return it to him, with my judgment thereupon. When I came home, and had set myself to read it, I found it was that excellent poem which he entituled 'Paradise Lost.' After I had with the best attention read it through, I made him another visit, and returned him his book, with due acknowledgement of the favour he had done me. He asked me how I liked, and what I thought of it, which I modestly, but freely told him; and after some further discourse about it, I pleasantly said to him, 'Thou hast said much here of Paradise Lost; but what hast thou to say to Paradise Found?' He made me no answer, but sate some time in a muse; then brake off that discourse, and fell upon another subject. After the sickness was over, and the City well cleansed, and become safely habitable again, he returned thither; and when afterwards I went to wait on him there, he showed his second poem, called 'Paradise Regained,' and in a pleasant tone said to me, 'This is owing to you; for you put it into my head, by the question you put to me at Chalfont, which before I had no thought of.'" Ellwood was no stranger in Aylesbury Gaol, in Oxford Castle, nor in the Old Bridewell in London. From his account of his incarceration in Aylesbury Gaol we obtain an interesting statement of the deplorable state of that prison in his time, and the loose system of gaol management generally. About the year 1665, the persecution of the Buckinghamshire Friends, or Quakers, was unrelenting. Many of them were committed to Aylesbury Gaol, and Ellwood described their introduction. He, with others, attended a Quaker's funeral at Amersham, and just as the procession was passing through the town, one Ambrose Bennett, a justice of the peace, happened to pass on his way to Aylesbury Sessions. For no offence whatever, ten of these men were forthwith committed to Aylesbury, Ellwood and Penington included. On another occasion (says Ellwood) "this same Bennett committed six other Friends to Aylesbury Gaol; the batch included a Mr. Parker, a doctor." The state of the gaol was again brought into prominence. The warrant for committal being read, the wife of Dr. Parker expostulated with the justice for cruelly exposing the prisoners to disease and death, reminding him that it was a sickly time, and that the pestilence was reported to be in Aylesbury Gaol; she desired him to consider in time how he would answer the cry of their blood, if, by his sending them to be shut up in an infected place, they should lose their lives. This made him alter his purpose, and by a new mittimus he sent them

to the House of Correction at Wycombe. After being set at liberty Ellwood paid a visit to Aylesbury Gaol, to see his friend Isaac Penington, who was detained a prisoner there. He says—"With him I found dear John Whitehead, and between sixty and seventy more, being well nigh all the men Friends that were then in the county of Bucks; many of them were taken out of their houses by armed men, and sent to Aylesbury Prison, as I had been, for refusing to swear. Most of these were thrust into an old room behind the gaol, which had anciently been a malt-house, but was now so decayed that it was scarce fit for a dog-house. And so open it lay, that the prisoners might have gone out at pleasure. But these were purposely put there, in confidence that they would not go out, that there might be room in the prison for others, of other professions and names, whom the gaoler could not trust there. I sometimes stayed a day or two there, and lay in the malt-house among my friends, with whom I delighted to be." Ellwood was the author of several theological works, some of which were of a controversial nature; also of a poetical production, entitled "Davideis," or the "Life of David, King of Israel." He edited "George Fox's Journal," and published a "History of the Old and New Testament." His autobiography is very entertaining, and contains much interesting matter relating to the Buckinghamshire Friends and their troubles. He died at Hanger Hill, near Amersham, in 1713. He is represented as of a free and generous disposition, of a courteous and affable temper, and pleasant conversation; a gentleman, a scholar, a true Christian, an eminent author, a good neighbour, and kind friend; his talents merit respect and his integrity admiration.

ELLYS, ANTHONY, S.P.T., was instituted Rector of Great Marlow in 1729, the patrons of the Rectory being the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge; was presented by Lord Chancellor Macclesfield to a Prebend in Gloucester, and made Bishop of St. David's in 1752; he died in 1761, and was buried in the Cathedral of Gloucester. He may be classed amongst the authors of the past century. In his writings he discovers not only fine parts, extensive knowledge, and sound judgment, but a heart overflowing with benevolence and candour, and a most Christian temper.

ELMER, WILLIAM.—He was possessed of about 100 acres of land which anciently belonged to Snellshall Priory; this property he left, by will dated 1648, to trustees, for the benefit principally of the poor of Beachampton. He elected that the number of pensioners should be sixteen—eight men and eight widows; that they should be clothed, and each woman receive 20s. and man 40s. per annum. The charity was not confined to Beachampton, but the poor of Whaddon, Nash, Calverton, and Maids Moreton were to participate. A school house was also built and a school endowed in addition, and made free to the children of the poor of Beachampton.

EMPSON, SIR RICHARD, KNT.—He acquired lands in Little Kimble, Stone, Bishopstone, and other places in the county; is described as one of the ready

instruments in the system of extortion and rapacity adopted by King Henry VII., and for which criminality he, with his coadjutor Dudley, suffered decapitation in 1509. According to Lord Bacon, he was the son of a sieve maker, "and triumphed alwaies upon the Deeds done; he joined with Dudley, another vitious instrument of King Richard, and turned law and justice into wormewood and rapine, by causing various subjects to be indicted of sundry crimes in forme of Lawe, and when the Bils were found, presently committed them. But neverthelesse would not produce them in any reasonable time to their answer, but suffered them to languish long in prison, but by sundrie artificiall Devices and Terrours, extort from them great fines and ransomes, which they termed Compositions and Mitigations. They also charged the subjects lands with Tenures in capite, by finding false offices, and thereby to worke upon them for Wardships, Liveries, Primier, Seisins, and Alienations, refusing for divers pretexts and delayes to admit them to traverse those false offices according to Law."

ENGLEFIELD, THOMAS.—He was owner of the Manor of Edgcott, which had been held by his ancestors for several generations; he was knighted and made a judge of the Common Pleas; he died in 1540, leaving a son and heir, Francis. This son, who was also knighted, was a zealous Romanist, and a Privy Councillor to Queen Mary. He was a reputed enemy to Queen Elizabeth, and when the latter ascended the throne Englefield fell under her displeasure and was attainted, and the Manor of Edgcott was confiscated; in 1588 it was granted to Thomas Compton and others.

F.

Farnham—Farrar—Fermanagh—Ferrers—Fiennes—Finch—FitzAlan, John—FitzAlan, Richard—FitzPiers, Geoffrey—FitzGeoffrey—Fleet—Fleetwood—Forrest—Fortescue—Foster—Fowler—Fownes—Freeman—Freind—Fremantle—Fuller.

FARNHAM, JOHN.—He was the founder of Quarrendon Chapel, in the reign of Richard II.; it was dedicated to St. Peter. Farnham was buried there about 1392, under a marble memorial, which, with the rest of the pavement, was long since surreptitiously taken away. The chapel was partly destroyed by a great flood in 1750, and rebuilt by Sir Henry Lee, K.G. The fabric at the present time is a mere ruin. Even in 1817, it was described as affording a melancholy object of contemplation, not merely from its dilapidated condition, its general decay, and neglected state, but from the mutilation of the elegant monuments to the memory of the ancient proprietors of the contiguous estate. Some years ago a mechanic of Aylesbury made a practice of stealing marble from the monuments in Quarrendon Chapel, which he in his lathe turned into inkstands and chimney ornaments, and sold for his own profit. Nothing now remains of the building but some of the outer walls. In 1577, the name of Farnham, or Farneham, was connected with East Claydon, and other places in that neighbourhood. In the same year the Queen granted to John Farneham, *int. al.*, "a ruinous tenement in Aylesbury, and a tenement also there, known as the Paved Hall, alias *Le George*, and a close near the Crowne, parcel of the possessions of the late fraternity of the Blessed Mary, in Aylesbury."

FARRAR, WILLIAM.—He was for many years Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Commons; was the owner of Brayfield, near Newport Pagnell, and was a resident there about the year 1735; he maintained great hospitality at his mansion at Brayfield, and much improved the estate. There are many memorials to the members of the Farrar family in Brayfield church; one to William Farrar, son of Thomas Farrar, Esq., of Aylesbury.

FERMANAGH, VISCOUNT.—In 1703 Sir John Verney, Bart., of Claydon, was

created Baron Verney of Belturbet, and Viscount Fermanagh, in Ireland; he was M.P. for Bucks county in 1710, and Amersham in 1713 and 1714; he died in 1717. His son, Ralph, succeeded as the second Viscount; he also represented Amersham from 1717 to 1722, and Wendover from 1741 to 1747. He was created Earl Verney; he died in 1752. Ralph, his son, was the third Earl Fermanagh and Baron Verney, and the fourth baronet; he was M.P. for Wendover, Carmarthen, and the county of Buckingham; he died in 1791; was the last Earl Verney; his estates passed to his neice, Mary Verney, daughter of John Verney; in 1792 she was created Baroness Fermanagh of the Kingdom of Ireland; she died in 1810, when the title became extinct; she left her estates to her half sister, Catharine, the wife of the Rev. Robert Wright, who took the name of Verney. [*See Verney.*]

FERRERS, HENRY.—He held the Manors of Grendon Underwood and Shipton Lee at the Norman survey; was son of De Ferrers, a Norman, and his name appears in the Roll of Battle; was one of the compilers of the Survey, and held 210 Manors. It is probable that the Ferrers family ceased to possess Grendon either in the reign of Henry II., when Robert de Ferrers was deprived of his lands, or on the forfeiture of William de Ferrers, soon after the accession of Richard I. The name of Ferrers is connected with Fingest, where Thomas Ferrers, who died in 1646, is on his tomb described as Lord of that Manor.

FIENNES, FIENES, or FINES.—The name of Fiennes, or Fines, was very early connected with Buckinghamshire. In the 2nd of Henry III., William de Fines succeeded, through his mother, to the Manor of Wendover; his grandson, William, joined the French, his lands were consequently seized but subsequently restored to him; a son of this William was again divested of his estates by Edward II., because he lived in France, but restitution was again made, on security being given. Sir John Fines, a grandson of this second William, and who died in the reign of Edward III., had his lands again confiscated, when they were given to William de Montacute, Marshall of England. Sir James Fienes, a descendant, was Lord Treasurer of England; was made Lord Say and Sele; was accused of treason in the 29th of Henry VI., dispossessed of his office and title, and during the Kentish insurrection was committed to the Tower, being forcibly dragged thence by a mob, arraigned before the Lord Mayor of London, and hanged in Cheapside, beheaded, and quartered, on the 4th July, 1451. [*See Say and Sele.*]

FIENES, NATHANIEL.—He was second son of Sir William Fienes, Knt., who was advanced to be Lord Say and Sele, in the 22nd of James I. Nathaniel Fienes is represented as a man of great power in language and possessing the confidence of the House of Commons, in which he represented Banbury. In 1642, the Parliament gave him a Colonel's commission in their army, and appointed him Governor of Bristol, which he surrendered to the Royal arms in 1643, after sustaining a single day's seige. He was tried by Court Martial at St. Albans, and condemned to lose his head, but was pardoned.

Upon the abdication of Richard Cromwell, to whom he had been sworn a Privy Councillor, he was chosen one of the Council of State, and was in the Convention Parliament that restored Charles II. Soon after, he retired to the country, and died near Salisbury in 1669, much neglected, and in great obscurity. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Eliot, of Port Eliot, Cornwall, by whom he had one son.

FINCH, HENEAGE, Earl of Nottingham, was born in 1621, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, and at the Inner Temple. He was made Solicitor-General to Charles II., created a baronet, and in 1661 elected member for the University of Oxford. He was active in the impeachment of Lord Clarendon, and, in 1670, was Attorney-General, and three years after Lord Keeper. In 1675, he was appointed Lord Chancellor, and, in 1681, created Earl of Nottingham. He was a man of great wisdom and eloquence. Burnet has commended him for his attachment to the Church; Dryden has portrayed him in his "Absolom and Achitophel," in the character of Amri; and for his powers in oratory he deserved the name of the Roscius and Cicero of England. He was proprietor of Ravenstone and other Manors, which descended to him from Sir Mole Finch, Knt. The Lord Chancellor founded an hospital at Ravenstone for six poor men and six poor women, which he endowed with lands and rents amounting to £250 per annum. He died in 1682, and was buried in Ravenstone Church, where his son placed a splendid monument over his remains.

FINCH, DANIEL, was son of the preceding; he was born in 1647. Though one of the Privy Councillors who proclaimed the Duke of York to the throne, he never appeared at Court during the reign of James, upon whose abdication he wished the appointment of a regent. He was secretary under William, and under Anne, till 1704. At the accession of George I., he was President of the Council, but in 1716 was dismissed on account of a speech which he made in behalf of the Scottish Lords, and was condemned for high treason. In 1729 he became Earl of Winchelsea in virtue of his descent from Sir Thomas Heneage. He retired from public affairs in 1716. He wrote an elaborate book in reply to Whiston's letter to him on the Trinity, for which was thanked by the University of Oxford. He was an able speaker, and a man of learning. He died in 1730, aged 83 years.

FINCH, EDWARD.—He was a brother of Sir Heneage Finch, first Earl of Nottingham; was Vicar of Christ Church, London, from which he was ejected. The crimes alleged against him were, that he preached in a surplice and worshipped the great idol set up in church, *i.e.*, the altar. He died 1642.

FITZ-ALAN, JOHN—The Fitz-Alan family derives its descent from Alan Fitz-Flaald, whom Henry I. made Sheriff of Gloucester. John Fitz-Alan was the first of the family who held the Manor of Tilbury, in Hughenden. He was succeeded by his son, John Fitz-Alan, in 1243; this John fought by the side of Henry III. at Lewes, in

1264, and was taken prisoner by the victorious barons; he died in 1267, leaving a son, John Fitz-Alan, who died in 1272.

FITZ-ALAN, RICHARD.—He is described in the Feodary of 1284 as possessor of Tilbury Manor, in Hughenden. He married an Italian lady, by whom he had Edmund Fitz-Alan, who succeeded him about the end of the 13th century. This Edmund married Alice Plantagenet, by which union his descendants became entitled to the Earldom of Warren and Surrey. During the civil commotions of the reign of Edward II., he was taken prisoner, and beheaded by the barons at Bristol, in 1326. He was succeeded by his son Richard Fitz-Alan II., whose brother John was Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor. Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, being with Edward III. in Scotland in 1335, and claiming to be Steward of Scotland by hereditary right, sold his title and claim to Edward for 1,000 marks, but the purchase of the title was of no service to him, as Fitz-Alan had no right to the stewardship. Richard Fitz-Alan was beheaded in Cheapside, in the presence of Richard II., and his spectre, it is said, ever haunted the monarch's dreams, so that he would start up in his sleep, shrieking the name of Arundel.

FITZ-PIERS, GEOFFREY.—He was Earl of Essex, and became Lord of Aylesbury Manor by its alienation by King John, to hold it by military service as of one Knight's fee and the payment of £60 per annum. He was Sheriff of Bucks in 1200, and served as Sheriff for other counties at the time he held this estate. He acquired the Manor of Broughton Hollands, in Weston Turville, which has been held by the Lords of the Manor of Aylesbury to this day. John Fitz-Piers, his son, was often called Fitz-Geoffrey; he became possessed of the Manor of Aylesbury in 1227. This John acquired the Manor of and lands in Bierton, which still appertain to Aylesbury, and many other estates in Bucks. He died in 1258, and was buried with great pomp, the King, by precept, commanding John de Crakhill, his treasurer, to provide a cloth of gold to lay over the corpse when passing through London.

FITZ-GEOFFREY, JOHN.—He was son of John Fitz-Piers, and was a minor at the time of his father's death, but was admitted to his lands. He adhered to the rebellious barons; was a commander at the battle of Lewes, where the King was taken prisoner. He fought at Evesham, in 1265, and was the only man of note who escaped the general carnage there; he was deprived of his lands, but admitted to composition. He was called upon by writ to show his right to the Manor of Aylesbury, and his exemption from attendance at the County and Hundred Courts, &c. He pleaded the grant to his ancestor, Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, established his title, and continued in possession of the Manor, with all its rights and privileges. Richard Fitz-John was brother to John; was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1294; he died in 1297, possessed of great estates, including the Manors of Aylesbury, Quarrendon, Singleborough, Steeple Claydon, and other lands in Bucks, and Manors in Wilts, Devon, Surrey, Essex, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire. Aylesbury Manor, with Bierton, was held in

dower by Emma, his widow, and, after her death, by partition it became the inheritance of Joane Boteler, the fourth sister of Richard Fitz-John, who married Theobald Boteler.

FLEET, SIR JOHN, was Lord Mayor of London in 1693; was born at Bourton, Buckingham, and apprenticed thence by charity. Browne Willis says of him—"I should pass him by, as he was so destitute of gratitude as not to contribute the least charity to his native parish. Other neglects might be instanced were it not invidious to descend to particulars."

FLEETWOOD, SIR WILLIAM.—The Fleetwoods were originally a Lancashire family; their first settlement in Buckinghamshire appears to have been about the time of Henry VII. Sir William Fleetwood, Knt., was M.P. for the City of London in 1571, Bencher of the Middle Temple and Recorder of London from 1575 to 1591, Queen's Serjeant 1592. When he retired he took up his residence at Great Missenden. In his office of Recorder he displayed great zeal in the repression of rogues, and also of Catholics. His over-zeal in the last respect led him to interfere in the religious services at the Charterhouse, then used by the Portuguese for that purpose. From a complaint of the Portuguese Ambassador, he was sent to the Fleet for a short term to appease the anger of the foreigners, but did not thereby lose the respect of his fellow citizens. He appears to have been extremely anxious about the "over-peopling" of London, and the prevention of overcrowding, though at that time there were not more than 120,000 inhabitants in all London. He was educated at Oxford, was an eloquent orator, says Wood, and his skill as a politician recommended him much to the notice of Leicester. He published "An Oration at Guildhall before the Lord Mayor," "A Table to Plowden's Reports," "The Office of a Justice of the Peace," "The Histories of Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII." He was also an antiquary and historian. He died at Great Missenden in 1594, where he was buried, as were several of his successors.

FLEETWOOD, CHARLES.—He was son of Sir William Fleetwood, of the Vache, Chalfont, cupbearer to Charles I. Charles Fleetwood declared against the King, and was a Parliamentary General in the Civil Wars. He commanded a regiment of cavalry in 1644, and at the battle of Worcester bore the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was M.P. for Bucks in 1647; Colonel of Foot; a Commissioner to treat with the King, 1647; Commander-in-Chief in Ireland in 1652; principal Major-General and President of Bucks, and seven other united counties; Baron of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover. Becoming allied to the family of the Protector, by marrying his daughter, on the decease of her first husband, Ireton, he was sent as Lord-Deputy to Ireland; but on the death of Cromwell he joined in inducing his son Richard to abdicate, thus hastening the restoration of Charles II. He died in 1692, aged 74 years, and was buried in Bunhill Fields.

FLEETWOOD, SIR GEORGE, was brother to General Charles Fleetwood, Cromwell's son-in-law. He was member for Buckinghamshire in the long Parliament, he and James West being elected to supply the vacancies caused by the decease both of John Hampden, the patriot, and his coadjutor, Arthur Goodwin. Fleetwood was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, one of the King's Judges, sat often in the Court, and signed the warrant for the execution of the King. He represented the county of Buckingham in the convention Parliaments of 1653 and 1654, was knighted by Cromwell and made a lord of the other house. At the restoration he was tried, with other regicides, and pleaded guilty. As he confessed with sorrow and tears, his life was saved, and he was afterwards, through the influence of friends and the feeling of respect towards his venerable father, released from the tower of London, but had to quit the country. He retired to New England. His grief was only a pretence, as he afterwards avowed his principles, glorying in the "good old cause." Never was a family more divided than the Fleetwoods at this period; the eldest branch were strict Roman Catholics, others remained steadfast to the Church of England, whilst George and his youngest brother became wild fanatics. The Manor of Vache, with other properties, was confiscated to the Crown, and the King gave it to the Duke of York, who sold it to Sir Thomas Clayton.

FLEETWOOD, THE REV. JAMES, S.P.T. — He was rector of Denham, being presented in 1669. He was a native of Buckinghamshire, being the seventh son of Sir George Fleetwood, of the Vache, Chalfont. He attached himself to the Royal cause, and accepted the office of Chaplain to the regiment commanded by Lord Rivers, in which capacity he performed the grateful service of carrying off the young Princes, Charles and James, from the battle of Edge Hill. After the restoration he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles II. He also held other offices, and retained his living of Denham and the Provostship of King's College, Cambridge, until he was made Bishop of Worcester, to which see he was consecrated in 1675. He died in 1683, aged 81 years, and was buried in his Cathedral Church at Worcester, where there is a monument erected to his memory.

FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born in the Tower of London, 1656; educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, was Chaplain to King William, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at Eton, and the rectory of St. Austin's, London. In 1706 he was instituted rector of Wexham, and during his residence at that rectory published his "Chronicon Pretisoum." In 1708, without any solicitation, he was nominated to the see of St. Asaph, and, in 1714, was translated to Ely. Bishop Fleetwood's character was commendable; he led an exemplary life and had a benevolent heart, noble accessories to his persuasive eloquence in the pulpit. His sermons and divinity tracts were widely circulated; but the firmness of his opinions drew upon him the censure of the House of Commons. His preface to his sermons, on

the deaths of Mary, of the Duke of Gloucester, and of William, and on the accession of Anne, gave such offence to the ministry that the book was burned publicly, in 1712; but it was more universally read, and even appeared in the *Spectator*. Besides these, Fleetwood published "Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge," 8vo.; "A translation of Jurieu's Method of Devotion;" "An Essay on Miracles," 8vo.; "The Reasonable Communicant;" "Sixteen Practical Discourses on the Relative Duties of Parents," &c., 2 vols., 8vo.; "The Thirteenth of Romans Vindicated;" "The Judgment of the Church of England in Lay Baptism and Dissenters' Baptism," &c. He was a general scholar, well skilled in antiquities, and very communicative. He died at Tottenham in 1723, and was buried in Ely Cathedral.

FORREST, WILLIAM.—He was a native of Oxford, born *circa* 1505, became a Cistercian Monk of Thame Park Abbey, early in Henry VIII.'s reign, and, with Robert King, the Abbot, who was Bishop of Rheon, and eleven others, signed the deed of surrender in 1540. He had been, somewhat earlier, in the temporary employ of Dr. Richard Maudelay, Prebendary of Thame and Archdeacon of Leicester, who was a dignitary and theologian of great eminence. After this he is mentioned as one of Cardinal Wolsey's secretaries, and a member of Cardinal College, now Christ Church. In 1545, he is found illuminating books, and, in 1551, was serving the Prebendal Church of Thame, and had a pension as a discharged monk. On July 1st, 1556, he was instituted to the Vicarage of Bledlow, where it is probable he died. He was a theologian of considerable power, and left many of his productions in manuscript, all of which display sound religious principles, poetical grace, remarkable taste, and considerable ability. His existing poems are of high literary and theological merit, and form an agreeable contrast to other similar productions of the Tudor age. His end is uncertain.

FORTESCUE, SIR JOHN.—The Fortescues are descended from Sir Richard Le Forte, one of the companions of the Conqueror. At old Whaddon Hall there was for many years preserved, a picture of Sir John Fortescue, on which, on a label, he was described as—"Sir John Fortescue, Knt., Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Duchy of Lancaster, Master of the Wardrobe, and of the Privy Council to Queen Elizabeth and King James. He was the sonne of Sir Adrian Fortescue, Knt., Gentleman of the Privy Council to King Henry VIII.; sonne of Sir John Fortescue, Knight Banneret to King Henry VII.; great-grandson to Sir John Fortescue, Knt., Governor of Brie, in France, under King Henry V.; lineally descended, in the ninth generation, from Richard Fortescue, Knt., Cupp-Bearer to King William the Conqueror." Sir John Fortescue's parts and learning first introduced him to Court, where, during the whole of the reign of Elizabeth, he was in constant favour; and in the latter part of her reign he was employed in matters of great importance. It is said that he might have been created a Baron, had his modesty not induced him to decline the honour. In 1601, he presented a valuable collection of books to the Bodleian Library; and the founder of that library—Sir Thomas Bodley,

Knt., held himself so much obliged that he gave directions that Sir John should be received with every mark of respect whenever he visited the library. Sir John Fortescue was a particular acquaintance of the learned Camden, whom he assisted in his "Annals." Sir John built a noble mansion at Salden, on the site of an ancient seat of the Ashfields. He spent £33,000 on this erection, which has now entirely disappeared. A memento of Sir John has within the last few years been restored. Lord Clermont, the present representative of the family, offered a reward for the production of a portrait of Sir John, which was known to exist somewhere. Mr. Richard Sims, of the British Museum, perseveringly conducted the search for the picture. Eventually the Rev. Michael Dwane, of Weston Underwood, succeeded in tracing it, and its identity having been proved, Lord Clermont had it engraved for an illustration in a work his lordship has published relating to the Fortescue family. Copies of the engraving were also presented to those who had interested themselves in the discovery of the missing picture. A small wood-cut, purporting to represent Salden House, is in existence, and has been published as such, but it is not genuine, and its character does not agree with the date of the erection of the mansion. At the Bucks election of 1604 Sir John Fortescue was a candidate, opposed to Sir Francis Goodwin. This election caused great contention between the Houses of Parliament upon the subject of privilege. The decision was eventually referred to the King, who ruled that another election should take place. Sir John Fortescue on this occasion did not take his seat. Soon after the accession of King James I., Sir John had the honor of receiving that monarch at Salden; and many eminent persons were entertained there at the same time, and received the honour of Knighthood from the King. An account of this Royal visit is given in Nicholls's "Progresses." Queen Anne, wife of James I., we are told by Miss Strickland, in her "Queens of England," after visiting Althorpe, Sir Hatton Fermor's, and Grafton, her brother's seat, in Northamptonshire, went to Salden House, "the seat of the Fortescues," where there met her "many great ladies to kiss her hand,"—the chief of which were the Marchioness of Winchester and the Countesses of Northumberland and Southampton. Sir John died at Westminster in December, 1607, and was buried there; but his body was removed to Mursley and interred in the parish church, in the beginning of the following July, his friend Camden assisting at the funeral; but it was perhaps by reason of his office of Clarencieux King at Arms. Francis, son of Sir John Fortescue, was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King James I.; and Sir John Fortescue, son of this Sir Francis, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and died in 1658. The title became extinct on the death of Sir Francis Fortescue, in 1729.

FORTESCUE, JOHN ALAND, LORD FORTESCUE.—He was the grandson of Hugh Fortescue, the seventh in lineal descent from the illustrious Chief Justice of Henry VI. He was born in 1670, and educated at Oxford, from which University he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. In 1688, he became a member of the Middle

Temple, but afterwards removed to the Inner. In 1714, he was appointed Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales, subsequently Solicitor-General to the King. He sat in Parliament as member for Midhurst, but for one Session only, being raised to the Bench of the Exchequer in 1717, when he was knighted. In 1718, he was removed to the King's Bench, and sat in that Court until the death of George I. He was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and well versed in Saxon literature. He lived in habits of intimacy with Pope and other wits of the day, and wrote the legal burlesque of "Stradling versus Styles." From some legal opinion given, he was not in favour with George II., who had him superseded. An Irish peerage was granted him in 1746, his title being Lord Fortescue, of Credan, in the county of Waterford; he enjoyed his title but a short period, as he died in the year in which it was created. He held the Manor of Hulcot. His first wife was a daughter of Chief Justice Pratt; his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Justice Dormer, of Lee Grange, Quainton, by whom he left a son, on whose death, without issue, in 1781, the peerage expired. A great deal of litigation occurred upon the death of Mr. Justice Dormer, as to the estate, which after two trials passed to John Dormer, who was of another branch of the family. Robert, a son of this John, in 1764, conveyed Shipton Lee and the Grange to John Calcraft, Esq. [This Lord Fortescue has by some writers been confused with Sir John Fortescue, of Salden.]

FOSTER, DR. JOHN.—In 1765, he was Head Master of Eton College, where he had been educated; he was the boast of Eton, and may be ranked amongst the most eminent scholars which that illustrious seminary has produced. His father was a tradesman at Windsor, and a member of the Corporation, and its vicinity to Eton probably induced him to give his son the advantages which might be derived from his being placed there. The principal work by Dr. Foster, and which was held in much esteem, is entitled "An essay on the different nature of accent and quantity, &c." He was strict in his discipline in the school, and consequently unpopular with the students. Though eminent in learning, he was deficient in manners, in temper, and in a perfect knowledge of the world, so necessary for such a position; his authority became disagreeable, and he at last resigned. His merits were rewarded with a canonry of Windsor; he died in 1773.

FOUNTAINE, THOMAS.—He was returned as one of the members for Aylesbury in the Parliament summoned to meet on the 13th of April, 1640. There was a double return made in the case of Sir John Packington; Sir John was returned for Aylesbury, also for the county of Worcester; he elected to sit for the latter, and Fountaine filled the vacancy at Aylesbury. This Parliament was dissolved in about three weeks after it had met, so that Fountaine's services as a representative were of short duration. He was one of the Committee of Lieutenancy formed for the better managing of the affairs of the County of Buckingham, the more effectual execution of the orders and ordinances of Parliament, and the better paying of soldiers belonging to the garrison at

Aylesbury. He appears to have been a very active Parliamentarian and a somewhat violent partizan. There is a doubt as to the family with which this Thomas was connected. Wood has evidently mistaken him for a member of the ancient Buckinghamshire family of Fountaine, of Stoke Hammond. Fosse describes him as son of Arthur Fountaine, of Dalling, Norfolk.

FOWLER, RICHARD, was an ancestor of the Fowlers of Buckingham; an eminent soldier in the Crusades. A Richard Fowler was one of the Knights of the shire of Bucks, and a great favourite of King Edward IV., who made him Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Fowler was a liberal benefactor to the town of Buckingham; he died in 1477, and was succeeded by his son Edward, a man of great affluence; he entertained Katherine of Arragon at his mansion at Buckingham; the Queen was there when an account was brought to her of the defeat of the army at Flodden Field in 1544, and a part of the King's armour was sent to her. The Buckingham estate eventually passed to the Dayrells.

FOWNES, THE REV. GEORGE, M.A.—In the time of the Commonwealth he was intruded into the living of High Wycombe, from which the Vicar had been ejected. Previous to the Restoration, he vacated that living, and became pastor of the Baptist community at Broadmead, Bristol, to which church and city his history properly belongs. Relentless persecutions brought him to a premature grave; but though he died under them, he never quailed before his trials. Whilst engaged in preaching, on one occasion, he was taken and committed to Newgate, and kept in prison for six weeks. He was subsequently confined in Gloucester Gaol, for refusing to take the Corporation oath, and for riding within five miles of a corporate town. He found himself continually under arrest. To walk on the highway, or to stand up amid his people, was to risk a sudden seizure. An attempt was once made to convict him of a riot, but the jury acquitted him. The Bishop's Chancellor, being one of the justices on the bench, exclaimed "What! not guilty?" The foreman replied "No! not guilty, for how can a man and his horse be guilty of a riot, without any other company? I say not guilty." Fownes was, notwithstanding, remanded to prison, where he languished two years and a half, when he was released from his persecutors by his death, which took place in Gloucester prison in November, 1685.

FOXLE, JOHN.—He held lands in Culverton, Risborough, Saunderton, and Bledlow Ridge. In 1309 he was constituted a baron of the Exchequer and a Justice of Assize. He also possessed considerable estates in the counties adjacent to Bucks, part of which were granted to him by the King. He died in the 18th of Edward II.

FRAY, JOHN.—He owned a Manor in Wraysbury. In the 2nd of Henry VI. he was Recorder of London, and was raised to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer in 1425, and Chief Baron in 1436. He possessed considerable property also in Hertfordshire.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM PEERE WILLIAMS, Admiral, entered the service in

1757, and was, at the time of his death, the senior officer in the British navy. Though he distinguished himself in the American war, he was not employed during the war with France, owing to his political principles being opposed to those of the Pitt ministry; but on the accession of William IV. to the throne, the situation of Admiral of the fleet became vacant, and his Majesty appointed him to it. He died in 1832, aged 90. The Freeman family were proprietors of Fawley Court, which they purchased about the close of the 17th century, and it remained in the family till 1853.

FREIND, or FRIEND, DR., was a learned physician and writer on medical science; he was born in 1675, at Croton, Northamptonshire. He was proprietor of the Manor of Hitcham, in the Burnham Hundred. In 1703 he distinguished himself by an able work on diseases peculiar to females, which raised him to eminence as a physiologist. The next year he was appointed chemical professor at Oxford; and in 1705 he accompanied the Earl of Peterborough in his expedition to Spain, as physician to the army. On his return, in 1707, he published a vindication of the Earl's conduct in Spain, which gained him considerable reputation. He then obtained his diploma of M.D., and in 1709 published his "Lectures on Chemistry." In 1711, he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and the same year accompanied the Duke of Ormond in his expedition to Flanders. In 1716, he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1722 was returned to Parliament for Launceston. The year following he was sent to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in Atterbury's plot, but was soon released on bail. While in confinement he wrote an epistle to his friend Dr. Mead "De quibusdam Variolarum Generibus." He also formed the plan of his greatest literary undertaking, which he afterwards published, under the title of "The History of Physic," &c. At the accession of George II., he was appointed physician to the Queen. Dr. Friend was as much patronised by the Tories as Dr. Mead was by the Whigs. During his imprisonment Dr. Mead attended all his patients for him, and restored to him all the fees on his liberation. He died in 1728, and was buried in Hitcham Church. The Doctor was succeeded by his son as the owner of Hitcham.

FREMANTLE, SIR THOMAS.—He was the third son of John Fremantle, Esq., of Aston Abbots House, and grandson of John Fremantle, Esq., Secretary to the Customs Board, who was descended from an ancient family of that name in Hampshire. Sir Thomas, who was born in 1765, was an eminent naval officer, a participator in the triumphs of Copenhagen and Trafalgar; he attained the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue and the Grand Cross of the Bath, with several Foreign orders. He married, January, 1797, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wynne, Esq., of Folkingham, Lincoln; their eldest son is the present Lord Cottesloe. The Admiral was created by the Emperor Francis, in 1816, Knight Commander of the order of Maria Theresa, and a baron of the Austrian Empire, a dignity which, in 1822, his son, Lord Cottesloe (then Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle), obtained Royal permission to inherit. Sir Thomas died at Naples,

while in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, in the year 1819, at the age of 54 years, and was buried at Naples. The chief engagements in which the Vice-Admiral took part were—When in command of the 36-gun frigate Inconstant, he attacked the French 80-gun ship Ca Ira, in an action off Toulon, March 13, 1795; on the 3rd of July, 1797, in the engagement of boats and launches off Cadiz, he was in Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson's barge, and was slightly wounded; on the 25th of July, in the night attack by boats on a fort at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, he was severely wounded in the arm: it was on this occasion that Nelson was wounded on his right arm and had it amputated. In April, 1801, being in command of the Ganges, a 74-gun ship, he took part in the battle of Copenhagen; on the 19th of October, 1805, he commanded the Neptune, 98-gun ship, at Trafalgar; in July, 1811, he was Rear-Admiral in the Mediterranean Fleet, flying his flag on board the Rodney, 74 guns. In January, 1813, he was Commander-in-Chief in the Adriatic, his flagship being the Milford, 74 guns, and in the course of that year took all the places on the Adriatic coast then held by the French, including the towns of Fiume and Trieste.

FREMANTLE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM, G.C.H., was the youngest son of John Fremantle, Esq., of Aston Abbots House. He was born 1767, and filled the office of Secretary to the Treasury during the Administration of Lord Grenville. He sat for Enniskillen, Saltash, and Orkney and Shetland previous to 1812, and from that year till 1827, for the Borough of Buckingham. He was Controller of the Household under George IV. and William IV., and Deputy-Ranger of Windsor Park, having been created a Privy Councillor and Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Order of the Guelph. He married Selina, daughter of Sir John Elwell, Bart., and widow of the Hon. Felton Hervey, and died at Holly Grove, Windsor Park, in October, 1850.

FULLER, DR.—Dr. Thomas Fuller, an eminent historian and divine of the Church of England in the seventeenth century, was born at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, in 1608, and was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1640, he published his "History of the Holy War." In 1643, he went to Oxford, and joined the King, became chaplain to Sir Ralph Hopton, and employed his leisure in making collections relative to English histories and antiquities. In 1650, appeared his "Pisgah Sight of Palestine" and his "Abel Redivivus;" but it was not till after his death that his principal literary work was published, entitled "The Worthies of England"—a production valuable alike for the solid information it affords relative to the provincial history of the country, as for the profusion of biographical anecdote and acute observation on men and manners. At the Restoration, Dr. Fuller was reinstated in his prebend of Salisbury, of which he had been deprived by the Parliamentarians. He was also made D.D., and chaplain to the King. His writings evince much learning, wit, and humour, with an elaborate display of quaint conceit—a quality highly esteemed at the time he wrote, and one which appears quite natural to him. In his "Worthies" Dr. Fuller does

not overlook Buckinghamshire, but gives an account not only of individuals, but also of the natural productions and commodities for which the county was famed; he treats of the Vale of Aylesbury and the beech of the Chilterns (from which he derives the name of the county), and goes on to describe the wonderful sheep reared, also the fine cattle, and has even something to say about tame pheasants, manufactures, and local proverbs. In a proverb quoted, the Doctor is not very complimentary to Buckinghamshire—"Here if you beat a bush, it's odds you'ld start a thief." Buckinghamshire saints, martyrs, and prelates, and other memorable personages are described, and a list of the Bucks gentry in 1433 is given; indeed Dr. Fuller may be regarded as one of the earliest historians of Buckinghamshire. In his "Church History," he says—"It is no small praise to Buckinghamshire that though it is one of the lesser counties of England, it had before the time of Luther more martyrs and confessors than all England beside."

FURNIVAL.—The Barons Furnival held the Manor of Farnham Royal by the service of finding a glove for the King's right hand on the Coronation day, and to support his left hand on that day whilst he held the Royal Sceptre; the Manor descended to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, who, though they in exchange surrendered the Manor to King Henry VIII., reserved the honourable office by which it was held.

G.

Gainsborough—Garrard—Gardiner — Garth — Gataker — Gauntlett — Gayer—Geoffry — Gibbon—Gibbs—Giffard—Gilbert—Goad—Godolphin—Goodman—Goodall—Gomme — Goode — Goodwin—Grant—Gray—Gregory—Grenfell—Grenville—Grey—Grocyn —Grubbe—Gumble—Gundulph—Gurney—Gyll.

GAINSBOROUGH, THE REV. HUMPHRY.—He was brother of the celebrated painter of that name, and was born at Sudbury, Suffolk. In 1739, he was appointed pastor of the Independent Church at Newport Pagnell. He was remarkable for his mechanical genius, and his elaborate experiments on the steam engine were far in advance of his time. There is in the British Museum a sun-dial of very curious workmanship, made by him ; it indicates the hour to a second in any part of the world ; it stands upon three brass claws, and has the name of its artificer engraved upon it. For a tide-mill of his invention he obtained a premium of £50 from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts. He also invented a fire-proof safe, which successfully withstood the most severe tests. Wherever known he was greatly respected; considerable preferment was offered him in the Established Church, which he declined. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in an obituary of him, says that he was as eminent for humanity, simplicity, and integrity as for genius. He died at Henley-on-Thames in 1785.

GARRARD, SIR SAMUEL, BART.—He was returned as one of the representatives of Amersham in 1700, and was re-elected for the same constituency in 1702, 1705, and 1708 ; there was a petition against the return of 1705, but he was declared duly elected. He was Lord Mayor of London in 1710, the troublous times of Dr. Sacheverel. Sacheverel preached in St. Paul's, London, in which he let himself loose into such indecencies that both preacher and sermon were universally condemned. After some short reflections upon Popery, he poured out much scorn and scurrility on Dissenters, and was very severe on toleration, saying the Church was violently attacked by her enemies and loosely defended by her pretended friends ; he adjured the people to stand up for the defence of the Church, for which he said he sounded the trumpet, and desired them to put on the whole armour of God. The Aldermen of London refused to sanction the printing of this sermon, but Sacheverel did print it, pretending to the sanction of

Garrard, the Lord Mayor. When it was moved to impeach Sacheverel, Garrard, being a member of the House, was examined on the subject of the sermon, and denied that it was printed at his desire or order. Had he owned it he would probably have been expelled the House. Sacheverel reaffirmed it, and brought witnesses to prove his case. Yet the House would not enter upon the examination, as it was thought more decent to give credit to their own member. Sir Samuel became senior Alderman and President of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem; his character did great honour to the magistracy of London; he died in 1724-5. The Garrards were connected with the Drake family of Amersham, by the marriage of Montague Drake, Esq., with Mary, daughter of Sir John Garrard, Bart., of Lamer, Herts.

GARDINER, REV. THOMAS (*Qy.* JOHN ?).—He was intruded as rector of Farnham Royal in 1658, but ejected at the restoration. Fuller says "he was a great grammarian, and a master in critical and school learning; a very excellent preacher, and a man of eminent piety. After the Act of Uniformity, he removed to Oakingham, Berkshire, where he boarded a few youths, and taught them grammar. At this place, three other Nonconformists resided, viz., Mr. E. Perkins, Mr. B. Perkins, and Mr. Hook; and they all kept up a good correspondence with Mr. T. Hodges, who conformed, and preached at a Chapel in that town. When the subject of Nonconformity was discoursed upon, Mr. Gardiner used to say, in support of it, he was "for what God had commanded, and that only—loyalty to Christ as King of His church, and obedience to the second commandment."

GARTH, SAMUEL, KNT., M.D., held the Manor of Edgcott, which he purchased of John Dormer, Esq.; he was descended from a Yorkshire family; was educated at Cambridge; A.M., 1684; M.D., 1691; directed his studies more particularly to the science of medicines, but was distinguished by his taste for polite literature. On settling in London, he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Polite and agreeable in conversation, generous and humane in temper, and with a vast amount of humour, his society was much courted. He set on foot a liberal subscription for defraying the cost of a suitable funeral for the poet Dryden, whose remains were likely to be neglected, and he pronounced over the poet's grave an oration, worthy of the deceased and the composer. He was appointed Physician General to the Army, and Physician in Ordinary to the King. He was a great admirer of the Duke of Marlborough, by whose sword he was knighted. Garth contributed largely to a translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, and wrote its preface, and he engaged in other literary undertakings. He died in January, 1717-18, and was buried at Harrow-on-the-Hill.

GATAKER, THE REV. THOMAS, A.M.—He was Rector of Hoggeston about 1646; Dyer, in his "History of Cambridge," speaks of him as an eminent critic in the Greek language, and says that he was numbered with the eminent men of Sydney Sussex College. He was most celebrated for a critical work on the New Testament. In this

he was assisted by some of the Assembly of Divines, of which he was one. He also wrote on Dr. Fuller's "Abel Redivivus," the lives of Peter Martyr, Bale, Whitgift, Ridley, William Whitacre, and others. Gataker unquestionably ranked amongst the most eminent scholars produced by the University of Cambridge. He was the author of a great many works on Greek literature. In 1642, he was chosen one of the famous assembly at Westminster. He zealously opposed the murder of Charles I. He died in 1680, and was buried in the chancel of his Parish Church. Charles, his son, who succeeded him as Rector of Hoggeston in 1674, was equally celebrated with his father, both as a critic and divine, and was also the author of several works of a theological character; he died in 1701.

GAUNTLETT, DR. HENRY, M.B.—This distinguished musician was the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Gauntlett, vicar of Olney. He was articled to a solicitor in London, and practised in that city. In 1838, he entirely severed his connection with the law, and took up music as a profession; he designed the first Bach organs ever made in England. In 1843, he received from the Archbishop of Canterbury the degree of Doctor of Music. From the year 1844, Dr. Gauntlett devoted himself entirely to Church music; he has been styled the father of Church melody, also the father of tune-books. Born 1805, died 1876.

GAYER, or GAIRE, SIR JOHN.—He was of Stoke Poges; an Alderman of London, Lord Mayor in 1646, and Knighted by Charles I. The Parliamentary party imprisoned him in the Tower for his loyalty. He left a sum of money to the parish of St. Katherine Cree, in the City of London, to commemorate his deliverance from a lion. The "Lion" sermon is preached annually in October. The origin of the sermon, as handed down, is that Sir John, when travelling across the deserts in Arabia, on business as an Indian merchant, having left the protection of the caravan, was confronted by a furious lion. The chronicler says—"He, in very despair, fell on his knees and prayed aloud, promising that if God spared him he would perpetually commemorate His goodness." Upon which the lion turned and fled; Sir John safely reached London, and in due time made good his promise. He was owner of the Manor House and Park of Stoke Poges, which he held but a short time, as he died in 1657; he was succeeded in this estate by his elder brother, Robert, who was made K.B. by Charles II. He was so attached to the Stuarts as to form a great antipathy to William III. On one occasion, when the King called at Stoke, Gayer absolutely refused to admit him, and his Majesty had to return without seeing the interior of the Mansion.

GEOFFRY, BISHOP OF CONSTANCE, was a Norman of noble extraction, more skilful in arms than in divinity—knowing better how to train up soldiers than to instruct his clergy. He was an eminent commander at the battle of Hastings, for which service the Conqueror bestowed upon him no less than 280 lordships and manors; amongst others, that of Little Linford, near Newport Pagnell.

He also held lands in Ludgershall, North Marston, Oving, Stewkley, Worminghall, Water Eaton, Simpson, Lathbury, Tyringham, Stoke Goldington, Weston Underwood, Olney, Lavendon, Newton Blossomville, Clifton Reynes, Emberton, and Sherrington. In 1074, he commanded the Royal forces against the Earls of Norfolk and Hereford. After the death of the Conqueror he espoused the cause of his son Robert, for which he was subsequently deprived of all his English possessions. Divers of his Manors in Buckinghamshire were bestowed on Fulk Paganell, the founder of Tickford Abbey.

GIBBON, EDWARD, author of the "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," was born at Putney, 1737, of an ancient family. From Kingston School he removed to Westminster, and became Gentleman Commoner at Magdalen College, Oxford. At the University he paid much attention to books of divinity, especially the works of Bossuet, and as he had never imbibed proper notions of religion, he, either from conviction or singularity, embraced Roman Catholic principles, and, in 1753, renounced the heresy of the Protestants. This displeased his father, who sent him to Lausanne, where, under the friendly care of Pavilliard, a Protestant divine, he eventually joined the Reformed Church. During his residence at Lausanne, he paid much attention to classical literature, and acquired a perfect knowledge of the French language. In 1758, he returned to England, but though the Captain of the Grenadiers of the Hampshire Militia, he continued his studies in the midst of the camp, and found more pleasure with his favourite authors than in the society of profligate associates. At the peace of 1763 he quitted the Militia, and travelled through Paris and Switzerland to Italy, and in the midst of the ruins of the Capitol formed the plan of that great work which has immortalized his name. He contributed much to the completion of the "Memoires Literaires" of Great Britain by Deyverdun, 1767. The death of his father, in 1770, left him master of a comfortable though encumbered estate; however, as an owner of landed property, he obtained a seat in Parliament for Liskeard in 1774. The first volume of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" appeared in 1776, and was continued and completed in five other quarto volumes. The book was received with universal applause, and his bookseller, Mr. Cadell, sensible of its merits, liberally paid him on the completion of the history £8,000. Though the abilites of the historians were acknowledged to be of superior rank, he never ventured to speak in Parliament, but during the eight years in which he held a seat gave a silent vote for the Ministry. In 1783, he travelled to Switzerland, to complete the three last volumes of his history, and returned to England in 1788, when the work was published. Gibbon was the owner of the Lordship of, and other possessions at, Lenborough, Buckingham, which he inherited. He was Lord of the Manor of Lenborough, and occupied the Manor House, but took down the greater part of it, and the remainder was subsequently converted into a residence for his tenant. He died of dropsy in 1794, at the house

of his friend, Lord Sheffield. His posthumous works, with a memoir written by himself and finished by Lord Sheffield, were published in 2 vols. 4to.

GIBBS, THE REV. JOHN.—For some time he was vicar of Newport Pagnell. His lot was cast in a critical and memorable period of English history, for he was inducted into the living in a disturbed and troublesome time, when the country was convulsed with civil war; Newport being fortified and garrisoned for the Parliament under the governorship of Sir Samuel Luke. Gibbs was an active Parliamentarian. Upon the arrest of Sir George Booth, he took horse, and rode to London, to communicate the earliest intelligence of an event so agreeable to the wishes of the Parliament; the House, then sitting, being informed that Mr. Gibbs, the Vicar of Newport Pagnell, was at the door, he was called in, and, at the bar, gave an account of the apprehending of Sir George Booth at Newport Pagnell. Sir George afterwards, by way of returning the favour, probably took part in his expulsion from the living. Upon the restoration of the Monarchy evil days fell on many ministers of the Established Church, and Mr. Gibbs was ejected from the living, deprived of his office, honours, and emoluments as vicar, and his voice was silenced in the church; the pretext for his ejectment being that he had refused to admit the whole parish indiscriminately to the Holy Communion; but the truth was that he had refused that ordinance to a person who was openly leading an immoral and ungodly life, and he, being a man of considerable influence in the parish and a strong Royalist, used every exertion to procure his ejectment. After the passing of the Toleration Act in 1689, under which the Nonconformists were able to assemble for worship with a certain degree of freedom, the congregation erected for themselves a more suitable and larger place of worship near the same spot, and the greater portion of their humble sanctuary was pulled down; but mindful of old times, in the erection of the new Chapel, they were fearful lest the time of persecution should again return, and accordingly an opening was left in the wall at the back of the pulpit so as to afford a ready means of escape for the preacher if ever needed. Mr. Gibbs continued his labours with his people until 1699, when he died, having lived to the good old age of 72. Near the south door of the Chancel of the Parish Church lies a large flat stone marking his final resting-place.

GIBBS, JOHN.—He was a native of Aylesbury, in which town he resided the whole of his life. He was a pronounced and active politician; to enumerate the various questions in which he took an interest would be to write a history of English political agitation for the fifty years previous to his decease. He threw his whole soul into the struggle for Roman Catholic emancipation, the repeal of the Test Acts, the Anti-Slavery movement and other philanthropic objects, Corn Law repeal, the elementary education of the lower classes, and thorough civil and religious liberty. Mr. Gibbs' faith was in popular intelligence as the foundation of popular power, and, though not in his youth favoured with many of the advantages of education, he was the laborious

and untiring promoter of the means for the education of the masses. Several villages owe to him the possession of an unsectarian school, and never was he more in his element than in his efforts to create and keep alive the interest in those institutions. He outlived most of the prejudices existing in his early days, and in his declining years was gratified by receiving the commendations and support of many who had formerly been his political opponents. He established "*The Aylesbury News*" in 1836. He died in 1860, aged 67 years.

GIFFARD, WALTER, was a near relative and follower of William the Norman, who, in reward for his valour and services, gave him, amongst other lands, the Manor of Ashendon, which before the Conquest had been held by three brothers; he also dignified him with the title of Earl of Buckingham. Giffard was faithful to the Conqueror and loyal to William Rufus. He held altogether 107 lordships and manors in divers counties, including 48 in Buckinghamshire; he retained Crendon, Chilton, Dorton, Policott, and Winchendon, lying contiguously, and Whaddon, Horwood, and Newton Longville, with several other lands in Buckinghamshire. About 1084, he founded the Cluniac Priory of St. Faith, at Longueville, in Normandy, and bestowed upon it the Church of Whaddon, the tithes of the demesne lands and of his woods, pannage, and venison, and all other profits from his woodlands and pasturage in that Manor. He died in 1103. Walter, his son, fought valiantly at Brenneville, where Louis, King of the French, was defeated; he left no issue, and, dying in 1164, was buried at Notley Abbey, which he had founded a short time before. The Giffards had a seat at Crendon. This Walter also founded the Priory at Newton Longville, upon which he bestowed the tenths of his demesne lands in Beachampton. At the end of the reign of King Edward IV., the issue male of another branch of the Giffards failing, the estate which they held at Whaddon, together with the hereditary office of Keeper of Whaddon Chase, descended in marriage to the Pigotts, a branch of the family of Pigott, of Doddershall.

GILBERT, THOMAS, was Vicar of Upper Winchendon, from which living he was ejected in 1661; he had also been ejected from Egmond, in Shropshire. He was B.D. of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford; was an excellent scholar, of extraordinary acuteness and conciseness of style; he had all the schoolmen at his fingers' ends; was a good Latin poet and took great delight in poetry. He spent the latter part of his life at Oxford, where to the last he met with much respect from Dr. Hall, Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Bathurst, Dr. Jane, and others, who were competent judges of his worth.

GOAD, ROGER.—Fuller says "he was born at Horton, in this county, and was admitted scholar in King's College, in Cambridge, 1555. Leaving the college, he became a schoolmaster at Guildford, in Surrey. But pity it is that a great candle should be burning in the kitchen, whilst light is lacking in the hall, and his public parts pent in so private a profession. He was made not to guide boys but govern men. Hence, by an unexpected election, he was surprised into the Provostship of King's College, wherein he

remained forty years. He was thrice Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge; a grave, sage, and learned man. He had many contests with the young fry in this college, chiefly because he loved their good better than they themselves. Very little there is of his in print, save what he did in conjunction with other doctors of the University. By his testament he gave the rectory of Milton to the college, and, dying on St. Mark's day, 1610, lieth buried in a vestry on the north side of the chapel of King's College, Cambridge."

GODOLPHIN, SYDNEY.—The Godolphins were the proprietors of Baylis House, in Stoke Poges. Sydney Godolphin was the second son of Sir Francis Godolphin, K.B., member for St. Ives, in the third of Charles I., and Governor of the Islands of Scilly. Sydney was A.M., of Oxford; M.P. for Helston in 1661; Commissioner of the Treasury; Secretary of State, 1684; and created Baron Godolphin. He continued to hold many high and important offices in the State; he died in 1712, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Bishop Burnet said "Godolphin had a clear apprehension, and despatched business with great method, and with so much temper, that he had no personal enemies; but his silence begot a jealousy, which has hung long upon him; his notions were for the Court, but his incorrupt and sincere way of managing the concerns of the Treasury created in all people a very high esteem for him. He had true principles of religion and virtue, and was free from all vanity, and never heaped up wealth; so that in all things laid together, he was one of the worthiest and wisest men that have been employed in our time, and he has had much of the confidence of four of our succeeding Princes." Godolphin was succeeded by his son Francis, second Earl, who was of Eton, and King's College, Cambridge; M.P. for Helston and Oxfordshire. He also held many public offices; amongst others, he was Governor of the Scilly Islands; he was Lord Privy Seal in 1735, and First Gentleman of the Bedchamber. He married Henrietta Churchill, eldest daughter of John, Duke of Marlborough; he died in 1766. Their youngest daughter married Thomas, the fourth Duke of Leeds; thus their successors have adopted the additional name of Osborne, through Francis Godolphin Osborne, the fifth Duke of Leeds.

GOMME, JAMES.—He was a well-known native of High Wycombe; an auctioneer of considerable eminence, and a burgess of the Corporation. "Possessed of a strong understanding, and a retentive memory," writes Dr. Lipscomb, "he sought and enjoyed the society of literary men, and lived in habits of intimacy with Mark Noble, the antiquarian, Sir Isaac Heard, Sir George Nayler, and many other distinguished personages of his time. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He had become known to Louis XVIII. during his residence in this country, and the King, after his restoration and return to his dominions, transmitted to Mr. Gomme, as a testimony of his regard, the Cross of the Order of St. Louis." Mr. Gomme collected many rare specimens of *vertu*, and left, it is said, a large collection of MSS. He died in 1825.

GOODALL, THE REV. JOSEPH J., D.D.—He was younger son of the Rev.

William Goodall, of Dinton Hall, near Aylesbury, who married Rebecca, daughter of Sir John Vanhattem. Dr. Goodall was of King's College, Cambridge, in 1771; elected Head Master of Eton School in 1801; Provost of the College, 1809; instituted as Rector of Hitcham in 1811. This amiable and benevolent gentleman held the Provostship of Eton for thirty-four years, esteemed and beloved by all who were acquainted with his learning, benevolence and worth. In 1818, Dr. Goodall, being called before an enquiry Committee of the House of Commons, stated that the revenue of Eton College averaged £7,000 per annum, chiefly arising from reserved rents, woods, fines, heriots, &c., from Manors, and redeemed land-tax. The Provost produced before the Committee a statement of the funds of the College in 1506, which showed at that period an income of £652, and disbursements of £645. He died in 1840, leaving a widow, but no issue.

GOODE, WILLIAM, was born of humble parentage, at Buckingham, in 1762. His first studies were pursued at his native place, but at the age of thirteen he went to be educated by the Rev. T. Bull, an eminent Dissenting minister, at Newport Pagnell, where he showed an early desire to prepare for the ministry. After a time he left Newport Pagnell, and returned home to assist his father in his business, but the desire for the ministry still continued, and he improved his leisure by preparative studies in Hebrew and theology, and, when he was sixteen, began to read with the Rev. Thomas Clarke, a clergyman at Chesham Bois. In 1780 he entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1784. The same year he became curate of Abbot's Langley, Herts. In 1786 he married Rebecca Coles, daughter of Abraham Coles, of St. Albans, and the following year he graduated M.A. In 1786, he found a suitable sphere in London, as curate to the celebrated Romaine, whom he succeeded nine years after, in the living of St. Ann's, Blackfriars. He also held lectureships in several other London parishes. He took a deep interest in the work of foreign missions, and it was while on a journey to advocate the claims of the Church Missionary Society that he contracted a disease, which terminated his life. Mr. Goode's literary fame chiefly rests upon a work entitled "A New Version of the Book of Psalms, with Original Preface, and Notes Critical and Explanatory, 1811." In 1812, he published a volumn of sermons, and "Essays on all the Scriptural Names and Titles of Christ, 1813." He died in April, 1816.

GOODMAN, GABRIEL, A.M.—He was presented, in 1569, to the second portion of the Rectory of Waddesdon, by John Goodwin, Esq. He was descended from a Derbyshire family; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a member. He was rector of the first portion of Waddesdon from 1559; also prebendary of Chiswick in St. Paul's Cathedral; prebendary of Westminster, and, in 1561, promoted to the Deanery of that Collegiate Church; with dignity he held these, with the portions of Waddesdon, until 1582. He was one of the original subscribers to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. He resigned the first portion of Waddesdon, but retained the second, with other preferments, until his death. The Dean assisted in the

translation of that impression of the Scriptures called the "Bishops' Bible," completing in 1568, one of the fifteen portions of which bears his initials, "G. G." It is related that such was his constant regard for the education of youth that he never failed to attend the public examinations at Merchant-Taylors' school from the time of its foundation until his death. He is mentioned, with due respect, by Fuller, in his "Worthies," and in Groom's "Honour of the Clergy." He died in 1601, and was buried in St. Benet's Chapel, in the Abbey where is his monument, with an effigy in a doctor's habit, kneeling.

GOODWIN, SIR FRANCIS.—He was a descendant from John Goodwin, of Wooburn, who erected the present tower of the Church, and died in 1488; was chosen a Knight of the Shire of Bucks in the 28th and 39th of Elizabeth, and the 1st and 18th of James I.; M.P. for Wycombe 31st Elizabeth; High Sheriff in the 21st of James, who knighted him; he became more conspicuous in consequence of a dispute which happened upon his election as a Knight of the Shire of Bucks in 1603-4. He was elected by the freeholders, but the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery objected to the return upon the plea that Goodwin was outlawed; a second writ being issued, Sir John Fortescue was chosen in his place, whereupon the House of Commons, after some debate, resolved that Goodwin had been lawfully elected, and ought to be received, upon which he took his seat. The House of Lords argued the question, and a conference between the two Houses was proposed, to which the Commons objected, in regard to their privilege, contending it was a question wholly concerning themselves. The King, having become acquainted with the dispute, signified his pleasure in a message to the Commons that such conference should be held; the Commons, on considering this extraordinary message, resolved to solicit an audience of his Majesty. The House received the King's command to attend at Whitehall, when the Speaker, with a numerous committee, accordingly did so, and the whole matter was gone into. Afterwards long debates ensued in the House of Commons, and the Sheriff was examined, and, in answer to an interrogatory why he removed the election from Aylesbury to Brickhill, replied "that it was by reason of the plague at Aylesbury, where three persons lay dead of the disease there at the time." After some remarks upon the general mismanagement of the election the House still refused any conference, and addressed the King at considerable length. The Speaker, by command, again attended on the King, when his Majesty commanded that there should be a conference between the House and the Judges, and such was eventually but unwillingly held. Sir Francis Bacon made a report of what had passed at the conference, and intimated that the King's proposal was that "neither Fortescue or Goodwin might have place," observing that "as by this decision Sir John Fortescue would lose his seat, his Majesty did meet the House half way." Another election was consequently held, when Christopher Pigott, Esq., was returned. On the decease of Sir Francis in 1634, his estates descended to Arthur Goodwin, Esq., his son and heir.

GOODWIN, ARTHUR, was the son of Sir Francis Goodwin, of Wooburn, whom he succeeded; he married Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Wenman, Viscount Tuam, and had one child only, a daughter, who became the second wife of Philip, Lord Wharton, of Upper Winchendon, and thus was brought about the union between two important Buckinghamshire families. Goodwin represented Aylesbury in the Parliament of 1625-6 only; he had previously sat for High Wycombe, in the 18th and 21st of James I., and in the sixteenth year of Charles I. (1640) was one of the Knights of the Shire of Bucks, in conjunction with the patriot John Hampden, with whom he was in close companionship, particularly during the unfortunate struggle between Charles and his Parliaments, and up to the time of Hampden's death. Hampden and Arthur Goodwin acted in concert in their movements in the House of Commons. When the King demanded the five members, the news that Hampden was in danger caused great commotion in Buckinghamshire, and steps were immediately taken to render him all the assistance possible. Thousands of Bucks yeomen, gentlemen, and freeholders mounted and hastened to London, and attended the House of Commons with a petition. Their petition expressed their readiness to live and die with the Parliament, and in defence of the rights of the House of Commons. After awhile, Mr. A. Goodwin begged that a deputation from Buckinghamshire might deliver a petition; whereupon they were admitted. The petition was brought in, and they who bore it informed the House that it had been accompanied to London by above six thousand men, "all of whom were ready with their lives and fortunes to defend them, the honourable members of the Commons, or, if need were, against whomsoever should in any sort illegally attempt upon them, to die at their feet." They were dismissed with a vote of thanks, and informed that, as the Parliament was sufficiently guarded by the great care of the City, they might return home, till further occasion, of which they should be duly informed. Goodwin was an active Parliamentarian; when the Civil War broke out he was foremost in his assistance to raise troops and put into activity the various preparations which had previously been made. From the returns of Lord Essex, soon after the outbreak of the war, the troops of the Parliament must have consisted in the whole of nearly four thousand five hundred horse and fifteen thousand infantry; in the latter Arthur Goodwin's men formed a conspicuous figure. It was with Goodwin's troop and a company of his own that Hampden stormed Sir Robert Dormer's house at Ascot by Wing, took the Earl of Berkshire, Sir John Curzon, and three others of the King's Commissioners, and sent them as prisoners to London. However active Goodwin might have been in the battle-field, he was not the less useful in war councils. Hampden consulted him upon every movement and strategy in the various conflicts in which they were jointly engaged. Their friendship and co-operation were not confined to public or warlike matters only, but a strong private attachment had for years existed between them. When Hampden, "with his head bending down and his hands resting on his horse's neck," was seen leaving Chalgrove Field, Goodwin followed him to the house of Ezekiel Brown,

at Thame, whither the wounded patriot had fled and where he had found succour. There, to the best of his ability, Goodwin soothed the distressing sufferings of the few remaining days of his dying friend. Goodwin was so attached to the Parliamentary side that on the secession of Lord Paget he was appointed his successor in the Lord Lieutenancy of Buckinghamshire. He died in 1643; a memorial of him exists at Waddesdon. The Almshouses there were built and endowed by him; they are for the reception of six poor widows of the township of Waddesdon.

GRANT, GENERAL.—General Sir John Grant, K.C.B., entered the army as ensign in the 49th Regiment, in April, 1828, and served with that regiment throughout the operations in China, commencing with the first taking of Chusan, and terminating with the demonstration before Nankin, including the storming and capture of the heights above Canton, the attack and capture of Amoy, the second capture of Chusan, attack and capture of the heights of Segoan, and attack and capture of Chapoo, Woosung, and Chin Kiang Foo, where he was wounded. The General also served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 with the 49th, and was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman (where he commanded the regiment), the siege and fall of Sebastopol, the sortie on the 26th of October, and assaults on the Redan on the 18th of June and 8th of September. He commanded the working party, 600 strong, from the Light and 2nd Division, that had to turn the enemy's work after the quarries were carried, and was engaged during the night in working and repelling the three attempts made by the Russians to retake the position. In recognition of his gallantry he was made a Companion of the Bath, an officer of the Legion of Honour of the 4th class, received the Sardinian and Turkish medals, also the decoration of the 3rd class of the Medjidie. His commissions bore date—lieutenant, 1830; captain, 1842; major and lieutenant-colonel, 1854; colonel, 1857; major-general, 1868; lieutenant-general, 1877; and general, 1880. He was appointed Colonel of the 94th Regiment in 1879, and was Honorary-Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the Connaught Rangers. In May, 1881, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. Sir John was eldest son of Captain William Charles Grant, 92nd Highlanders, who was killed at Waterloo. He married, in 1860, Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Blair, and granddaughter of Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B. He died at his residence, Upton Park, Slough, in January, 1886, aged 75 years, and was buried in Upton Old Church. He is spoken of as having been a bright example of gentleness, brotherly kindness, and patience.

GRAY, THOMAS, a celebrated poet, was born in London, in 1716; was the son of a money scrivener. He was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Peter House, Cambridge; he entered himself at the Inner Temple, intending to study for the Bar. His pursuits were suspended, while he accompanied Horace Walpole on the Continent. Two months after his return, in 1741, his father died, and he then discovered that his income was inadequate to support him at the Temple; he therefore returned

to Cambridge, where he afterwards chiefly fixed his residence. He occupied himself several years in laying literary schemes and plans of magnitude, which he admirably commenced, but wanted energy to mature. So slow was he to publish, that it was not until 1747 that his "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College" made its appearance; in 1750, he published his "Elegy, written in a Country Churchyard." He declined the office of Laureate on Cibber's death in 1757; the same year he published his two principal odes, "On the Progress of Poesy," and "The Bard." Between the years 1759 and 1762, he consulted the Harleian and other MSS. in the British Museum, from which he made some curious extracts. In 1768, he was appointed Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, but his health was such that he never executed the duties of the office. In 1768, the Duke of Grafton presented him with the Professorship of Modern History at Cambridge. This place was valuable, the salary being £400 a year, and was the more acceptable in consequence of its being given to him without solicitation. As a scholar, Gray was profound, elegant, and well informed; he had read all the historians of England, France, and Italy, and was well versed in antiquities, in criticism, in morals and politics; and he possessed the most refined taste in painting, architecture, and gardening. His letters are correct, pleasing, and instructive. His poems, which are very few, but most elegant and sublime, were published in 1775, in 4to. His correspondence places him among our best epistolary writers; and some of his posthumous pieces afford proof of his profound and varied erudition. He died in 1771. He spent his summer vacations, between 1741 and 1758, at Stoke Court, Stoke Poges, then the residence of his aunt and his mother, and besides the well-known poem of the "Long Story," two of his other poems impressed a classical stamp upon Stoke and neighbourhood, viz., his "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College" and his "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard." The churchyard of Stoke Poges, the scene of that beautiful elegy, contains the remains of the poet, his mother, and his aunt. A flat stone covers the tomb, bearing no inscription to the poet. The late John Penn, Esq., erected a handsome white stone cenotaph to his memory in the adjoining grounds of Stoke Park, consisting of a large sarcophagus, supported on a square pedestal, and surmounted by a square urn, with a convex roof. The inscription sets forth that it was erected in honour of Thomas Gray, in 1799, "among the scenery celebrated by that great lyric and elegiac poet," who died in Cambridge in 1771, "and lies unnoticed in the adjoining churchyard, under the tombstone on which he piously and pathetically recorded the interment of his aunt and much lamented mother." This monument is also inscribed with selections from the "Ode" and the "Elegy."

GREGORY, JOHN, was a native of Amersham, and born in 1607; his parents were poor, but by some means obtained for their son a good education, which procured for him the patronage of the Drake family, through whose benevolence he became a student at Christ's Church, Oxford. He was received into favour by Dr. Duppa, the Dean; was made chaplain of Christ's Church, and preferred to a Prebend in

Chichester and Sarum. Fuller says "He studied sixteen hours of the four-and-twenty for many years together. He attained to be an exquisite linguist and general scholar, his modesty setting the greater lustre on his learning. His notes on Dr. Ridley's book of Civil Law gave the first testimony of his abilities to the world, and never did text and comment better meet together. He was learned in many languages, and published many tracts and sermons in English and Latin. His 'Opera Posthuma' are faithfully set forth by his friend John Gurgain, and deservedly dedicated to Edward Bish, Esq., who often relieved the author in his greatest distresses." His works had gone through four editions as early as 1684. Gregory was deprived of his livings and other emoluments during the Commonwealth; after much mental anxiety and great bodily sufferings, he died at Kidlington, Oxon, in 1646, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

GRENFELL, PASCOE, an eminent merchant, and for many years an active member of the British Parliament, where his efforts in favour of the abolition of slavery, and the opposition generally manifested by him to the proceedings of the Bank of England, rendered him a prominent character. He was also Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company. He was one of the old Whig party, with which he was intimately associated the whole of his political life. He sat in Parliament for twenty-five years, representing Great Marlow for 11 years of that period (1807 to 1818). At the general election in 1831 he was one of the candidates for the county of Bucks, representing the Liberal interest, and, although 70 years of age, fought a gallant battle for four days without the least hope of success, as he stood on purity principles, paying no expenses whatever but those imposed on him by law. Mr. Grenfell was intimately acquainted with Sheridan, Grattan, Ponsonby, Whitbread, Romilly, Brougham, and other distinguished Whigs, whose splendid eloquence so often illumined the House of Commons, and whose brilliant talents could only be equalled by the integrity of their public life. As a financier, Mr. Grenfell's abilities were of no common order; his speeches on the currency were distinguished for the clear and lucid views which he formed of that intricate subject. He resided at Taplow Court. In all his relations of life his character was most exemplary; he left a large family. In 1810 he received the degree of D.C.L. at the installation of Lord Grenville as Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Mr. Grenfell was born in 1762, and died in 1838.

GRENVILLE, RICHARD.—He served as High Sheriff for Bucks in the year 1641 and in the year following was one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the County, when Lord Paget was Lord Lieutenant, having for his colleagues Hampden, Winwood, Goodwin, Whitelock, and Tyrrel, whose appointments were made by the authority of Parliament. He was of Wotton; his name occurs amongst those recommended to enforce the provisions made for raising forces for the Parliament in Buckinghamshire. In 1643 and, 1644, both he and his younger brother Edward commanded troops of horse in the

Parliamentary army; in 1646, Richard Grenville planned an assault on the King's position at Brill, marching the volunteers from Aylesbury, and intimated his intention to Hampden, who was then with his regiment at Wycombe, asking his assistance. The enterprise entirely failed, and the Parliamentarians were forced to retire, suffering the loss of many men and horses. Grenville received a dangerous wound from a musket shot, and it does not appear that from that time he was again tempted to take the field in person. Sir Bevil Grenville, who was active as a Parliamentarian at the commencement of the Civil War, is described as a kinsman of the Grenvilles of Wotton; he was a Cornishman; he raised a troop of horse at his own expense, and was killed at the battle of Lansdowne in 1643. Richard Grenville was one of the Parliamentary Justices of the Peace for Bucks; and in 1654, 1655, and 1658, one of the representatives of the county in Parliament. He died in 1665, and was buried in the aisle of Wotton Church.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE, an English statesman in the reigns of George II. and III., was younger brother of Richard Grenville, Earl Temple, and father of Lord Grenville. He entered Parliament as member for Buckinghamshire, and was distinguished for his eloquence. He successively filled the situations of Treasurer of the Navy, First Lord of the Admiralty, and First Lord of the Treasury. In 1763, he prosecuted Wilkes for publishing the No. 45 of the *North Briton*, and in March, 1764, introduced his celebrated financial resolution, "That towards defraying the expenses of protecting and securing the colonies, it may be proper to charge certain stamp-duties in the colonies." In 1765, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, succeeding Lord Bute, but he resigned the same year to the Marquis of Rockingham. His administration having been violently attacked by the Press, he published "Considerations on the Commerce and Finances of England, and on the Measures taken by the Ministers, &c., in its Defence." His character was thus drawn by Burke in his speech, in the House of Commons, on American taxation (1774), "Undoubtedly Mr. Grenville was a first-rate figure in this country; with a masculine understanding, and a stout and resolute heart, he had an application undissipated and unwaried. He took public business not as a duty he was to fulfil, but as a pleasure he was to enjoy; and he seemed to have no delight out of this house, except in such things as in some way related to the business that was to be done within it. If he was ambitious, I will say this for him, his ambition was of a noble and generous strain. It was to raise himself, not by the low pimpling politics of a Court, but to win his way to power through the knowledge of its constitution and a perfect practice in all its business." He died in 1770.

GRENVILLE, THE HON. HENRY.—He was Governor of Barbadoes, where a statue was erected to his memory by the inhabitants when he left that island; he was subsequently Ambassador at Constantinople. He was the fourth son of Richard Grenville and Hester Temple. He resided at Bath in the last years of his life, and died

in 1784. James Grenville, his younger brother, was Lord of the Treasury and Paymaster of the Forces; he died in 1783.

GRENVILLE, THOMAS, was Captain of His Majesty's Ship "Defiance," and sixth son of Richard Grenville and Hester Temple. He was slain in action in May, 1747, at the age of 28 years. His mortal wound was received in the thigh, from a splinter of his shattered ship. The Defiance was one of the squadron under Admirals Anson and Warren employed to intercept the French squadron destined for the East Indies and North America. In the successful encounter which ensued the name of Grenville stands remarkably prominent, even among the heroes who then particularly distinguished themselves. Thomas Grenville was a brave and valiant officer, a gentleman of true courage and humanity, a generous commander, easy of access from the meanest sailor as from the highest officer, and mutually respected by all. His men loved him as a father; and his family and friends entertained so high a sense of his merit that a magnificent naval column was erected as a memorial of his worth. His body was landed at Plymouth in great naval display, and interred at Wotton.

GRENVILLE, THOMAS, was the elder son of George Grenville, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1763, and brother of William Wyndham, Baron Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury. He was born the 31st December, 1755. He was of Eton College and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Bucks 1780, 1796, and 1812, Aldborough in 1790. At the bye election at Aylesbury, in 1804, consequent upon Robert Bent, Esq., being unseated for bribery at the General Election of 1802, Thomas Grenville contested the single seat with William Cavendish, Esq., of Latimer, the result of the poll being, Cavendish 485, Grenville 418; this was the first election by the new constituency of the "Borough and Hundreds" of Aylesbury. In his early years he displayed, like many members of his distinguished family, great intellect and promise; but his after life seems to have been one of flickering eminence, he every now and then coming forward with energy and excellence sufficient to lead him to substantial political power and fame, and then retiring into long and dignified seclusion. Thus do we view him at one time a graceful and fluent orator in the Commons—the supporter of Fox and the terror of Pitt; then a diplomatist; afterwards a recluse, devoted to the study of classical literature; then a Member of Parliament, and a diplomatist again; and anon a Minister; lastly, he returns once more to private life, to share in, and to enjoy to the utmost, for nearly forty years, its most refined and rational pleasures. Literature, society, and hospitality found in Thomas Grenville a willing and a devoted votary; and the statesman that might have been departs this life, after having abandoned worldly honours for, perhaps, the wiser, the more virtuous, and the happier course. Among other public services, he was chosen Plenipotentiary to arrange peace with America; but, a change of Ministry occurring, he did not go. In 1795 he went, as Minister Extraordinary, to the Court of Berlin, and suffered a memorable shipwreck on his voyage thither. In

1800 he was appointed "Chief Justice in Eyre, South of the Trent," a sinecure office, which died with him. In 1806 he obtained the station of First Lord of the Admiralty, resigning it the following year. Mr. Grenville was never married. His demise occurred in the 90th year of his age. He was a great collector of books. The catalogue of his library, "Bibliotheca Grenvilliana," contained a list of 20,240 vols., which he bequeathed to the British Museum. He was D.C.L., of Oxford. He died in December, 1846.

GRENVILLE, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WYNDHAM, LORD, third son of George Grenville, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was born in 1759. On completing his studies at Oxford, he entered one of the Inns of Court, with the intention of studying for the bar; but forming an early acquaintance with Mr. Pitt caused him to abandon all thought of the law, and seek distinction in the Senate. In 1782, he accompanied Earl Temple to Ireland, as his secretary, and after a stay of only one year he succeeded Mr. Burke in the office of Paymaster-General of the Army. He began his Parliamentary career as a representative of Buckinghamshire, filled the Speaker's chair six months, and then succeeded Lord Sidney as Secretary for the Home Department. In 1790, he was raised to the peerage, and in the following year made Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The revolutionary principles of that period were making rapid progress, and it appeared to Lord Grenville that a war with France was inevitable. Acting on this opinion, he refused to admit the visits of the Ambassadors from the French Directory, which being contrary to the opinion of Mr. Pitt, his lordship resigned, and was succeeded in his office by Lord Dundas. He signalized himself as a powerful orator on the debate following the Bill for "providing for the better security of his Majesty's person," which had been introduced in consequence of the King having been grossly treated by the mob on his way to the Parliament House. Lord Grenville took an active part in promoting the union with Ireland, and joined with Mr. Pitt in favourable intimations to the Roman Catholics, but when afterwards ministers found that there were strong reasons why these intimations could not be fulfilled, they resigned. Lord Grenville then took part with the opposition, and adhered to that party till the death of Mr. Pitt in 1806. In the Cabinet which followed that event, he was made First Lord of the Treasury, which office he held but for a short period; and he lost his popularity by filling, at the same time, the office of Auditor. On the dissolution of the Ministry, his Lordship principally confined his senatorial exertions to the cause of Roman Catholic emancipation, for which he was always a steady and consistent advocate. He was distinguished for his general literary attainments, as well as for his political knowledge, and he held the office of Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in which office he was succeeded by the Duke of Wellington. He resided at Dropmore Lodge, where he died in 1834.—[*See Buckingham, Chandos, Cobham, Nugent, Temple.*]

GREY, WILLIAM.—He was Rector of Amersham in 1437, or about that period; was of Balliol College, Oxford: after obtaining several preferments, he was, in 1454,

consecrated Bishop of Ely; he then vacated all his other ecclesiastical offices. In 1469, he held the position of High Treasurer of England, and, having bestowed great sums of money upon the improvements and reparation of his Cathedral, died at Downham, in the Isle of Ely, in 1478, and was buried in the presbytery of his own Cathedral, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory.

GREY, ARTHUR, LORD GREY OF WILTON, was born at Hames, in France, about 1537; was son of William, Lord Grey, of Whaddon, who was taken prisoner in France, and who, after having long ineffectually solicited to be redeemed at the public charge, having been captured in the public service, was forced at last to ransom himself, by the sale of the best part of his patrimony. Arthur was trained up in military duty under his father. He served at St. Quintin's and Guinnes, leaving his father there a prisoner. At the seige of Leith, in 1560, he was shot in the shoulder, which inspirited him with a constant antipathy to the Scotch. He was sent over as Lord-Deputy into Ireland in 1580. Having governed there about two years he returned to England, and resided at Whaddon. He entertained Queen Elizabeth at Whaddon Hall, when her Majesty was on one of her Royal progresses. He died at Whaddon in 1593, was buried in the parish church, where is a monument to his memory, on which is inscribed his public services; he was 57 years of age at the time of his death.

GREY, THOMAS, LORD.—The ancestors of Lord Grey held Bletchley through ten generations, during more than four hundred years. In 1603, Lord Thomas Grey was implicated in the attempt to place Arabella Stuart on the throne. With Lord Cobham and others he was irregularly tried at Winchester and condemned, but was reprieved after confessing his guilt on the scaffold. Some who were tried with him were executed. Lord Grey died in the Tower of London, after twelve years' imprisonment. All his estates were confiscated.

GREY, THOMAS, LORD.—He was descended from Lord Grey of Bletchley, who was attainted in 1603; he was returned a member of the Long Parliament; joined the Parliamentary army; had the command of Leicestershire and of the associated Midland Counties, and was appointed Governor of Leicester, where a strong garrison was placed. In August, 1643, the Earl of Essex was ordered to relieve and secure Gloucester, and Lord Grey, to show his respect to his superior officer, marched to that nobleman's rendezvous at Aylesbury at the head of a large body of forces belonging to the associated counties, and a number of volunteers, to augment the Earl's forces for the expedition. Lord Grey was one of the most active opponents of the King during the war. He attended the King's trial on each day, and added his name to the death-warrant. He died of the gout just preceding the restoration, and escaped the fate which attended so many of the other regicides.

GREY, or GRAYE, LADY MARY.—She was one of the unfortunate daughters of Henry, Duke of Suffolk, and sister to the Lady Jane Grey, also to Catherine,

wife of the Earl of Hertford. The cruel jealousy evinced by Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth towards these unhappy sisters is recorded in history. It brought Lady Jane Grey to the scaffold; Lady Catherine was doomed to spend her days in the Tower of London, for marrying without the Queen's consent, and Lady Mary was made a prisoner at Chequer's Court, Ellesborough, for a like offence. The room she occupied at Chequers is a small chamber, looking over the walls of a house which was her prison. Lady Mary gave the Queen and Court great offence by her marriage. Sir William Cecil noted it in a letter to Sir Thomas Smith, saying, "The Serjeant Porter, being the biggest gentillman in all this Court, hath marryed secretly the Lady Mary Grey, the lest (*i.e.*, smallest) in all the Court. They are committed to several prisons; the offence is very great." The honeymoon was certainly passed in separate prisons, as two days after the marriage, when it was made known to the Queen, her Majesty committed the husband to the Fleet. The poor lady's immediate fate is more obscure; but at last it was determined by the Privy Council that she should be sent into the country, and given in charge to a certain Mr. Hawtrey, of Chequers, in Buckinghamshire, "there to remain without conference with any, suffering only one waiting woman to attend upon her, without liberty of going abrode, for whose charge the Queen's Majesty will see him the said Mr. Hawtrey in reason satisfied;" subsequently, however, the lady was allowed a groom, as well as a gentlewoman, and the clause concerning her "going abrode" was in a degree modified. Still her imprisonment was naturally irksome, and she pined for her liberty. The following appeals, the original of which are preserved at Chequers, were forwarded from her prison house to Sir William Cecil* :—

"To the Ryghte honorable Sir Willyam cicell knyght prencypall secrytary to the quenes most excelent maieste at the court gene thes."

"Good master secrytary, I must craue pardonn at your handes for trublynge you so oftenn with my rude letters; but I trust you concene what a greffe the quenes' maiestes desplessir is to me, whiche makes me to wyshe death rather thenn to be in thes greatte messery witheout her maiestes fauor, and therfor I am forst to craue your help and goodnes to be a contenweall meane for me to her maieste, to gett me her maiestes fauor agayen; trustynge if I myghte ons obtayne it neuer to forgoo it, whill I lyue, so necttlygently as I haue donn, god geueinge me his grace, whiche I truste hee will withe my contenweall prayer for it, and therfor as you haue begann to forther me to her maiesey for her maiestes fauor, so I truste you will contenewe untill you haue gotten it me, and thys I leue to trubell you for thys tyme, prayenge god to send you good spede, from *chekers* the xxiij daye of January 1566.

"Yours to comande duringe my Life,
"MARY GRAYE."

"To the Ryghte honorablee Ser Willyam cycell knyght pryncepall secrytary to the quenes most excelent maieste at the courte gene thes."

"Good master *Secretary*, I haue receued your message you sente me by master *hawtry*, wherein I do parceue you ar in dout, whether I do contenen in my foly stell or

* From photo copies of originals, kindly presented to the author by Mrs. Russell Astley.

no; whiche I assuer you I do as much repent as euer did any, not only for that I haue therby geuen occasyon to my enymyes to reioyes at my fond parte, but also for that I haue therbe incured the quenes' maiestes desplessur, whiche is the greattest greffe to me; for that the princes fauor is not so sonn gotten agayn, and I assure you to be without it is suche agreff to any true subiect as hartt as no turment can be greatter, as I most wofull wreche haue so well tryed; desiringe rather deathe then to be any longer without so greatt a juell, as her maiestes fauor sholde be to me. Wherfor for god sake, as you haue begun for to be a meane to her maieste in gettinge me thes greatt and longe desired tressure, so contenen untell you haue made me so happy, as to obtayen it for me, and this I leue to trubell you any forther at this tyme, prayinge to god to send you prosperus succes. from *chekers* the vij daye of february 1566.

"Your to comande duringe my Lyfe,

"MARY GRAYE."

In process of time, after the death of her husband, her liberty was restored, and she regained the favour of the Queen, as on the 1st of January, 1577-8, she presented her Majesty at Hampton Court with "two pair of swete gloves with foure dozen buttons of golde, in every one a side perle, and she received in return a cup with a cover weighing eighteen ounces." Lady Mary died in 1578, in the parish of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate Street, London.

GROCYN, WILLIAM, of Bristol, was born in 1442, was educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford. In 1479, he obtained the Rectory of Newton Longville, and afterwards was made Prebendary of Lincoln. He travelled to Italy, and improved himself in the Greek, then little understood, under Demetrius Chalcondylas and Politian, and at his return (1491) settled at Exeter College, Oxford, as public professor of his favourite language. When Erasmus visited Oxford, Grocyn received him with affection, and introduced him to Warham, the Primate, and other learned men. In 1490, Grocyn exchanged his living for the Mastership of All-Hallows College, Maidstone, Kent, where he died 1522, of a stroke of the palsy.

GRUBBE, JOHN, ESQ.—He became Lord of Horsendon Manor in 1662, by purchase from Sir John Denham. The family of Grubbe was originally from Hertfordshire. Henry Grubbe, of North Mimms, Herts, married Joane, daughter of Sir Richard Radcliffe, Knt., who was slain at Bosworth Field, amongst the adherents of Richard III. Horsendon Manor, with the mansion and appurtenances, continued in the descendants of John Grubbe, Esq., the purchaser, until the year 1841, when it was disposed of to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, but was subsequently purchased by the Rev. W. Partridge, who became Rector of Horsendon. In the commencement of this century John Grubbe, Esq., of Horsendon, was co-proprietor, with Richard Brinsley Sheridan, of Drury Lane Theatre, until it was destroyed by fire in 1809. His son, the late John Grubbe, Esq., served the office of High Sheriff for Bucks in 1819. There are several memorials in Horsendon Church to members of the Grubbe family. Sir John Denham fortified Horsendon House for the King in the time of the Civil War. A number of

swords of that period remained in the Manor House until a comparatively recent time, and not long ago, in deepening a moat which partially surrounds the house, some cannon balls were found, probably memorials of Denham's preparations, perhaps even of an actual siege.

GUNDULF, Bishop of Rochester, was one of the Norman ecclesiastics brought over by William the Conqueror. He was a celebrated architect, and built that part of the Tower of London called the White Tower. He also erected Rochester Castle, and rebuilt the cathedral. The Conqueror devised the Manor of Haddenham during his life to Archbishop Lanfranc, who gave it to Gundulf. Died in 1108.

GURNEY, HUGH DE.—The family of Gurney were possessed of Bledlow; it is possible it was given to Hugh de Gurney by Henry I., as he was highly in the King's favour. Hugh and his son took part against both Kings, Henry and Stephen; yet the younger Hugh was entrusted by Richard I. with the charge of that share of the conquest which at the capture of Acre in Palestine was assigned to the English monarch, and in the reign of John, Hugh the younger acquired the Manor of Wendover and other estates; he gave Bledlow to the Monastery of Bec, in Normandy, retaining some small portion of it. He having held Wendover during the life of King Stephen, Henry II. permitted him to continue to hold that manor without payment, until his return from the war in Toulouse, when Henry seized it into his own hands. In 1210, Hugh paid a fine of seven hundred marks that he might hold Wendover, without being disseised thereof, unless by judgment in the King's Court. He was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds in the 16th of John. Taking part with the rebellious barons he forfeited his lands. In 1216, the King bestowed Wendover upon William Fiennes, or Fines.

GYLL, WILLIAM, Esq.—The name of Gill is met with in the list of the gentry of Bucks as early as the year 1433. In the last century William Gyll was owner of Wraysbury; he was a London merchant, and in 1781 Sheriff of that City; he was also treasurer of Christ's Hospital, to which he liberally contributed, the Grammar School having been built in 1793, under his superintendence, and the College at Hertford, also connected with that establishment, repaired at his expense. He was highly esteemed amongst his fellow citizens; having filled various offices of trust and honour during a protracted life, he was, in 1788, elected to fill the civic chair; in his capacity of Lord Mayor he attended George III. to St. Paul's Cathedral, when his Majesty went in State to return thanks for his recovery from his mental affliction. The Lord Mayor would have been made a baronet on that occasion, but he declined the honour. He died in 1798, and was buried in the family vault in the chancel of Wraysbury Church; a handsome monument perpetuates his memory.

GYLL, GORDON.—Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, F.R.S., was grandson of William Gyll, Esq., of Wraysbury. He ranks amongst the local historians of Bucks by

his publication of a quarto volume, entitled "History of the Parishes of Wraysbury, Ankerwyke Priory, and Magna Charta Island, with the History of Horton, and the Town of Colnbrook, Bucks" (1842). This volume opens up a history of that part of the county, of the details of which little had previously been known. In his introduction to his work the author remarks that "County histories, and especially fragmentary parts of shires, are not much perused because the interests are considered too local; hence they are inferred to be generally compiled only by the humble diligence of those unsparing antiquarians who employ their time in merely collecting armorial *insignia*, in poring over parish registers and in transcribing lapidary inscriptions. However undervalued such materials may be, yet these subsidiary aids to topography, if properly digested, may become works of entertainment and of even general concern, for they comprise delineations of ancient and modern arts, customs, usages, &c.; and these brief chronicles, with letters of private individuals and traditions, constitute interesting and essential evidences to be sought and recorded." He was also author of a "Tractate on Language," and compiled an unique collection of pedigrees and lists of Sheriffs; these important and valuable MSS. are in Mr. Gyll's handwriting. It was by the kindly interposition of Mr. Gyll that the body of Dr. Lipscomb escaped interment in a pauper's grave; he incidentally heard of the doctor's death, and, taking the funeral in hand, saved the remains of the county historian from so ignominious an end by arranging a respectful burial.

H.

Hackett—Haddon—Hakevill—Hale—Halifax—Hall—Hammond—Hampden—Hanmer—Harcourt—Harris—Harvey—Hawkins—Hawtrey—Hayton—Harding—Hare—Harley—Harrington—Hascard—Hastings—Hatton—Haviland—Herbert—Herks—Herschel—Hibbert—Hickman—Higgins—Higgons—Hill—Hobart—Holland—Hollis—Holloway—Holyman—Hooke—Hooker—Hopkins—Howe—Hugh—Humet—Humphrey—Hungerford—Hunt—Huse—Hutchinson.

HACKETT, REV. JOHN, B.D.—He was born in the Strand, London; entered at Westminster in 1608, and thence went to Trinity College, Cambridge. Having become a Fellow of that Society, he was, in 1618, appointed Chaplain to Dr. Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and, in 1623, was installed prebendary of Aylesbury, and instituted Rector of St. Andrews, Holborn, through the interest of the Bishop, then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who also presented him to the rectory of Cheam, in Surrey. He was made S.T.P., and in October, 1631, Archdeacon of Bedford, besides being Chaplain to King James; he was also Prebendary of St. Paul's. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he was chosen as the advocate against the Bill brought in with the object of taking away Church Government, and pleaded so powerfully that the Bill was lost by a great majority. He was afterwards accused before the Committee of Plundered Ministers, and made no defence, but, by the advice of Selden, retired to Cheam, and there remained unmolested for some time. He was one of the Committee named for the revision of the Liturgy; and when the act for suppressing Episcopacy had passed, he was silenced, and prevented preaching, and, removing to Cheam, notwithstanding, continued to use the Liturgy in his Church there, till the Earl of Essex, with his army, passing that way, he was made a prisoner, and great offers proposed to induce him to change his principles, but without effect. On being liberated he continued to use the Liturgy till enjoined to forbear by the Surrey Committee, when he omitted some of those portions most offensive to the Government. He held Cheam at the Restoration, and obtained reinstatement in his other preferments; in 1661, was made Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and early in the next year began to re-build his Cathedral, which had been nearly demolished in the war. Dying in October, 1670, he was buried in the Cathedral. When at College he had

written a Latin comedy called "Loiola," which was acted before King James in 1616, and subsequently printed; after his death appeared "A Century of Sermons," preached by him, with his life prefixed.

HADDON, WALTER, was born at Lillingstone Dayrell in the year 1516; was educated at Eton, and thence elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he chiefly distinguished himself by writing the purest Latin, which he had acquired from a constant perusal of the best authors of the Augustine age. He also studied the civil law, of which he became a doctor, and read lectures thereon. In 1550, he was made professor in that science, and of rhetoric; he was also orator of the University of Cambridge. He was strongly attached to the principles of the Reformation; when Gardiner was sent to the Tower, in the reign of Edward VI., he succeeded him in the Mastership of Trinity Hall; was soon after chosen President of Magdalen College, Oxford, which he enjoyed till the reign of Queen Mary, when he left, and retired to a private house, where he lived till the accession of Queen Elizabeth, who made him Master of Requests, then a place of great profit. He was also appointed one of the Commissioners to visit the Universities, and behaved in such a manner as will ever do honour to his memory. He was one of the greatest civilians of his time; the Queen appointed him her Commissioner to the Congress at Bruges, when a treaty of commerce was being arranged between England and the Netherlands. He was otherwise employed by the Government, particularly in drawing up the celebrated code, "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticorum;" and he wrote various poems and treatises in Latin, the purity and elegance of which are highly commended. He died in 1572, and was buried in London.

HAKEVILL, WILLIAM.—He was a solicitor of Lincoln's Inn, London; is described as having been a shrewd and industrious lawyer. He was one of the representatives of Amersham in 1624. A number of controverted returns of members to the House of Commons had been heard before "Glanville's Committee," and in the course of the labours of that Committee another and a separate class of cases arose,—namely, where the custom of boroughs returning members had fallen into disuse. In this latter class, amongst others, were Marlow, Amersham, and Wendover. Petitions from these places for the restitution of their ancient rights were argued and managed by Hakevill. The cases of the three Buckinghamshire boroughs, there is little reason to doubt, were in reality drawn up and put forward by John Hampden, Hakevill having been frequently employed by him in various matters. A search in the records was ordered to be made, by which it appeared that Marlow returned members in the reign of Edward II., and Amersham and Wendover at the same period, but not since. The Committee reported that these boroughs had the right of election, and ought to be admitted accordingly. The King (James) was opposed to this decision, declaring that he was troubled with too great a number of burgesses already. The report was nevertheless confirmed by the House, and writs were accordingly issued, when Mr. Hakevill and Mr. John Crew were

returned for Amersham; Mr. John Hampden (who beareth the charge) and Sir A. Denton for Wendover; and Mr. H. Borlase and Mr. Cotton for Marlow.

HALE, RICHARD, was grandson of Richard Hale, who purchased lands in Wraysbury of the Smyths. Richard, who was an eminent M.D. in London, succeeded to these estates; he was a member of the Royal College of Physicians, to which society he left £500, with other endowments, to advance science. He was a publicist, and contributed tracts in the "philosophical transactions." On his decease, in 1727, he bequeathed his property to his nephew, Thomas Tower, of Huntsmore Lodge, Iver.

HALIFAX, SIR THOMAS, KNT.—He was returned one of the members for the Borough of Aylesbury in the year 1784; he was a native of Yorkshire, apprenticed to a grocer at Barnsley, but, before the expiration of his term, removed to London, where, by unremitting industry, he acquired an ample fortune. He married the eldest daughter of Thomas Saville, Esq., of Enfield, by whom he had two sons; was a banker in Birchin Lane, Cornhill, Alderman of Aldersgate Ward, Sheriff of London and Middlesex 1769, Lord Mayor 1777; he died March, 1789, and was buried with great pomp at Enfield, his hearse being drawn by six horses, with escutcheons of arms, followed by a numerous train of coaches, the pall being borne by six aldermen of London, and the Deputy, with chief mourners.

HALL, TIMOTHY, was Vicar of Bledlow, and the son of a mechanic in London; James II. made him Bishop of Oxford, but the Dean and Chapter refused to instal him, nor would the graduates take Holy Orders under him; he is said to have died very poor, at Hackney. He was minister of Allhallows, Staining, London, became incumbent of Princes Risborough, and the adjoining rectory of Horsenden. This divine, in 1688, caused the declaration of King James for liberty of conscience, to be read in his church, which had been refused by most ministers of London, and it was for this service the King gave him the bishopric of Oxford, void by the death of Dr. Parker. He was one of the four clergymen who, in the numerous parishes of London, permitted the Declaration of Indulgences to be read. He died in 1690.

HALL, LAWRENCE.—The late Lawrence Hall, Esq., of Foxcote Manor, Buckingham, was a member of the family of Hall long resident on the borders of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, in the neighbourhood of Grantham. They claim descent from John Fitzwilliam, who was attached to the Court of William the Conqueror, and they bore his name for several centuries; but about the beginning of the seventeenth century they assumed the patronymic of Hall, adopting the name of the place in which they lived. Since that period three of the Halls have been distinguished by their successful application of science to the development of trade and the manufactures of their country, as well as by some of the most valuable psychological discoveries in the history of medicine. Robert Hall, Esq., of Basford

Hall, Nottinghamshire, was the first discoverer of the process of bleaching by means of chlorine gas, then called muriatic acid gas, thus superseding the tedious practice, then universal, of bleaching by long exposure to the air and light. The Society of Arts accorded a prize to Mr. Hall for his most useful inventions. To his younger son, Dr. Marshall Hall, M.D., F.R.S., and a member of the Institute of France, his genius descended in another form; he was one of the most distinguished physiologists of his time; his researches into the functions of the nervous system will hand his name down to posterity with those of Harvey, Hunter, Jenner, and Bell. His discoveries were practical, and, to quote Sir George Burrows, the desire of his life was to do something to relieve the sufferings of humanity. Mr. Samuel Hall, the eldest son, possessed great mechanical genius. Among twenty different patents, one taken out by him was of the utmost importance to the town of Nottingham; it related to the cleansing of the lace manufactured there by passing the delicate fabric over a fine flame of gas, impelled by an air pump, and it is to this valuable invention and his patent for bleaching starch that Nottingham owes much of its commercial prosperity. The late Lawrence Hall, of Foxcote Manor, spent his early life at sea; he was taken a prisoner and incarcerated in Russia for twelve months in the time of the Emperor Paul; he was subsequently a shipowner trading to the West Indies with his own vessels, and amassed much capital; he afterwards carried out one of his brother's patents for bleaching purposes, which he found very lucrative. The Halls were naturally inventive, and they looked upon inventions as necessary food for the brain; there is no doubt that the scientific world, and the public at large, have received many most valuable contributions from the genius and persevering energy of this family. Mr. Lawrence Hall died in the year 1866, when Foxcote Manor descended to his son, the present L. R. Hall, Esq., who served the office of High Sheriff for Bucks in 1874-5.

HAMMOND, ROBERT.—He was a colonel in the Parliamentary army, and had the custody of the King at Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight; he was the owner of the Manor of Willen, Stony Stratford, which he purchased about the year 1657; it passed to his daughters, and was sold by them under an Act of Parliament to Dr. Busby, the celebrated Master of Westminster School. Hammond married Mary, the sixth and youngest daughter of John Hampden, the patriot. After the King's death he, with Cromwell, visited Ireland, and settled at Dublin in the post of Parliamentary Commissioner. He died in Ireland before the Restoration, his death having been occasioned by a violent fever. He was buried with great pomp at Dublin; his widow remarried Sir John Hobart, of Blickling, Bart., an ancestor of the Earls of Buckinghamshire. Lieutenant-General Thomas Hammond, another regicide, whose name was included in the Act of Attainder, was uncle to Colonel Robert Hammond. This Thomas Hammond also died before the Restoration.

HAMPDEN, ALEXANDER.—The Hampdens were connected with Hartwell by

the marriage of John Hampden, of Kimble, M.P. for Bucks in 1436, with Elizabeth, daughter of John Singleton, Knt., of Hartwell, a descendant of the Stokes and Luton families of that place. Sir Alexander Hampden, Knt., is described as of Hartwell; was Sheriff of Bucks, 1591, and in the 43rd of Elizabeth, Knight of the Shire. He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him "at his own house," as is expressed by A. Wood, in 1603, upon an occasion when James I. paid a Royal visit to Hampden. He died in 1617, and was buried at Hartwell.

HAMPDEN, EDMUND.—The Hampdens of Great Hampden, one of the most ancient of the Buckinghamshire, or indeed English, families, date their ownership and occupation of the Hampden and other estates prior to the Norman Conquest. Their property was extensive; they were not only owners of the Lordships of Great and Little Hampden, but also of Stoke Mandeville, Great Kimble, Prestwood, Dunton, Hoggeston, and Hartwell, together with considerable possessions in adjoining counties. The name appears on the rolls of High Sheriffs for Bucks in the years 1249, 1258, 1356, 1360, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1414, 1434, 1441, 1449, 1456, 1466, 1481, 1528, 1575, and 1590; as Knights of the Shire of Bucks in 1364, 1399, 1401, 1402, 1420, 1431, 1437, 1585, 1600, 1640, 1641, 1679, 1680, 1690, 1708, 1714, and 1727. Members of the family also represented Buckinghamshire boroughs and other constituencies at various periods, and filled other public offices. Edmund Hampden was second son of Edmund Hampden, of Great Hampden, who died in 1420. Edmund the younger was knighted; in 1443, he held the estate of Dunton, in Bucks, and properties in Oxfordshire, the family estate of Great Hampden passing in due course to his elder brother. This Edmund represented Oxfordshire in several Parliaments, and was Sheriff of Beds and Bucks in the 20th of Henry VI. Being a firm adherent to the Lancastrians, he fought in many battles between the rival houses; was attainted at the beginning of the reign of Edward IV.; was especially noted as an adherent to Queen Margaret. He held the office of Great Chamberlain to Prince Edward, son of King Henry VI., and, with unabating zeal devoting himself to that cause, was slain at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. On the accession of Henry VII., the Act of Attainder by which his estates had been forfeited was reversed, and the offences for which he had been stigmatised as a traitor called "true service and allegiance to the most blessed Prince, King Henry." Passing over several generations, we reach the period of Griffith Hampden, who served the office of High Sheriff for Bucks in 1575, and was a Knight of that Shire in the Parliament of 1585. It was he who entertained Queen Elizabeth with great magnificence at Hampden on one of her Majesty's Royal progresses, and whose visit is perpetuated by an extensive avenue known as the Queen's Gap, cut through the woods to facilitate her passage to Hampden House.

HAMPDEN, WILLIAM, was the eldest son of Griffith Hampden. In 1592, he was M.P. for East Looe; little is known of him; he married Elizabeth, second

daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell, Knt., of Huntingdonshire, and aunt to Oliver Cromwell, the Protector. The eldest child of this marriage was John Hampden, known as the Patriot; thus the Protector and the Patriot were cousins. William Hampden died in 1597; his widow survived him a great many years, living to an extreme old age, and witnessed a series of extraordinary vicissitudes in public affairs, such as perhaps were never presented to the notice of any other individual; her station must have brought her within the view of many of those transactions, in a manner peculiarly interesting. She lived under the government of six sovereigns of very opposite principles and habits—saw the expiration of the House of Tudor; the pageantry of the Court of Elizabeth; the unions of the Crowns of England and Scotland in the person of King James; the sanguinary conflicts of the calamitous Civil War, in which her own son was one of the earliest victims, and in which the principal persons of her family were engaged; and, these scenes being changed, in her old age witnessed the humiliation of the Cromwells and the restoration of the Stuarts, to whose dynasty she appears to have been ardently attached. She died in 1664, at the age of 90 years and 10 months, and was buried at Great Hampden. In his will, her husband had directed that she should continue to enjoy the use of such apartments as she chose in Hampden House.

HAMPDEN, JOHN.—He was born in the year 1594, and, consequent on the early death of his father, succeeded to the Hampden estate in his infancy, being but three years of age when his father died. Although descended from a long line of Buckinghamshire ancestors, Hampden was not a native of that county; it is generally accepted that he was born in London. He was very early placed under the care of Richard Boulchier, master of the Free Grammar School at Thame; and in 1609, he entered as a commoner at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1619, he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Edmund Symeon, Esq., of Pyrton, Oxon. At the election of 1620-1, he took his seat in the House of Commons for the Borough of Grampound. Grampound in subsequent times is described as a pocket borough, its constituency numbering about 50, who were not even consulted in the choice of their members, the elections being wholly managed by the owners of the property. Sometimes they rebelled, and freemen of Grampound have been known to boast of receiving three hundred guineas each for their votes. This miserable borough had the honour of introducing Hampden into Parliament; it was disfranchised in the year 1819, for wilful and corrupt bribery, when Sir Manassah Lopez, one of the candidates, was sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to pay a fine of £10,000, also to undergo two years' imprisonment. In the first Parliament of Charles I., which met in February, 1625, Hampden was returned for the Borough of Wendover. The King was not on good terms with the majority of the House of Commons. The misunderstanding arose from the objection of the Commons to grant his Majesty the amount of subsidies he required; he therefore attempted to raise money without the sanction of Parliament, and introduced a system of forced loans. Country gentlemen were called upon to lend money on State security, but as the loans were not authorised by Parliament, repayment

could not legally be obtained. Hampden resolutely refused to submit to these illegal demands, and would not contribute. Consequent on such refusal, the Privy Council committed him to the Gate House, a London prison. On being brought before the Council, and persisting in his refusal, he was sent in custody into Hampshire. Seventy-seven persons of various grades in society had been imprisoned for refusing to contribute to these forced loans; but they were eventually set at liberty by an Order of Council. The part Hampden had taken in resisting this and other arbitrary measures brought him more prominently into notice, but before the dissolution of the Parliament, although retaining his seat for Wendover, he had retired to his home at Hampden, to live in privacy, but continued to watch the course of public events. In 1634, Hampden lost his first wife; she left six sons and three daughters; his second wife was Lady L. Vachel, of Coley, near Reading; she outlived him a great many years, and left no issue. After his second marriage Hampden never resided in Buckinghamshire. The demands of the times had altered the habits of his domestic life; he abode constantly in London, near the house which was occupied by Pym in Gray's Inn Lane. Hampden House continued to be the residence of his mother during her widowhood.

The name of John Hampden is indissolubly associated with the great question of his day—that of ship money. The origin of ship money is this:—In 1007, when the country was threatened by an incursion of the Danes, a law was made obliging all proprietors of 310 hides of land to equip a vessel for the protection of the coast; a kind of marine police was thus formed. Elizabeth, at the time of the threatened Spanish invasion, re-introduced the system, and required the various ports to fit out a certain number of ships at their own charge; so great was the anxiety shown on this occasion by the public for the national defence, that London and some other ports furnished twice as many vessels as had been demanded. It was in 1626 that Charles had recourse to an impost of this description, requiring each of the maritime towns, with the assistance of the neighbouring counties, to arm a given number of vessels, 20 being required for London. In 1634, the tax was extended over the whole Kingdom, including the inland counties. In September, 1635, a writ was issued to Sir Peter Temple, of Stowe, as High Sheriff of Bucks, requiring that county to supply a ship of war, of 450 tons, and 160 men, with all munitions and other necessaries, and to provide men for 26 weeks, or, in lieu thereof, the sum of £4,500 was to be levied on the inhabitants of the county. Against this impost Hampden, in the spring of 1636, made a decisive stand.

As might be expected, the question of ship money excited unusual interest in Buckinghamshire. In January, 1635-6, new Sheriffs having been appointed, a writ was issued, directed "To Sir Peter Temple, Baronet, late High Sheriff, and Heneage Proby, Esq., now appointed High Sheriff for the county of Bucks," directing the one to deliver, and the other to receive, the original warrant, as well as all accompts and returns concerning the levy of the former year. This return was accordingly made

by the assessors of the different parishes; amongst those whose payment had been delayed were the assessors of Great Kimble, near which village the principal property of John Hampden was situated. The return contained the names of those parishioners of Kimble who refused to pay ship money, together with the sum assessed upon each. At the head of the list stands the name of John Hampden, and the constables and assessors also had the courage to include their own in the list of objectors. Sir Peter Temple was summoned to answer for default during his year of office, and he being unable from ill-health to give his personal attendance on the appointed day, the jealousy and rage of the Court were so bitter that he was kept for a considerable time in custody of a messenger, a prisoner in his own house at Stowe. Such was the relentless vigour with which the Government proceeded against its own helpless and unoffending officer!

The King was resolved to press the claim of ship money, and to fortify his right to do so the opinion of the twelve judges was sought on the legality of the demand. In February, 1636-7, such opinion was obtained; a majority of the judges were in favour of his Majesty's right to levy the tax. Directions were then issued to take proceedings against Hampden, as one of the principal opposers of the tax, and a leader of the defaulters. A writ was forthwith issued from the Court of Exchequer, calling on him to show cause why the demand made upon him by the Sheriff should not be satisfied. The case selected for trial was an assessment of twenty shillings in respect of land at Prestwood, in the parish of Stoke Mandeville. In the year 1863, an obelisk was erected on this land, showing it to be the identical plot over which the contest between the King and John Hampden was so fiercely fought. The obelisk bears this inscription, written by the late judge, Sir W. Erle:—

For these lands in Stoke Mandeville,
JOHN HAMPDEN
Was assessed in Twenty Shillings
Ship Money,
Levied by command of the King,
Without authority of Law,
The 4th of August, 1635.
By resisting the claim of the King,
In legal strife,
He upheld the rights of the people,
Under the Law,
And became entitled
To grateful remembrance.
His work on earth ended
After the conflict in Chalgrove Field,
The 18th of June, 1643,
And he rests in Great Hampden Church.

W. E., 1863.

Hampden, in opposing the demand for ship money, was battling for a principle, not for the paltry sum of twenty shillings. He knew the proceedings were contrary to the laws of the Constitution, and thus he refused payment. "Why was the refusal of a private gentleman," asked Clarendon, "to pay twenty shillings to the King's service argued before all the judges in England? Why? because in those twenty shillings, one

party saw the germ of tyranny, and the other rebellion. Why will a lawyer warn you against permitting a neighbour to claim the gathering even of a leaf upon your estate, without your contesting his right? Because such would become a precedent; and in precedent is involved principle. Why will an engineer be alarmed at the first drop of water oozing through a dam? Because the rest he knows will follow. Hampden cared but little for the demand of twenty shillings, but he knew that in that trifling claim a great principle was involved." The decision of the judges in the case of Hampden settled the point for the whole nation, and on such decision ship money was generally enforced with un-relenting pertinacity, under the management, principally, of Chief-Justice Finch, on whom the whole blame of the disastrous project was cast. Still it is remarkable that there is no appearance of an assessment for ship money having been made in the county of Buckingham after Hampden's trial. Ship money was voted by the Long Parliament as illegal, and the Sheriffs and others who had been employed in assessing or collecting it were held to be delinquents; the sentence against Hampden was also cancelled.

On the 3rd of November, 1640, the famous Long Parliament met. Hampden entered the House as one of the members for Buckinghamshire; he was one of the leaders of the popular party. The King opened this Parliament in person. Immediately after the meeting commenced proceedings, the table of the House was loaded with petitions complaining of the general sufferings of the country, and from individuals setting forth peculiar cases of hardship. Hampden was now appointed one of the Committee on the impeachment of Lord Strafford, and also on another to expedite the charges against Laud. We must pass over details referring to Hampden's Parliamentary career until we reach the year 1641. On the 1st of December of that year the Grand Remonstrance was presented to the King. This document consisted of 206 articles, and dwelt bitterly on all the King's illegal and oppressive acts. Violent debates had taken place on this subject, and the House had held long and angry sittings. After two divisions the resolutions were carried, and the remonstrance printed. At a sitting on the 3rd of January, 1641-2, a report reached the House which caused great amazement; it was stated that, by order of the King, the chambers and studies of Pym, Hollis, and Hampden had been unceremoniously entered, and all their trunks and papers sealed up. The House declared this to be a breach of privilege, and one which would be by them resisted. Private information was further received that the King had accused the said members and some others of high treason before the House of Lords. The declaration of breach of privilege, and the order for resistance, having been passed by acclamation, a Committee of Conference was appointed to carry them to the House of Lords. At this moment it was announced that the King's Serjeant-at-Arms was at the door, bearing his mace, and had a command from his Majesty, in a message to the Speaker; he was not allowed to enter until he had laid aside his mace as his emblem of authority. He then advanced to the Bar amidst profound silence, and said that he had been commanded by the King's

Majesty, his master, that he should require of Mr. Speaker, five gentlemen, members of the House of Commons, to be delivered to him, and that he was commanded by the King to arrest them in his Majesty's name, for high treason. Their names, he added, were Denzil Hollis, Sir Arthur Hazlerig, John Pym, John Hampden, and William Strode. No debate followed this demand, and the Serjeant was directed to wait outside the door until the pleasure of the House should be communicated to him. A message to the King was then ordered, not to be carried to his Majesty by the Serjeant, but by four of their own messengers. The five members named in the demand of the King were then separately addressed by the Speaker, who enjoined on them to attend in that House daily as usual, until further instructions had been issued. An order also passed the House, giving power to its Serjeant-at-Arms to break the seals from the trunks and boxes of the members which had been sealed up by order of the King. On the 4th of January, Pym, Hampden, Hollis, Hazelrig, and Strode attended the House, and took their seats as directed by the Speaker. Communication was secretly made that the King was on his way to the House; a hurried debate ensued, and a scene of great excitement was witnessed; it was decided that the five members should forthwith leave the House. They had scarcely done so when the King entered, accompanied to the door by some two or three hundred armed men. An account of this extraordinary proceeding is given by Sir Ralph Verney, Knt., then member for Aylesbury, and who was present:—

"A little while after, the King came with all his guard and pensioners, 200 or 300 soldiers, and gentlemen. The King commanded the soldiers to stay in the hall, and sent us word hee was at the doore. The Speaker was commanded to sit still, with the mace lying before him, and the King cam to the dore and took the palsgrave in with him, and commanded all that cam with him uppon their lives not to com in. Soe the dores were kept open, and the Earl of Roxborough stood within the dore, leaninge upon it. Then the Kinge came uppwards towards the chaire with his hat off, and the Speaker steped over to meet him. Then the Kinge steped upp to his place and stood upon the steppe, but sate not down in the chair. And after hee had looked a greate while hee told us he would not breake our privileges, but treason had noe privilege. He cam for those five gentlemen, for he expected obedience, and not an answer. Then hee called Mr. Pim and Mr. Hollis by name, but no answer was made. Then he asked the speaker if they were heere, or where they ware. Uppon that, the Speaker fell on his knees, and desiered his excuse, for hee was a servant to the house, and had neither eyes nor tongue to see or to say anything, but that they commanded him. Then the Kinge told him he thought his owne eyes were as good as his, and then said his birdes were flown, but he did expect the house would send them to him; if they did not, he would seeke them himself, for the treason was foule, and such an one as they would all thanke him to discover. Then hee assured us they should have a faire triall, and so went out putting off his hat till hee cam to the dore."

Immediately after the King had left, the House adjourned. Next day a Committee of Privileges was voted to sit in the City of London, to confer with the Lords. The King repaired to the City before the Committee had assembled for the purpose of requiring the assistance of the Common Council to apprehend the five missing members. They were in security at a house in Coleman Street, from which the King was unable to

dislodge them. On the 11th January the five members returned to their places in the House of Commons, when on their entry the Speaker and the members stood uncovered to receive them. After the House was again seated, Hampden, Hollis, Hazlerig, Strode, and Pym respectively addressed the House. Arthur Goodwin, the other member for Bucks, then begged that a deputation from that county might deliver a petition, whereupon they were admitted; they informed the House that they had been accompanied from Buckinghamshire by six thousand of their neighbours, all of whom were ready to defend their rights with their lives and fortunes, and to support their representative, John Hampden. So many Buckinghamshire men, it is said, attended the House that it took a good while for them to get out. On the top of their pikes they carried copies of the Grand Remonstrance. The King had left London for Windsor; but the men of Bucks were not to be daunted. They followed his Majesty, and presented their petition, which was as follows:—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. The humble petition of the inhabitants of the County of Bucks, showeth that your petitioners having, by virtue of your Highness's writ, chosen John Hampden, Esq., Knight of their Shire, in whose loyaltie and wisdome we his countrymen and neighbours have ever had good cause to confide, however of late, to our no less amazement than grief, we find him, with other Members of Parliament, accused of treason. And having taken to our serious consideration the manner of his impeachment, we cannot but, under your Majestie's favour, conceive, that so oppugn the rights of Parliaments, to the maintenance whereof our protestation blinds us, that we believe it is the malice which their zeal to your Majesty's service and the State have contracted in the enemies to your Majesty, the Church, and Commonweal, which have occasioned those foul accusations rather than any dessert of theirs, who do likewise through their sides wound the judgment and cares of us, your petitioners and others, by whose choise they were presented to the house. Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray that Mr. Hampden and the rest that lye under the burden of that accusation may enjoy the just privileges of Parliament. And your Petitioners will ever pray."

The King's reply—

"His Majesty being graciously pleased to let all his subjects understand his care not (knowingly) to violate in the least degree any of the privileges of Parliament, has therefore lately, by a message sent by the Lord Keeper, signified that he is pleased (because of the doubt that hath been raised of the manner) to waive his former proceedings against the said Mr. Hampden and the rest mentioned in this petition, concerning whom his Majesty saith it will appear that he had so sufficient grounds to question them as he might not, in justice to the Kingdom and honour to himself, have forborn; and yet his Majesty has much rather that the said persons should prove innocent than be found guilty; housoever he cannot conceive that their crimes can in any sort reflect upon those his good subjects who elected them to serve in Parliament."

We now enter upon the Civil War period. Which of the two parties began the war has always been a matter of strenuous dispute; it is now incapable of being satisfactorily determined, nor is it a point of much importance, as both were making preparations for the conflict at the same time. The raising of the King's standard at Nottingham on the 22nd August, 1643, must be considered the commencement of the appeal to arms, although many slight encounters had already taken place. Hampden, who had been so

active in the Chamber of Legislature, was no less so in the battle-field. We find him amongst the earliest and foremost in the fray. Regiments had been formed, each of which carried its standard or cornet; on one side was the device or motto of its colonel, on the other the watchword of the Parliament, "God be with us." The motto of Hampden's green coats was "Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum" (there is no receding). Hampden was actively and variously occupied in all the affairs of the war, and his presence is noted in all parts of the country. We hear of him at Northampton, Worcester, London, Aylesbury, Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon, Edge Hill, Colnbrook, Hounslow, Brackley, Wycombe; in his movements he was ever prompt and generally successful. He took Reading by assault after a very close encounter. His conduct in detached command ever strikingly contrasted that of his dilatory chief. He incessantly, but in vain, endeavoured to promote some great enterprize which might restore their cause and give heart to its supporters. Failing in this, he served to the last under Essex, with a zeal as obedient as if those means had been adopted which his superior mind clearly saw were necessary for the success and credit of their arms.

Passing over innumerable details, we come to the unfortunate conflict in Chalgrove Field, and the closing scenes of Hampden's career. The Royalists were making excursions out of Oxford, and penetrating into the Parliament's country. Rupert reached Chinnor, on leaving which place he set fire to it. On the first alarm of Rupert's irruption, Hampden sent off a trooper to the Lord-General at Thame, to advise moving a force of infantry and cavalry to Chiselhampton Bridge, the only point at which Rupert could re-cross the river and retreat to Oxford. Hampden forthwith made preparations to harass and impede Rupert's retreat, until Essex should have had time to reach the passage over the river. Rupert, however, hastened to this point, passing through Tetsworth, his rear-guard skirmishing the whole way. With Hampden had volunteered a troop of Captain Sheffield's horse and some of Gunter's dragoons. The Prince drew up in Chalgrove Field, and Gunter, now joining three troops of horse and one of dragoons, who were advancing from Easington and Thame, came over Golden Hill, facing the right of the Prince's line. The fight began with several fierce charges; Gunter was slain and his party gave way. Every moment the main body with Lord Essex was expected to appear, and every effort was made to keep Rupert hotly engaged until the reinforcements from Thame should arrive. Hampden put himself at the head of the attack, but in the first charge received his death wound. Overwhelmed by numbers, and their best officers killed, the Parliamentarians no longer kept their ground. Essex, as usual, came up too late, and allowed Rupert to make good his retreat to Oxford.

Here ended the fight, in which Hampden received his death wound. He was seen riding off the field, his head bending down, and his hands resting on his horse's neck. He first made towards Pyrton, but altered his course to Thame, where he was conducted to the house of Ezekiel Browne; his wound was dressed, and the surgeons at first gave

hope of recovery. He, himself, felt that his hurt was mortal; so it proved. He lingered in great suffering for six days. His last words were "O, Lord Jesu, receive my soul!" "O, Lord, save my country!" "O, Lord, be merciful to ——" Here his speech failed him; he fell back and expired.

Thus died John Hampden, but the cause to which he had devoted his life lived. He left behind men of the same true spirit and glorious aim. His name is a watchword still. When the men of England have to be invoked—when "the good old cause," as Sidney termed it, is in danger, they are told:—

> Yours are Hampden's, Russell's glory—
> Sidney's matchless shade is yours,
> Martyrs in heroic story,
> Worth a thousand Agincourts.

A summary of Hampden's character is given by Sir Philip Warwick, who testifies to his great knowledge both of scholarship and law. If we turn to the pages of Clarendon, and make allowances for the partisanship of the writer, we shall see Hampden was one of the noblest spirits of the age. He possessed great judgment, knowledge, and discretion. He was modest, cheerful, courteous, free from the least taint of overbearing and arrogance. He commonly spoke last, and what he said left nothing to be said further. He was a man not merely of thought, but of action; he shone as much in the field of battle as in the Council Chamber. He was as full of courage in the midst of his foes as when surrounded by his friends. In everything we find him sagacious, of consummate address, of noble bearing, of persuasive manner, everywhere versatile and finished—a gentleman, a scholar, and a soldier. Men felt the cause which enlisted Hampden on its side could be no unworthy one, that it must have truth and justice. "His affections," says Clarendon, "seemed to be so publicly guided, that no corrupt and private ends could bias them." . . . "He was," as the same writer observes, "possessed with the most absolute spirit of popularity and the most absolute faculties to govern the people of any man I ever knew." He was buried in Great Hampden Church, with military honours, in June 1643, his friend, Arthur Goodwin, superintending the funeral. All the troops that could be spared from the quarters round joined to escort the honoured corpse to its last resting place, once his beloved abode, amongst the hills and woods of the Chilterns. They followed him to his grave in the parish church, close adjoining his mansion, their drums and ensigns muffled, their arms reversed, and their heads uncovered; thus they marched, singing the 90th Psalm as they proceeded to the interment, and the 43rd as they returned. Hampden was in the 49th year of his age; he was much beloved, especially in his own county, and by his tenantry and dependants. "Never," says Clough, "were heard such piteous cries at the death of one man as at Master Hampden's." "His death," says Clarendon, "was as great a consternation to his party as if their whole army had been defeated, or cut off." Arthur Goodwin, his most intimate friend, says of him, "He was a gallant

man, an honest man, an able man; and take all, I know not to any man livinge, second."

Six years elapsed between the death of Hampden and the King's execution. During that period power had drifted and found its way into irresponsible hands. At the outbreak of the war the King had to contend with opponents—at its close with enemies. The former struggled for the liberties of their country; the latter thirsted for the blood of their Sovereign, and their thirst was satiated. The King is said to have grieved over the death of Hampden; he may have had great reason to do so. Who knows but that the knell which heralded forth the news of the death of Hampden did not prematurely tell of the downfall of the King? Had Hampden lived he would not have been found a member of the "High Court of Justice;" he would not have lurked about the Painted Chamber, or have been seen in Westminster Hall, during the trial; nor would his name have been attached to the warrant for the destruction of the King. Hampden would have taken no part or lot in these iniquitous proceedings, the records of which form the blackest pages of our nation's history. Had he maintained that authority at one time accorded him, his voice would have been raised in favour of saving his Majesty from so ignominious a death, and the nation from the odium consequent thereon; he would have maintained the resolve attributed to him when he first entered into the struggle for national liberty—

> Not against my King I fight,
> But for my King and country's right.

For more than two centuries has Chalgrove been pointed out as a battle-field—as one of those landmarks in our history which alike rivet the reader in his closet and the traveller on his journey, and attract even the wonder of the untaught rustic. Chalgrove Field was a large, open plain, upon the verge of Buckinghamshire, in the county of Oxford. The project of raising a memorial to Hampden here was suggested by the late Lord Nugent, who has chronicled the career of the patriot in his "Memorials of Hampden." His lordship's efforts were aided by several noblemen and gentlemen, but it must be acknowledged that the memorial is scarcely worthy of the man whose virtues it professes to commemorate. It is raised upon a mound where the Oxford and Watlington Road is crossed by a road leading on one side to the village of Chalgrove, and on the other to Warpsgrove farm-house. It was here that Prince Rupert, in his retreat towards Oxford, from the country round Postcomb, Chinnor, and Lewknor, having repulsed the main body of the Parliamentary troops under Gunter, was encountered by Hampden, who led a party of horse to the attack from the direction of Warpsgrove. The monument has not the slightest pretension to architectural beauty. It is a pyramid of brick, faced with stone, and resting on a plinth of the same material, about 10 feet square, and is surmounted with a small cap. It is surrounded by an iron railing, the whole being erected on a mound of turf, slightly raised above the surrounding fields

and enclosed by a small fosse, or ditch. On the northern side of the monument is the following inscription, from the pen of Lord Nugent :—

Here,
In this field of Chalgrove,
JOHN HAMPDEN,
After an able and strenuous
But unsuccessful resistance,
In Parliament,
And before the Judges of the Land,
To the measures of an arbitrary Court,
First took arms,
Assembling the voices of the associated Counties
Of Buckingham and Oxford,
In 1642;
And here,
Within a few paces of this spot,
He received the wound of which he died
While fighting in defence
Of the free Monarchy
And ancient liberties of England,
June 18, 1643.
In the two hundredth year from that day
This stone was raised
In reverence to his memory.

In 1828, a discussion arose as to the actual cause of the death of Hampden. That he received his death wound on Chalgrove Field there is no doubt whatever, but the question is this—Was he shot down by the Royalist army, or did he die from the effects of the bursting of his own pistol? In the year above quoted, in order to settle this point, the body of Hampden was exhumed, under the superintendence of the late Lord Nugent, who much interested himself in the question. A detailed description of the examination of the body was given in several of the publications of the period, but is too extended to be repeated here. The proceedings, which were badly arranged and carelessly and clumsily carried out, led to no satisfactory result, but to recriminations and discordant reports between those who were present. Some averred that the body exhumed was not that of Hampden. Another suggested that it was a female, although described as having "a little beard and the whiskers strong." It is somewhat extraordinary that although Lord Nugent was so prominent a participator in the exhumation of the body, his Lordship in his "Memorials of Hampden," published four years subsequently, does not make the slightest allusion to the circumstance. It has been assumed that when the particulars of the exhumation were made public the promoters of it received a reprimand from some authority for committing an act which was deemed a desecration, indeed a sacrilegious proceeding. The early authorities on the cause of Hampden's death differ. Lord Clarendon, in his "History of the Great Rebellion," says "He was shot in the shoulder with a brace of bullets, which brake the bone." The Universal Biographical Dictionary says, "Shot in the shoulder with a brace of bullets, which broke the bone." Hume says "He was shot in the shoulder with a brace of bullets, and the bone broken." In Lord Nugent's "Memorials of Hampden" (1832), "He was struck in the shoulder with two carabine balls, which, breaking the bone, entered the body." The

same words are also used in the editions of 1854 and 1860. Guizot, in his "History of the Revolution" (1861), "Shoulder fractured by two balls." Sir Robert Pye, who married Hampden's daughter, in referring to the subject in a conversation with Sir Edward Harley, gave this version of the occurrence:—

"You know it is commonly thought that my father-in-Law dyed of a wound he received from the enemy in Chalgrove Field, but you shall hear the exact truth of that matter as I had it from my father himself. In the Skirmish Mr. Hampden drew one of his pistols, and as he gave fire it burst to pieces in his hand and shattered his arm in a very dismal manner; upon this he made the best of his way off; he was very well mounted as he always used to be; when he was come to a Considerable Rivulet, as there are many such in those parts between the Hills, he was much put to it what to do. He thought that if he alighted and turned his horse he could not possibly get up again, and how to get over he could not well tell, but he resolved at last to try what his horse could do, and so clapt his spurs to and got over; as soon as he possibly could he sent for me; he was in very great pain and told me that he suspected his wound was Mortal, but what makes it still more grievous to me, says he, is, That I am afraid you are in some degree accessary to it, for the Hurt I have received his *(sic)* Occasioned by the bursting of one of those pistolls which you gave me. You may be sure I was not a little surprized and concerned at Hearing this, and assured him they was bought from one of the best Workmen in France, and that I myself had seen them tryed. You must know it was Mr. Hampden's Custom, when ever he was going abroad, always to order a raw Serving boy that he had, to be sure to take Care that his pistolls were loaded, and it seems the boy did so very Effectually, for when ever he was thus order'd he always put in a fresh charge without Considering or Examining whether the former charge had been made use of or not, and upon Examining the remaining pistoll they found it was in this state, quite filled up to the Top with two or three Supernumerary Charges. And the other pistoll having been in the same condition was the occasion of its bursting and shattering Mr. Hampden's arm in such a manner that he received his death by the wound and not by any hurt from the enemy."*

A careful perusal of the account of the disinterment, and a knowledge of the circumstances connected with it, would leave no doubt but that the body seen was really that of John Hampden, and it is now accepted by many, who have interested themselves in the subject, that his death was caused by the bursting of his own pistol.

HAMPDEN, RICHARD.—John, eldest son of the Patriot, dying in his father's lifetime and without issue, Richard, the second son, succeeded. He was returned one of the five knights for the county of Buckingham, in Cromwell's Parliament, held in 1656. Cromwell highly valued him, and he is by some writers named as one of the members of his House of Lords. He served in all the Parliaments in the reign of Charles II., as one of the representatives of Bucks; he was ever a strenuous advocate of the Bill to exclude James II. from the throne. This opposition to the King did not prevent his sitting in the Parliaments called by that misguided monarch in the first and second years of his reign. Hampden continued to represent Bucks. In 1689, he was appointed one of the Lords' Commissioners of the Treasury; he was in the first Parliament of William and Mary, member for Wendover; in the next year he again represented Buckingham-

* Manuscript in the possession of Mr. F. C. L. Symonds, Faringdon, Berks.

shire; he had the Chancellorship of the Exchequer given to him, and was sworn as a Privy Councillor. He conformed to the Church, yet was always a patron to the ejected ministers, to whom he was ever a kind friend. He died in January, 1695-6, and was buried in Great Hampden Church.

HAMPDEN, JOHN.—He was eldest son of Richard and grandson of the patriot. He first represented Bucks and afterwards Wendover in Parliament, and was a decided opponent of the Stuarts; was engaged, in 1683, in the infatuated scheme called the "Rye House Plot," which brought destruction upon Lord William Russell and others. Having remained in prison a considerable time, during the trial and until after the execution of several of his associates, Hampden was, on the 6th February, 1683, tried before Judge Jeffreys, not for high treason, but for a high misdemeanor, of which he was found guilty, and for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000, and find sureties for his good behaviour during life. He had not long regained his liberty before he joined the Duke of Monmouth, in the summer of 1685, in that rash enterprise by which he endeavoured to obtain possession of the throne. On the defeat of the Duke, Hampden and others were committed to the Tower, and on the 30th of December in the same year tried at the Old Bailey, when he pleaded guilty, and mercy was extended to him. As might he expected from one who had suffered so much during the reign of the Stuarts, he cordially joined in measures to secure William III. on the throne. It is said that the humiliation of accepting his life from King James induced a melancholy despondency, and to this his death is attributed. He died by his own hand in December, 1696.

HAMPDEN, RICHARD, eldest son and successor to the unfortunate John, represented successively Wendover and the county of Bucks in Parliament during several years. In 1718, he became Treasurer of H. M. Navy, and held the office till 1720, when a deficiency was shown in his accounts of no less a sum than £73,706 16s. 6¾d., and his estate became liable to sequestration. To preserve to the family the mansion-house and lands at Hampden, which had continued during so many centuries in the possession of his ancestors, an Act was passed for vesting his real and personal estates in trustees, until the debt to the Crown became liquidated. In 1701, at Mr. Hampden's marriage with Isabella, daughter of Sir William Ellis, Bart., of Witham, county of Lincoln, he was possessed of the Manor of Great Hampden, and of manors and lands in Little Hampden, Great and Little Kimble, Wendover, Dunton, Ellesborough, Stowe, &c. In pursuance of the intention of the before-mentioned Act of Parliament, the Manor of Great Hampden, with its mansion-house and appurtenances, and certain lands contiguous thereto, was reserved and secured to the possession of Mr. Hampden and his heirs; and Dunton and other detached and more distant estates were severed and disposed of under the authority and by virtue of the Act. Mr. Hampden did not long survive the loss of this great part of his estate, for he died in 1728, and was buried at Hampden. He was succeeded in his inheritance by John Hampden, his half-brother, who died unmarried

in 1754, and was buried at Hampden. This gentleman, who, in his epitaph, is called the twenty-fourth hereditary lord of Great Hampden, bequeathed his estates to his cousin, the Hon. Robert Trevor, descended from Ruth, eldest of the surviving daughters and co-heirs of John Hampden, the Patriot, great-grandfather of the testator, with remainder in default of male issue to the Hobarts, Earls of Buckinghamshire, descended from Mary, youngest sister of the said Ruth. Thus terminated in the male line the celebrated family of Hampden.—*(See Hobart).*

HANMER, SIR THOMAS, BART.—He was a member of the family of Hanmer, of Simpson, near Fenny Stratford; was an English statesman and writer; was born in 1676, and succeeded his uncle in his title and the family estate of Hanmer. He was elected M.P. for Suffolk, and, in 1713, chosen speaker of the House of Commons, an office which he discharged with great impartiality. Towards the close of his life he withdrew altogether from public business, and occupied himself in elegant literature, the fruits of which appeared in a corrected and illustrated edition of Shakespeare's dramatic works. He left no issue, and the baronetcy in his branch of the family became extinct at his death in 1746.

HANMER, COLONEL HENRY.—He was fifth son of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., of Hanmer, Bettisfield Park, in the county of Flint; his mother was Margaret, daughter of George Kenyon, Esq., of Peel Hall, Leicestershire. He was born in 1787, and married, in 1815, Sarah Serra, only daughter of the late Sir Morris Ximenes, of Bear Place, Berks. Colonel Hanmer was educated at Rugby, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge; was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Beds, Bucks, and Berks, and served the office of High Sheriff for Bucks in 1854; he had been a Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, and served in the Peninsular Wars, under the Duke of Wellington. He represented the Borough and Hundreds of Aylesbury in the Conservative interest from 1832 to 1837. The connection of this family with Buckinghamshire was formed by the marriage of Job Hanmer, Esq., Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, London, with Susannah, daughter and heiress of Thomas Walden, Esq., of Simpson, Fenny Stratford. Colonel Hanmer was nephew of Walden Hanmer, Esq., who was for many years one of the six clerks in the Court of Chancery, as well as one of the Receivers-General for the county of Bucks. The Colonel died on the 2nd of February, 1868, at the advanced age of 80 years.

HARCOURT, SIMON, LORD HARCOURT, was son of Sir Philip Harcourt, Knt., one of the Ankerwyke family; his mother was a daughter of Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary General. Lord Harcourt was born in 1660; was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford; was a member of the Inner Temple; called to the Bar in 1683; and elected Recorder of Abingdon in 1688, for which borough he was returned to Parliament in 1690, as in all the future Parliaments of King William's reign. He was strongly imbued with Tory principles; was made Solicitor-General in 1702, and knighted.

He supported the claim of the House of Commons to decide on the rights of the electors in the famous Aylesbury case. While Solicitor-General, he acted as Chairman of the Buckinghamshire Quarter Sessions, and of his charges to the grand juries there are manuscript notes in the British Museum. In 1707, he succeeded to the post of Attorney-General, but resigned it on a change of ministry in the following year. He was again returned for Abingdon, but unseated on petition. In 1710, he was made Lord Chancellor, and, in 1711, was raised to the peerage as Baron Harcourt; he died in 1727, was buried at Stanton Harcourt, and succeeded by his grandson.

HARDING, THOMAS, of Chesham, was, in the year 1532, according to Foxe, confined in the Bishop's Prison at Wooburn, called "Little Ease," where he was kept in pain and hunger for a considerable time. His crime was that of worshipping in a solitary wood about Easter Holy-days, whilst other people went to church, and because certain books were found under the floor of his house. Being afterwards tried by Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, and the charge and oversight of his martyrdom being committed to Rowland Messenger, Vicar of High Wycombe, he was chained to the stake and burned to ashes in the dell on the road to Botley, at the north end of Chesham.

HARDING, WILLIAM, yeoman, of Walton, Aylesbury, gave, by will, in 1719, certain property, consisting of £1,000 consols and 211a. 3r. 10p. of land, the rents and profits to be expended in apprenticing boys and girls of Aylesbury and Walton, and providing coats for poor men, inhabitants of Walton. The income of this charity has produced £380 10s. per annum.

HARE, Dr. FRANCIS, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.—The Bishop was author of some celebrated polemic tracts, particularly those relating to the Bangorian controversy, in which he was an opponent of Hoadley. By his marriage with an heiress of the Claytons, he became possessed of the Vache, Chalfont, where he resided; he died there in 1740, and is buried in the church of Chalfont St. Giles, but there is no memoir of him in existence.

HARLEY, Dr., BISHOP OF HEREFORD, was deprived of his see for marrying. He was born at Newport Pagnell, and was first fellow, then School-Master in Magdalen-college, Oxford. "In the days of King Henry VIII., he was a hearty but concealed Protestant. In the first week of the reign of King Edward VI., while most men's minds stood at a gaze (it being deadwater with them, which way the tide would turn), Master Harley, in the Parish Church of Saint Peter's, in Oxford, and in a solemn Lent Sermon, publicly preached anti-Papal doctrine, and powerfully pressed justification by faith alone, whereupon the over-officious Vice-Chancellor hurried him up to London as a heretic, there to answer for his contempt. But the case was soon altered, Harley was acquitted, commended, and preferred to be tutor to the sons of John Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland. He was thence made Bishop of Hereford."—Fuller.

HARRINGTON, SIR JAMES. — He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Dayrell, of Fulmer, to whose estate he succeeded. Harrington was knighted by King Charles I., in 1628; he was of good descent and of great abilities, but they bordered on the romantic. He sat in the long Parliament, and became one of the Committee for Middlesex, his sentiments of government bearing to a Republican system. In 1658, the name of Sir James was enrolled in the Burgesswick of Wycombe. He was named one of the King's judges; compassion or some other motive prevented his frequent attendance, but he was at Westminster Hall on the 23rd January, and on the same day was in the Painted Chamber; he did not again attend the trial, and also refused to sign the fatal warrant. The Republicans had great faith in him, and with Thomas Challoner he was appointed joint Master of the Mint. At the Restoration he fell into disgrace, was deprived of his knighthood, and not permitted to receive any benefit from his estates, and was further made liable to any punishment the Legislature should think proper to inflict on him. To soften the rigour of his fate, he strove to find amusement in travel, spending much of his time on the Continent. His wife was one of the beauties of the period, and greatly admired for her personal and mental charms. His grandchildren squandered his estate, and came to poverty, and the Manor of Fulmer was eventually purchased by Judge Jeffreys.

HARRIS, DR. JOHN, was born at Hardwick, near Aylesbury, of which village his father was rector, having been presented to that living by New College, Oxford, in 1564. Dr. Harris was educated at Wickham School, near Winchester, and admitted a perpetual Fellow of New College. He was so admirable a Grecian, and eloquent a preacher, that Sir Edward Saville termed him a second St. Chrysostom. In 1619, he was chosen Greek Professor of the University. He afterwards held a prebend in Winchester, was Rector of Meonstoke, Hampshire, and warden of Wykeham College; in all places he acted with great reputation. In the beginning of the Civil Wars he sided with the Parliament, took the covenant and other oaths, and kept the wardenship till his death; he published several learned works, and died at Winchester, aged 70 years.

HARRIS, THE REV. JOHN, was the last officiating Presbyterian Minister in Aylesbury. He was well known as a literary character, a correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, a frequent contributor to the leading periodicals of his day, and a controversialist. He was the son of a respectable tradesman in London, and descended from a family of good repute. He received instruction from Homerton Academy, preparatory to entering upon the ministerial office, and on the 22nd of October, 1777, was ordained as pastor over the congregation of Protestant Dissenters worshipping at Hale Leys, Aylesbury. He was on intimate terms with John Hamilton Mortimer, the artist, who then resided at Aylesbury, and of whose life he wrote a memoir. Mr. Harris died in December, 1829, in Wilmington Square, London, at the age of 76 years, having long retired from the ministry. He maintained throughout his whole life a singularly amiable

character for humility, simplicity, suavity of manner, kind and charitable feelings, and unostentatious piety, and was, it may be added with truth, sincerely respected by his neighbours and acquaintances, Churchmen as well as Dissenters.

HARVEY, SIR GEORGE. — He was proprietor of lands in Fleet Marston; served as High Sheriff for Bucks in the twenty-fourth of Henry VII., and again in the fourth of Henry VIII.; he distinguished himself at the Battle of Spurs, and was knighted by King Henry VIII. After his death the Fleet Marston estate was sold to the family of Lee.

HASTINGS, SIR EDWARD, was brother to Lord Huntingdon, of Stoke Poges. Sir Edward interested himself greatly, in 1553, in placing the Princess Mary on the throne. Having received a commission from the Council to make levies for Lady Jane Grey in Buckinghamshire, he was induced to carry over his troops, who numbered 4,000 men, and join Mary; Bucks was one of Mary's strongholds. Sir Thomas Wharton, son of Lord Wharton, of Upper Winchendon, joined Mary's party, and in the Buckinghamshire district it gained strength every day. She was forthwith proclaimed Queen at Aylesbury and in many other places.

HATTON, SIR CHRISTOPHER.—The Hatton family were connected with Stoke Poges, but did not possess the Manor. Sir Christopher Hatton was Chancellor under Elizabeth; he was a man of learning and great integrity, but it is remarkable that he had not been educated for the law. His decisions, however, were never impeached, as he was guided by justice and impartiality. It was by his advice that the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, submitted to her fatal trial. He was born in Northamptonshire, from an ancient Cheshire family. His inexperience created much prejudice against him at first, but his excellent natural capacity and sound judgment were seldom found defective either in propriety or equity. He died in 1591, of a broken heart, as some historians affirm, occasioned by the Queen demanding a debt, which he was unable to pay. He wrote the fourth act in the tragedy of Tancred and Sigismunda; and to him is ascribed "A Treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament." He was unmarried, but a nephew, Sir William Newport, a sister's son, assumed his patronymic, and became Lord Hatton. The title expired in 1762.

HAVILAND, GENERAL WILLIAM.—He was born in Ireland, where his father was on service as a military officer, and he entered the same profession when very young; was a Lieutenant under Lord Cathcart, at the siege of Carthagena; was with Admiral Vernon, at the conquest of Porto Bello, and acted as aide-de camp under General Blakeney, during the rebellion in Scotland. He had a command in America, under Lord Amhurst, and was second in command at Martinico. He was also at Havannah, where he gained a high reputation for his courage and abilities. He was exceedingly esteemed in private society, and, in the course of a long life, overlooked many opportunities of

emolument and advantage to himself, but none of benevolence to others. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 45th Regiment of Foot, which he held until his death, in 1784; he was 67 years of age; was buried in Penn Church, where a mural tablet is erected to his memory. He married, first, Caroline, youngest daughter of Colonel Francis Harry Lee, by his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Lee, one of the daughters of Edward Henry, 1st Earl of Litchfield (who subsequently married Dr. Young, author of "The Night Thoughts"), and, secondly, Salusbury, daughter of Thomas Aston, of Beaulieu, in Louth, Ireland. This lady was most distinguished in society, literature, and art; her eldest daughter, Mary, being the niece and representative of the Right Hon. Edward Burke. Mrs. Haviland died at Beaconsfield, having lived for some years in a red-brick mansion close to the Parish Church of that town, where she was buried in November, 1807. An original portrait of Mrs. Caroline Haviland's step-father, the poet, Edward Young, LL.D., is in the possession of Dr. Lee, of Lambeth.

HEBBES, ROGER.—Roger and John Hebbes founded a guild or fraternity at Stony Stratford, in the year 1494; it was dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Catherine, and consisted of an alderman, two wardens, and an indefinite number of brethren and sisters; the brotherhood house was afterwards occupied as the Bull Inn.

HENRY VI.—King Henry VI. founded Eton College in 1440, the foundation charter, dated Windsor, 1441, being grounded upon the King's procuratorium of the 12th of September, 1440, when certain tenements in Eton were legally conveyed by William, Bishop of Lincoln, and others, the respective patrons; the charter of foundation was followed by a second, dated 1441, and a third in 1442. The first stone of the College was laid in the foundation in 1441, writs having been issued for assembling together sufficient workmen from divers parts, in order to facilitate its speedy completion. It was provided by the charters that the College should be named "The College of the Blessed Marie of Etone beside Wyndsore," consisting of one provost, ten priests or fellows, four clerks, six choristers, one master, twenty-five scholars, and twenty-five alms or beads men; and so minute were the directions of the Royal founder, that the quality as well as quantity of the materials to be used in the building was exactly prescribed, and specific orders promulgated for the conduct of the work and the regulation of the Society. On St. Thomas's day, 1443, personal admission was given to the provost and others, in great solemnity and state. King Henry was slain in the Tower of London, it is said, by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, in 1471. He was gentle, pious, and well intentioned, but too weak to act for himself. Cambridge College also owes its origin to him.

HERBERT, JAMES, Esq.—He was of Tythrope or Tythorpe House; was grandson of Philip, 4th Earl of Pembroke; sat for Malmesbury, where he succeeded his father, and subsequently was returned for the Borough of Aylesbury. At the election for that place, in 1695, his return was petitioned against by Simon Mayne, the former representative, but Herbert was returned as duly elected. In 1698 the Aylesbury

election was again contested, and another petition lodged against the return of Herbert, but no determination was recorded, and Herbert still held his seat. A petition was, in the same year, lodged against the return of Sir Thomas Lee, conjointly with Herbert, when Lee was unseated, but Herbert again retained his position as member for Aylesbury. These petitions and counter-petitions exhibit the acrimony then existing at Aylesbury, consequent on electioneering difference. This party spirit led to the extraordinary case of Ashby v. White, also the case of "The five Aylesbury men" v. Ray and others, which cases set Lords, Commons, and Queen all at loggerheads. These cases are fully reported in works relating to the laws and privileges of Parliament and electors. Herbert held the Kingsey estate; one of his granddaughters married Philip, sixth Viscount Wenman. Eventually that estate passed to the Baroness Wenman.

HERKS, REV. JOHN.—He was instituted Rector of Crawley in 1566, on the presentation of Sir William Dormer, Knt. He was a native of Oxford, son of Garbrand Herks, a Dutch bookseller of St. Mary's parish; he received his education at Winchester College, and was admitted a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1562. He was a good poet, an eminent theologian, and a noted preacher, and was a Puritan. He edited many of the works of Bishop Jewell. He died in 1589, and was buried at Crawley; by will he left his library to New College, and all books and MSS. given him by Bishop Jewell, with his commentaries thereon, to Robert Chalmers, D.D.

HERSCHEL, SIR WILLIAM, was born at Hanover in 1738, and was one of four sons of a musician. At the age of 14 he was placed in the Hanoverian foot-guards, but quitted the regiment in 1757, to seek his fortune in England. After struggling with many difficulties in London, he was engaged to play on the hautboy in the band of the Durham Militia. In 1766 he became organist in the church of Halifax, in Yorkshire, but soon afterwards removed to Bath, where he obtained a lucrative situation at the Octagon Chapel, and where his musical talents procured him much employment as a teacher, conductor of concerts, &c. While he resided at Halifax, he commenced a course of mathematical reading, and the sublime disclosures of modern astronomy had also attracted his attention. He afterwards constructed several large telescopes, with which he made many valuable discoveries. The attention of the scientific world was now fixed upon him, and King George III., by a salary of £400 a year, enabled him to devote himself wholly to astronomy. Herschel immediately removed to Datchet, and thence to Slough, where he erected a telescope of larger dimensions than any he had before attempted. This was completed in 1789. In 1781 he discovered a new primary planet, which he named the Georgium Sidus, in honour of George the Third. The same year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and had the gold medal awarded him for his discovery. His Majesty now called Mr. Herschel from Bath, and gave him a house at Slough, with a pension to enable him to prosecute his favourite pursuits. After a long series of arduous and valuable labours, in 1802, he laid before the Royal Society a

catalogue of 5,000 new nebulæ, nebulous stars, planetary nebulæ, and clusters of stars, which he had discovered, and, in consequence of the important additions made by him to the stock of astronomical knowledge, received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of doctor of laws—an honour which was followed up, in 1816, by the Guelphic order of knighthood from the king. He continued his astronomical observations till within a few years of his death, which took place in 1822, at Slough, at the age of 84 years, and he was buried in Upton Churchyard.

HERSCHEL, CAROLINE LUCRETIA, was the fourth daughter of Isaac Herschel and Anna Ilse Moritzen, his wife, and sister to the celebrated Sir William Herschel, as well as the constant companion and sole assistant in his astronomical labours, to the success of which her indefatigable zeal, diligence, and singular accuracy of calculation not a little contributed. She was born in Hanover on the 16th of March, 1750, where she resided under the parental roof till her twenty-second year, when she joined her brother, then actively engaged in the musical profession at Bath, in England, a country which was destined to be her home for half a century. There, from the commencement of his astronomical pursuits, her attendance on both his daily labours and nightly watches was put in requisition, and her assistance was continued after his removal to Datchet, and subsequently to Slough—he being then occupied with his reviews of the heavens and other researches. Arduous, however, as these occupations must appear, especially when it is considered that her brother's observations were always carried on (circumstances permitting) till daybreak, without regard to season, and indeed chiefly in the winter, they proved insufficient to exhaust her activity. In their intervals she found time both for actual astronomical observations of her own and for the execution of more than one work, of great extent and utility. The astronomical works which she found leisure to complete were—1st, "A Catalogue of 561 Stars observed by Flamsteed," but which, having escaped the notice of those who framed the "British Catalogue" from that astronomer's observations, are not therein inserted; 2, "A General Index of Reference to every Observation on every Star inserted in the British Catalogue." These works were published together in one volume by the Royal Society, and to their utility in subsequent researches Mr. Baily, in his "Life of Flamsteed," pp. 388, 390, bears ample testimony. She further completed the reduction and arrangement, as a "Zone Catalogue," of all the nebulæ and clusters of stars observed by her brother in his sweeps, a work for which she was honoured with the Gold Medal of the Astronomical Society of London, in 1828, which Society also conferred on her the unusual distinction of electing her an honorary member. On her brother's death, in 1822, she returned to Hanover, which she never again quitted, passing the last twenty-six years of her life in repose, enjoying the society, and cherished by the regard, of her remaining relatives and friends, gratified by the occasional visits of eminent astronomers, and honoured with many marks of favour and distinction on the part of the King of Hanover, the Crown Prince, and his amiable and illustrious Consort. This lady died at Hanover, in 1848, in the 98th year of her age.

HERSCHEL, SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM, BART., K.G.—He was born at Slough in 1792, and resided there many years; he was the son of Sir William Herschel, Knt.; graduating at Cambridge, he became Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, and subsequently devoted himself to the study of mathematical and physical science. His first work was a paper communicated to the Royal Society in 1812; this was followed by several others on mathematical subjects from 1815 to 1818. In 1820, he published "Collections of Examples of the Application of the Calculus of Finite Differences." His first contribution to physical science was his discovery of hyposulphurous acid, and its salts, since become so useful in photography. He wrote a series of papers in "Brewster's and Jamieson's Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," and various other memoirs, chiefly on optical, chemical, and electrical science. On the death of his father he devoted himself to the great work of astronomical investigation, around which his illustrious parent had shed so much renown. He received the medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1833, for his researches as to the orbits of double stars, and was again rewarded by that body with their royal medal in 1836. In the same year he contributed a treatise on Sound and another on Light to the Encyclopædia Metropolitana; shortly afterwards his "Preliminary Discourse, or the study of Natural Philosophy," appeared. His "Treatise on Astronomy" added greatly to his popularity. In the execution of his great design as a practical astronomer he sailed with his family to the Cape of Good Hope to survey the southern hemisphere, hitherto almost unknown to science. After a sojourn of four years he returned in 1838, having in that period swept the whole southern heavens. On his return to England great honour was paid him; he was made a baronet at the Coronation of the Queen, and created a D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. He continued to publish various essays on mathematical and scientific subjects. In 1850, he received the appointment of Master of the Mint, but failing health induced him to retire from that office. Sir John ever took a great interest in the diffusion of knowledge, occasionally lecturing to large mixed audiences. He married, in 1829, Margaret Brodie, eldest daughter of the Rev. Blexandon Stewart, D.D., by whom he had a numerous family. Sir John died in the year 1871.

HIBBERT, JOHN NEMBHARD, ESQ.—He resided at Chalfont Park. At the time of his death he was one of the few surviving recipients of the Waterloo Medal, having served in the battle as a Lieutenant in the King's Dragoon Guards, and was one of the subalterns of the escort which attended the allied sovereigns on their entrance into Paris. He was placed on half-pay as a Captain on the reduction of the army in 1821, and retired with the rank of Major in 1847; was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Bucks, and High Sheriff of the County in 1837; he was the third son of Mr. Robert Hibbert, of Chalfont Park, and of Birtles Hall, Cheshire, by Letitia, daughter of Mr. John Frederick Nembhard, of St. Mary's, Jamaica, and married, in 1833, Jane Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Alexander, Bart. He died in January, 1886, at the advanced age of 90 years.

HICKMAN, THOMAS, described as of Aylesbury, gentleman, by his will, in 1695, left his house in Temple Street (now Church Street), Aylesbury, "five cottages, situate near the church-gate," a messuage or tenement in the Market Place, and some cottages and lands at Walton, to trustees, that they, after the payment of several legacies, should devote the profits arising from the estate "to the poorest people and most pitiful objects of charity in alms to them." The testator also directed that the aforesaid five cottages or tenements near the church-gate should be Almshouses for poor people of Aylesbury to dwell in, his own kindred to have a preference. The charity estate consists of 11 houses and 22 acres of land, which produce an income of £100 per annum, the residue of which, after paying the expenses of repairs of all the trust premises, insurance, &c., is distributed annually in small sums to persons in reduced circumstances.

HIGGINS, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.—Thomas Charles Higgins was son of John Higgins, owner of Clifton Reynes; he was educated in the profession of arms; appointed a cadet in 1799, ensign 1800, in the service of the Honourable Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1801, and joined the European army in the same year. He assisted at the capture of the town and fort of Gualior, and, having been afterwards removed to the 22nd regiment of foot, was in active service in the Dooaub. In April, 1805, he was on the staff of Major Thomas Harriott. In June he received some severe wounds in an unsuccessful attempt upon the fort Toorkaponah, which incapacitated him for two years, and deprived him of the use of his right arm. He was present in several subsequent engagements until 1813, when he was nominated on the judicial line, at the residency at Cheribon. In November, 1817, he accomplished a forced march to Nagpore, in which he suffered inexpressible hardships. In December he was Brigadier Major to the commander of the cavalry at a victory over the enemy in a very sanguinary battle, in which eighty-seven pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Company's troops. Having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the Bengal establishment, this brave officer revisited his native country, and died at Ashburton, Devon, in 1828, being succeeded in the Clifton Reynes estate by Thomas Charles Higgins, Esq., of the same family.

HIGGONS, THEOPHILUS, was born at Chilton; was son of Robert Higgons; educated at Thame Grammar School, under Mr. Harris, its first master, up to the year 1592, when he became a student of Christ Church. He took his M.A. degree in 1600. Was appointed chaplain to Dr. Thomas Ravis, Bishop of Gloucester (1605) and afterwards Bishop of London (1607), but subsequently joined the Catholic Church, and wrote a remarkable treatise entitled "Detectio Falsitatis in Doctoribus quibusdam Protestantibus in Controversiâ de Purgatorio et Oratione pro mortuis." This book, which is remarkable as well for its sound learning as for the force of its arguments and the pointed nature of its comments, created considerable interest amongst the Oxfordshire clergy, and served to keep alive old traditions with regard to the departed. Higgons

was for a while at St. Omer's and Rouen, but was afterwards induced to return to the Church of England. He then became Rector of Hunton, near Maidstone; but during the great rebellion, his benefice being sequestered, he suffered much, and died at Maidstone in 1659.

HILL, ROBERT.—He was known as the "Learned tailor of Buckingham;" was born at Miswell, near Tring, where, a relation having taught him his letters, he learned to read himself, at home. He was sent to school for the brief period of seven weeks, but in that short time learned to write. His mother having, after his father's death, married a tailor and staymaker at Buckingham, her son, Robert, was bound apprentice to his stepfather when he was about fourteen years old. Soon afterwards he possessed himself of an English Grammar and a portion of an English Dictionary, and with the first money that he procured he purchased Beza's Latin Grammar and a Latin Testament. He then got himself employed by some of the boys of the Latin free school, who in return for his services taught him the English of the Latin words in some rules of his grammar. In this way, and by sitting up at night till a late hour, with his Latin books as his companions, he, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, had not only learned his trade, but could read and understand Latin. He opened a school in Buckingham, and the fame of his learning soon filled it with pupils. Family misfortunes having overtaken him he was forced to give up his school, and next we find him travelling as an itinerant tailor—still continuing to be a hard student, reading half the night that he might pursue his journey and his business in the day. Meeting with some travelling Jews he was seized with an uncontrollable impulse to study Hebrew, and in time became so complete a master of the language as to be able to revise several quotations from the Hebrew in a book ("An Essay on the Spirit") written by the Bishop of Clogher. He was himself the author of a Controversial Treatise against the Church of Rome and Criticisms on the Book of Job. Robert Hill died at Buckingham in 1777, aged 78 years.

HILL, SAMUEL.—He was of Buckinghamshire; attended Oliver Cromwell to Ireland, and, about 1642, was made Treasurer of that kingdom, and was a burgess of the first corporation of Londonderry. For his active services he received large grants of lands in the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Antrim, and Derry, and eventually settled at Coleraine, in the county of Derry; he died in 1688, leaving two sons. He was the founder of the Hill family, to which a baronetage was granted in 1779. The two sons of Samuel Hill held commissions as Major and Captain during the siege of Derry.

HILL, SIR ROGER, KNT.—He was owner of Bulstrode Manor, which he sold to Judge Jeffreys in 1686; in 1670, he purchased Denham Place, where he built the mansion. He was one of the representatives of Amersham in the Parliament of 1679; was returned for Wendover in 1702, but, on the petition of Richard Crawley, was unseated for corruption and indirect malpractices. It was resolved at the date of this

petition that persons coming by certificate to reside in the Borough of Wendover had no right to vote, but that the right of election was in householders not receiving alms. In 1705, Sir Roger regained the seat, which he continued to hold until the general election of 1714.

HILLSBOROUGH, VISCOUNT. — This family of Hill was of considerable standing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; was then settled at Note, in the County of Down, Ireland. William Hill, of Hillsborough, left a son Michael, who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Trevor, Knt., Master of the Rolls; their son, Trevor Hill, represented Aylesbury in Parliament from 1715 to 1722. There had been a general election in the latter end of 1713; consequent on the death of Queen Anne, another took place in January, 1714, when Nathaniel Mead and John Deacle were returned; their election was petitioned against, and Deacle, having also been returned for Evesham, thought it better to abandon Aylesbury, to avoid the petition; he therefore declared to sit for Evesham, and Trevor Hill was returned for Aylesbury at a bye-election in April, 1715; the petition against Mead not having been heard, he retained his seat. Trevor Hill was created Baron Hill and Viscount Hillsborough; was one of his Majesty's Privy Council; married the widow of Sir Edmund Denton, of Hillesden, by whom he left issue. Lord Hillsborough resided for several years at the Mansion or Manor House of Turweston, near Buckingham. His Lordship died on the 3rd May, 1742.

HOARE, SIR RICHARD COLT, BART.—The Hoares, of Walton and Wavendon, Bucks, were originally a Devonshire family, being settled at Rishford, in Chalford, as early as the reign of Henry II. A Richard Hoare held lands under Beauchief Abbey in the time of Edward II. In the beginning of the last century a William Hoare, of Lapford, in Devonshire, laid the foundation of those honours and distinctions to which the family attained. Henry, the fifth of six sons of this William, settled at Walton in 1608; he possessed property there at the time of his decease in 1654. A son of his, of the same name, removed to St. Botolph, Aldgate, became a citizen of London, and there commenced his career as a goldsmith and banker, which he maintained with repute for his integrity. Sir Richard Hoare, his son, progressively advancing in wealth and reputation, passed through the regular gradations of civic offices; in 1710 and 1713, he was chosen one of the representatives in Parliament of the City of London, and in the last-mentioned year attained the highest distinction, becoming also Lord Mayor. He died in 1718, at the age of 70 years. His grandson Richard was knighted, and was Lord Mayor in 1745. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, grandson of the latter, was F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.; he acquired considerable reputation as an antiquary, and, besides several learned works, published "A History of Ancient Wilts," "A History of Modern Wilts," and "A Classical Tour through Italy;" he died in 1838, and was buried at Stourhead, Wilts. Henry Hugh Hoare, of Wavendon, succeeded his half brother, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and was the third Bart. He died at

Wavendon 1841; his son, Sir Hugh Richard, fourth Bart., married Ann, daughter of T. Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., of Shardeloes, Amersham, but the estate passed, through Henry Charles Hoare, who married a daughter of General George Ainslie, Lieutenant Governor of the Scilly Islands, to their son Henry Ainslie Hoare, Esq., fifth Bart., who married, in 1845, a daughter of Sir E. E. Clayton, Bart. The Wavendon estate was purchased, in 1802, from the Selby family by Sir Hugh Hoare, half brother of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead. At his death it passed to Henry Charles Hoare, his next brother, who died in 1852 and is buried at Wavendon. It then passed to Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare, the present Baronet; but by the will of his grandfather, Sir Hugh Hoare, the two estates of Stourhead and Wavendon could not be held together, so Wavendon passed to the youngest son of Sir Hugh, Henry Arthur Hoare, the father of the present proprietor, and the baronetcy became associated with the Stourhead estate.

HOBART, SIR MILES, was the second son of Sir Henry Hobart, Bart., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Sir Miles was a member of the Parliament which met in March, 1627-8, being returned for Great Marlow; he was distinguished by his opposition to the Court, being amongst those members who, foreseeing the dissolution, forcibly held the Speaker in the chair whilst they passed a strong remonstrance. On the dissolution of the Parliament, Sir Miles Hobart was imprisoned for locking the doors of the House of Commons during the publication of the aforesaid remonstrance. He was afterwards called before the Privy Council and examined, when he plainly avowed that what he had done was by the desire of the House; he was committed a close prisoner to the Tower in 1628, and brought before the Star Chamber, charged with having with his own hand locked the door of the House, kept the key thereof, and imprisoned the members of the said House against their will. This extraordinary proceeding occurred on the 2nd March, 1629. The remonstrance was thus expressed—"That whoever should bring in innovation into religion, or seek to bring in Popery or Arminianism; and whoever should advise the taking of tonnage or poundage, not granted by Parliament, or that should pay the same, should be accounted enemies to the Kingdom." The Speaker, being called upon to read this remonstrance, and put the question, said he dare not, the King having commanded the contrary, and, endeavouring to leave the chair, was held in by force, and the doors were locked till the protestation was read. Sir Miles suffered confinement until 1631. His life was terminated in the ensuing year by a melancholy accident; his coach broke down as he was passing through Holborn, by which he was killed; he was buried at Great Marlow, where his character was long cherished with much affection. In the parish church there is a monument to his memory, upon which is sculptured a representation of the accident which caused his death.

HOBART, LORD.—Vere, Lord Hobart, born in 1818, was son of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Hobart, who succeeded as Earl of Buckinghamshire; his mother was

daughter of Mr. Serjeant Williams. Young Hobart was educated at Cheam School, and at the age of 12 we find him writing a poem upon "The Butterfly," which was shortly succeeded by efforts on weightier subjects, such as "Rienzi" and "Hannibal on his Recall from Italy." Some of the lines indicate a mind sensitive to poetic impressions, and some—do not. Vere Hobart went from Cheam to Oxford, having obtained an open scholarship at Trinity College. After graduating with second Classical Honours he left the University and went to his father's rectory at Walton, near Loughborough. The quiet country life at Walton, which he much appreciated (being a great lover of nature), was relinquished in 1840, when he entered upon an official career at the Board of Trade. In 1842 he accompanied Sir Henry Ellis, as secretary, on a diplomatic mission to the Emperor of Brazil. On his return he was thrown much into contact with the late Lord Ripon, President of the Board of Trade. He became interested in questions of political economy, and on such subjects as the abolition of the Corn Laws took enlightened views, being in opposition to his father, who was an ardent Protectionist. Lord Hobart's private circumstances prevented him from going into Parliament; and this impossibility was made doubly trying owing to the profound interest which he took in politics. Shut out from a political career, he worked hard at the Board of Trade, gaining much information upon questions of revenue and commerce, and considerable practical insight into the method of government. On most matters directly affecting the interest of the working classes he espoused the cause of the workmen. Some of his opinions were so advanced as to be branded as Utopian. In 1854, his Lordship became private secretary to Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1861, Lord Hobart went on a Government mission to Constantinople to investigate and report on the condition of the Turkish finances; and subsequently, upon his retirement from the Board of Trade, he was appointed Director-General of the Ottoman Bank, an office which necessitated frequent visits to Constantinople. In February, 1872, he was offered by the Duke of Argyll, and accepted, the appointment of Governor of Madras. This important post he held for three years, dying, in 1875, by pestilence. The typhoid fever, to which he succumbed, was caused by the malaria which a better system of drainage might have entirely prevented. Throughout the whole of his governorship the permanent welfare of the presidency was Lord Hobart's constant study. His judgments of men and things were independent in character, and always fearlessly expressed, though they might not in some instances meet with general assent. Lord Hobart's paper on "The Mission of Richard Cobden" is admirable, and his "Chapter on the Sea" and "A Trip to Scotland" are excellent specimens of light literature, while, at the same time, they testify to the author's wide reading and his love of natural objects and scenery. Among other articles worthy of mention, of a political or semi-political character, are those on "Parliamentary Reform" and "Bribery at Elections," which deal with subjects, however, now out of date, "Capital Punishment for Murder," "The Budget and the National Debt," "The Bank Charter Act of 1844," "The Finances of France and England," "The Alabama Claims,"

and "The International and the Manchester School." There are also left a number of letters and minutes on Indian subjects, edited by Mr. Carmichael, which testify to Lord Hobart's comprehensive and enlightened views on these topics.

HOBART, PASHA. — The Hon. Augustus Charles Hobart, known as Hobart Pasha, Mushir or Marshal of the Turkish Empire and Admiral of its Fleet, was the third son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire by his first wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Williams, King's Serjeant, and was brother to Lord Hobart. He was born April 1, 1821; he entered the Royal Navy in 1836, and was distinguished while a midshipman for his zeal in command of men-of-war's boats employed in the suppression of the slave trade in Brazilian waters. In reward for these services he was, in 1845, appointed to the Queen's yacht, on which he served two years. During the Crimean War, he was in command of her Majesty's ship Driver, in the Baltic, and was highly commended in official despatches for his gallant conduct during the capture of Bomarsund and the attack on Abo. Having retired from active service on half pay, he found employment during the American Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, in commanding a swift blockade-runner, the Don, along the coast of North Carolina, and keeping up maritime communications with the Southern States, in spite of the Federal blockading squadron. He published a narrative of these experiences under the name of "Captain Roberts." In 1862, he became a post-captain, and, in 1868, was appointed by the Turkish Government to a high command in the Ottoman Navy; in 1867, he was sent, in command of the Turkish Fleet, to Crete, with unlimited powers, and orders to stop the proceedings of the Greek blockade runners. For this service, and for his conduct in a delicate negotiation off Syria in the cause of general peace, he received high-class decorations and honours from the Austrian, French, and Turkish Governments. On his return to Constantinople he was promoted by the Sultan to the rank of Pasha, and created a full admiral. Admiral Hobart Pasha afterwards served as Inspector-General of the Turkish Navy. He was long occupied with the reorganization and development of that force, which owes its state of efficiency to his practical knowledge and untiring energy. In June, 1871, the Queen granted him her Royal license to accept and wear the insignia of the second class of the Imperial Order of the Mejidie, conferred upon him by the Sultan. In 1867, the Greek Minister had called the attention of her Majesty's Government to the fact that Hobart Pasha had been engaged on behalf of Turkey in the Cretan blockade; and the Admiralty, at the instance of the Foreign Office, struck his name off the British Navy List. In 1874, however, Admiral Hobart Pasha addressed a letter to Lord Derby, admitting that he had committed a breach of naval discipline by accepting service under the Turkish Government without leave, but after alluding to the service he had rendered to our ally he asked that his offence might be overlooked, and that he might be relieved from "the ban of disgrace." This application was supported by the Earl of Derby, "as a matter of Imperial policy,"

considering it to be of material advantage that Admiral Hobart Pasha should occupy the position he held in Turkey. The Lords of the Admiralty therefore consented to allow the Hon. Augustus Hobart to be reinstated in his former rank as captain in the Royal Navy, placing him on the retired list (November 28, 1874), with the opportunity of rising by seniority to the rank of a retired admiral. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey Hobart Pasha was appointed to the command-in-chief of the Black Sea Fleet of Turkey. As our Government had issued a proclamation of neutrality, this appointment naturally attracted public attention, and ended in his formal withdrawal from her Majesty's service and his election to remain with the Sultan of Turkey. On January 8, 1881, the Sultan raised him to the rank of "Mushir" of the Empire. He was the first Christian on whom this honour was conferred. During the Russo-Afghan complication, Hobart Pasha came to England, where he remained for some time. and during his stay in this country he was again reinstated in the service as a vice-admiral. He married first, in 1848, Mary Anne, second daughter of Mr. Colquhoun Grant (she died April 13, 1877); secondly, on May 5, 1879, Edith Katherine, daughter of the late Mr. Herbert Hore, of Pole Hore, county Wexford. He died in June, 1886, in his 65th year.—[*See Buckinghamshire, Earls of.*]

HOLLAND, CORNELIUS.—Holland was a native of Colchester, and was said to have been a serving man to Sir Henry Vane. He procured a seat in the Long Parliament for New Windsor, and upon the establishment of the Commonwealth was made one of the Council of State. Few from so small beginnings possessed such considerable grants as did Holland. In the year 1646, he was named a Commissioner, on the part of England, in the treaty for the conservation of the peace with Scotland. As a deserter from the court of his sovereign, and in compensation for the losses he had suffered on that account, the Parliament was lavish on him, both before and after the King's Execution; he sat every day in Westminster Hall, and, excepting one day, in the Painted Chamber; his name is not, however, on the warrant for the King's death. He obtained the Creslow estate, near Whitchurch, for twenty-one years, at £20 a-year rental; it was worth then £1,200 or £1,400. His name is frequently met with in connection with other estates in Buckinghamshire. Cole, who is not very nice in his denunciations, says that "from a scullion in the Royal Kitchen he rose up to be clerk of it; afterwards had a place in the Green Cloth, and from picking the King's purse, and a sop in the dripping pan, the Devil entered into him, and prompted him to betray and condemn his master, and having murdered the possessor, cast the heir out of the vineyard. Judas was but a type of him, Cornelius the original! The rogue, reeking in royal blood, enriched with plunder, was invested with a good share of that authority which he fought against and wrested from his master, friend, and sovereign." At the Restoration he was, as a regicide, excepted from amnesty both as to life and estate. Happily for himself he escaped, but a very narrow escape it was, as he and his pursuers were both in Colchester at the same time, and he was by favour of a friend secretly

conveyed out of the town. He afterwards got an opportunity to leave the country and join his fellow exiles at Lausanne, in Switzerland, where he ended his days in exile and its consequent wretchedness. The precise date of his death is not recorded.

HOLLIS, JOHN.—He was the last descendant in the male line of an opulent Dissenting family well known in Buckinghamshire for their zealous attachment to the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty, and for their liberal support of it. The Hollis family left Yorkshire about the middle of the seventeenth century, and established themselves in the Minories, London, where, by business, they acquired very considerable property. John Hollis was born in Easton Street, in High Wycombe; was trained in the principles of Protestant Nonconformity, and received a liberal education; was on intimate terms with many eminent men of his day, particularly the celebrated Dr. Samuel Parr. Mr. Hollis was also in close friendship with that distinguished artist, John Opie, of the Royal Academy. His charity towards every class was commensurate with the dictates of his liberal soul. He was author of several works, including a volume of poems. He died in November, 1824, in his 81st year, and was buried in the nave of the Parish Church of High Wycombe. Of this family was the celebrated republican, Thomas Hollis.

HOLLOWAY, STEPHEN, is described as of High Street, Southwark, wholesale draper. His will is dated the 11th of July, 1829; in it he made a bequest of something like £2,000 to poor people of Aylesbury, under certain conditions. The will was drawn very confusedly, insomuch that the Trustees had to appeal to the Court of Chancery for their own protection in administering to it. Decrees were made; information filed; answers put in; reports confirmed; decrees on further directions made and altered; then a reference to a Master; a petition from the surviving trustees; another hearing; a petition of appeal; the Lord Chancellor's decree on appeal, and a decree on further directions. The reports of all these proceedings fill up forty-eight folio pages, with the usual result, a great expenditure in law costs; and the £2,000 bequest resulted in a nett sum of £1,476 5s. 5d., invested in Consols. Mrs. Holloway, the widow of the Testator, died in March, 1841, from which date the bequest of the donor came into operation, and the poor of Aylesbury have since been recipients of the charity, provided they are eligible under the conditions of the will. All the information that can be gleaned respecting Stephen Holloway is that he was a very poor lad, an orphan, and may be said to have been almost friendless; he was brought up by an aunt in one of the meanest cottages in Baker's Lane, Aylesbury. At a very early age he enlisted as a soldier, went away from the town, and was lost sight of. As surmised, he made his way in the world; he became a draper in London, and, at his death, left what property he had to the poor of his native town. There were other families in the town of the name of Holloway, but no connexion between them and Stephen Holloway can be traced; who his parents were cannot now be ascertained. The errors in his will go to show that he was uneducated,

and had but little intimate knowledge of the trustees to whose care he bequeathed his money, as is shown by the inaccuracies in recording their names.

HOLYMAN, JOHN.—He was a distinguished canonist and divine, born about 1495, at Cuddington, in this county; was educated first at Winchester and afterwards at New College, Oxford, where he became a Fellow in 1512. Subsequently he was admitted as a Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Reading, where he rendered himself famous by his preaching and writings. At its suppression he obtained a small pension. In conjunction with Drs. Maudelay, Moreman, Mortimer, Cooke, Aldridge, and Charnock he took part in discussing and determining the question of the validity of the marriage of Henry VIII. with his first wife, Catherine, when that subject was under the consideration of the University of Oxford. Holyman upheld the marriage as legal. The view he took, of course, made him unpopular with the Court, but all the more popular with the people at large, as they sided strongly with the Queen. William Forrest, in his chief poem, entitled "Grysilde the Second," gives a curious and interesting account of the reference of the divorce question to the University. Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, the King's Confessor, was the Chief Commissioner, and a certain monk, Nicholas, the King's Advocate. Many of the touches and points unchronicled by others give value to the testimony of the poet. As to the one-sidedness of the argument, the danger to which those exposed themselves who were opposed to the divorce, and the excitement of the populace against the King, Forrest is both very precise and very forcible. So angry were the populace with the Bishop of Lincoln that Forrest believes his life would not have been secure had he appeared in public unprotected. The women of Oxford, moreover, were so specially enraged against Friar Nicholas that they assaulted him in the street because of his gross and unmanly attack on the Queen, for which offence, as Forrest places on record, thirty of them were on the morrow locked up in Bocardo (the common prison). During Edward's reign, Holyman sojourned at his father's residence at Cuddington. Bishop Holyman was author, amongst other works, of "Tractatus contra doctrinam M. Luther," also "Defensio Matrimonii Reginae Catharinae cum Rege Henrico Octavo." Fuller, in his "Worthies," remarks that "John Holyman lived peaceably, not embruing his hands in Protestant blood," but the records in the archives of the Bodleian Library at Oxford show that he took part in the trials of Ridley and Latimer, which does not accord with Fuller's statement. Bishop Burnet, in his "History of the Church," clears up this point; he says "The 16th October, 1555, became remarkable by the sufferings of Ridley and Latimer. Three Bishops, Lincoln, Gloucester, and Bristol, were sent with a commission from Cardinal Pole to proceed against them. The Bishop of Lincoln exhorted Ridley to return to the obedience of the see of St. Peter, of Rome. Latimer adhered to what he had already avowed. A night's respite was granted them, but they, continuing steadfast next day, were condemned as obstinate heretics, and delivered to the secular arm, and the writs were sent down for their burning." Holyman was subsequently instituted to the rectory of Handborough, near Woodstock, Oxon, and,

in the year 1546, was presented by Sir William Dormer to the Vicarage of Wing; he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol in 1554. He died, says Fuller, in December, 1558, "seasonably for himself, a little before the death of Queen Mary;" he was buried at Handborough, according to his expressed directions. By his will he bequeathed to the College of Winchester, where he was educated, "the works of St. Augustine, St. Jerome, and others, which volumes were afterwards chained in the library there." The see remained vacant for thirty years after his death, when Richard Fletcher, father of John Fletcher, the dramatist, succeeded to it. Old men of the last generation remembered the fine and ancient residence of the Bishop's father, which was pulled down about the time of the Haddenham inclosure, and a new farm-house built with the materials in Haddenham Field; it stood below Cuddington Church, and all that now remains to mark the site are some box-trees and indentations in the earth, which once formed moats. Till recently several of the pastures and other lands were known as "Holyman's Grounds." Some of the Holyman family were patrons of the living of Haddenham with Cuddington, and presented one or more incumbents thereto. John Green was instituted as Vicar of Haddenham in 1582, on the presentation of Richard Holyman. The lineal descendants of the family were the Holymans and the Clarkes, of Ridge Barn Farm, Cuddington, of which the late Mr. William Clarke, of Bledlow, was, and Mr. John Clarke, late of Haddenham, but now of Plymouth, is, the representative.

HOOKE, NATHANIEL, an English historian of whom few particulars are known. He suffered in the South Sea scheme, but afterwards was patronized by the Duchess of Marlborough, who gave him £5,000 to assist her in the arrangement of her papers, for a history of her conduct at Court till the year 1710. The work was finished 1742, 8vo, but the historian quarrelled with the Duchess and was dismissed. As he was strongly attached to the tenets of Fenelon, he was the friend of the Catholics, and it is said that he introduced one of his priests to Pope's bedside to receive the confession of the dying poet, a circumstance which highly offended Bolingbroke. Hooke is particularly known as the historian of "Rome, from the Foundation of the City to the End of the Republic." He wrote, besides, observations on the Roman Senate, &c. He died 1763, and was buried in Hedsor Churchyard; a tablet was erected to his memory by Lord Boston in 1801.

HOOKER, RICHARD, was a celebrated divine, born at Heavitree, near Exeter, 1553. By the kindness of his uncles he was introduced to Bishop Jewell, who sent him as Clerk to Corpus Christi, Oxford, and settled a pension upon him. The death of his patron for awhile obscured his prospects, but he found friends in Dr. Cole, the president of his college, and of Sandys, Bishop of London, and, in 1577, was made fellow of his college. He took orders in 1581, and soon after married a woman who rendered his life painful and uncomfortable. In 1584, he obtained the living of Drayton Beauchamp, where the following year two of his pupils, Sandys, the son of his patron, and Cranmer,

the nephew of Archbishop Cranmer, visited him, with marks of sincere respect. Sandys reported to his father the indigent circumstances of his learned tutor, and the Bishop procured for this neglected man the Mastership of the Temple, 1585. In this new situation Hooker had to struggle with Travers, the afternoon lecturer, who so far forgot his duty as to attack his coadjutor in the pulpit, and it was pleasantly observed by some of the congregation that the forenoon sermon spake Canterbury, and the afternoon Geneva, alluding to the principles to which the two rivals were attached. After defending himself against his opponent, Hooker obtained permission from Whitgift to exchange, and in 1591 he removed to the Rectory of Boscomb, Wiltshire, to which was added the prebend of Nether-haren in Sarum Church. In 1595, he was presented by the Queen to Bishopsbourne Rectory in Kent, and here he passed the rest of his life, and completed his great work, "Ecclesiastical Polity," which he had begun at Boscomb. In crossing between London and Gravesend by water, he unfortunately caught cold, which brought on a severe illness, and proved fatal. The fame of Hooker rests upon his work "Ecclesiastical Polity," which is in eight books; it is admired not only in England but on the continent. It is said that the Pope, Clement VIII., declared that he knew no English writer who deserved the name of author, but no sooner heard its contents than he exclaimed "There is no learning that this man hath not searched into; his books will get reverence by age, for there is in them such seeds of eternity that they will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning." Besides his answer to Travers' supplication, Hooker published some sermons. He died in 1600, in his 47th year.

HOPKINS, RICHARD, Esq., became possessed of property at Oving about the year 1756; he was of a Coventry family; was Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth, Commissioner of the Admiralty and of the Treasury, and for many years M.P. for Queenborough. He demised his estate at Oving to Richard Northey, his sister's second son, who, at the decease of his uncle, adopted the name of Hopkins. Northey Hopkins was Lieutenant-General of the 32nd Regiment, afterwards Major-General, and subsequently, in 1809, Lieutenant-General; he occupied Oving House for some years.

HOWE, RICHARD, EARL, K.G.—He was the celebrated Admiral Howe, who, for his gallant professional services, was created a peer of Great Britain in 1782, by the title of Viscount Howe, and advanced, in 1788, to the Earldom of Howe, being at the same time created Baron Howe, of Langar, with reversion of the latter dignity, in default of male, to the female issue. He was the third son of Emmanuel, Viscount Howe, and was born in 1725. After having received the rudiments of a liberal education at Eton, he was placed, at the age of fourteen, as a midshipman on board the Severn, in which ship he sailed with Anson for the Pacific, and continued going through the usual gradations of the service under that Admiral, till 1745, when, though only twenty years of age, he obtained the command of the Baltimore sloop of war, and was made post-captain for gallantly defeating two French ships bearing succours to the Pretender. He

afterwards took a 64-gun ship, with the Dunkirk, of 60 guns, off Newfoundland, and, in 1758, destroyed some of the ships and magazines at St. Maloes, with little loss. The next year he attacked Cherburg, and destroyed the basin, and afterwards in the affair of St. Cas he exhibited true heroism in protecting the retreat of his men, at his own personal danger. In the engagement with Conflans he contributed greatly to the victory. Having highly distinguished himself on many occasions, he sailed, as commander-in-chief, to the Mediterranean, in 1770, with the rank of Rear-Admiral, and in a few years rose to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. On the breaking out of the war with France, Lord Howe sailed for the coast of America, with a squadron destined to act against D'Estaign, and on his return, in 1782, he was created an English Viscount. In the course of the same year, he sailed to the relief of Gibraltar, which he effected in spite of the combined fleets of the enemy. In 1783, he accepted the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, and, in 1788, was created an Earl of Great Britain. In 1793, on the breaking out of the war with France, he took the command of the British Fleet, and, bringing the enemy to an action on the 1st of June, 1794, obtained over them a decisive and most important victory. This glorious event was celebrated by the nation with the most enthusiastic applause. He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the King and Queen visited the victorious ships at Spithead, and presented the Admiral with a gold chain and medal and a most valuable sword. The rank of General of Marines and the vacant garter were both conferred on this successful commander in the course of the next year, which, with the Royal visit on board his ship and the present of the valuable sword, were the consummation of his honours. In 1797, Lord Howe exerted himself with great success to quell the mutiny among the seamen at Portsmouth. Earl Howe died in 1799, when the Viscounty and Earldom of Howe expired. The Irish honours of Viscount Howe and Baron Clenawley, with the baronetcy, reverted to his brother, Sir William Howe, a general officer in the Army and Colonel of the 19th Regiment of Dragoons, at whose demise, in 1814, without issue, these dignities were also extinguished. Earl Howe's eldest daughter, having, at the decease of her father, inherited the barony, became Sophia Charlotte, Baroness Howe, of Langar; she married, in 1787, the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon, of Penn, eldest son of Assheton, the first Viscount Curzon. Mr. Curzon died in 1797, and her ladyship in 1826, and she was succeeded by her son, Richard William, the third Baron Howe, second Viscount Curzon.

HOWE, SIR WILLIAM, was brother to Richard, Earl Howe, of Penn; he succeeded General Gage in the chief command of the British Forces in America, having landed at Boston with Generals Clinton and Burgoyne, in May, 1775. Sir Wm. Howe commanded at the attack on Bunker's Hill, was besieged in Boston during the next winter, evacuated that town in the ensuing spring, and retired to Halifax. In June, 1776, he arrived at Staten Island, where he was joined by his brother, Earl Howe. Here the brothers informed Congress that they had received full power to grant pardon to all the rebels who should return to their obedience; but the Commissioners appointed by that body

considered both the form and substance of the propositions too objectionable to deserve attention. In August, Sir William defeated the Americans on Long Island, and took possession of New York in September. After the campaign of the Jerseys, he set sail from New York, and entered Chesapeake Bay. Having previously secured the command of the Schuylkill, he crossed it with his army, and repelled the attack of the Americans at Germantown. In May, 1778, he was succeeded in the command by General Clinton. Died, 1814.

HUGH, ROBERT.—He was Prebendary of Aylesbury; collated in 1419, in which year he became Archdeacon of Northampton; was twice sent as Ambassador to Germany, and once to the Pope; was consecrated, in 1431, Bishop of London; attended at the Council of Basle, in 1434, by command of King Henry IV., and soon after his return was elected Bishop of Ely, but died suddenly in 1435, and before his translation; he was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, where there is a monument to his memory.

HUMET, DE ROBERT.—He held a moiety of the Manor of Lower Winchendon, which was afterwards forfeited to the Crown, but regained by Richard Humet, constable of Normandy, by a grant from Henry II. Richard Humet was a benefactor to many religious foundations, and a zealous supporter of King Henry, who confirmed him in the office of constable held by his father. The lands were again forfeited by William, his son, who was not actually assisting in the revolt of the Barons, but being Justiciary of England he had advised the King to go into Normandy, and thus unfortunately occasioned his falling into the hands of the insurgents. Humet thereby incurred such high displeasure that his lands were seized, and himself ordered to quit the realm. The Winchendon estate had previously been settled on a daughter of Humet, who married Baldwin Wake; her title was disputed by the Abbot of Notley, but by paying a fine of sixty marks the property was released from the claims of the abbot and convent.

HUMPHREY, LAWRENCE.—He was born at Newport Pagnell, in the year 1527, and was educated at Cambridge, whence he removed to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he became a Fellow and received the appointment of Greek lecturer. The persecutions of Mary caused him to reside abroad, but on the accession of Elizabeth he returned to this country, and was restored to his Fellowship. Two years after he was chosen Professor of Divinity, and, in the year following, was elected President of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was made successively Dean of Gloucester and Winchester, and, it is said, but for his puritanical principles would have been advanced to the dignity of the episcopal bench. He died in 1590, and left as a memorial of his learning and piety several classical works, together with a memoir of his contemporary, the celebrated Bishop Jewel.

HUNGERFORD, LORD.—Lord Hungerford and Molins, of Stoke Poges, being

taken prisoner in Aquitaine, remained many years in captivity. He took part with the Lancastrians at Towton Field, and, after the loss of the battle, went with the King into Scotland, but was attainted of high treason in the 1st of Edward IV., and all his Manors, being escheated to the Crown, were bestowed on Lord Wenlock; the King however, in compassion to Lady Hungerford, made her a provision out of the lands forfeited by her husband; but Lord Hungerford, still adhering to the fortunes of King Henry, fled to the North, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Hexham, conveyed to Newcastle, and there beheaded. Sir Thomas Hungerford, his eldest son, had for some time taken part with Richard Neville, the stout Earl of Warwick, but afterwards revolted, and, attempting the restoration of King Henry, was made prisoner, adjudged to suffer as a traitor, and beheaded at Salisbury in 1468.

HUNT, REV. JOHN, was the son of one of the twelve hundred ejected ministers, and was a native of Royston, Herts. In 1709 he settled as Independent Minister at Newport Pagnell, where he officiated until 1725. He died at Tunstead, in Norfolk, in 1730. Several works written by him are known; one "Vindiciae Verae Pietatis, or Evangelical Sanctification truly stated and vindicated," is stated on the title page to be "Printed at Milton Ernis, near Bedford, by U. Robinson, 1719." He also published "Hymns and Spiritual Songs on several subjects," 1715, a work now excessively rare.

HUSÊ, MATTHEW, owner of Great Missenden, was a member of a Sussex family, and a man of much opulence. Henry, his son, who succeeded to the estate, was engaged in the Barons' wars against Henry 3rd. Missenden was afterwards held by another Henry, a great grandson of Matthew. In 1293, he was summoned to attend King Edward I., to give advice respecting the great affairs of the realm, and soon after was ordered to be at Portsmouth well fitted with horse and arms to attend the King into Gascoigne. In the next year he was summoned to Parliament amongst the Barons, and regularly afterwards to all other Parliaments during that and the ensuing reign. In 1310, he was in an expedition to Scotland, and was called to Newcastle in 1314, to restrain the incursions of the Scots; he died in 1332, holding the Manor of Great Missenden.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS. — He was Lord Chief Justice, and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts, and was much respected in that province for his able conduct on the judicial bench. At this period there was a strong feeling of antipathy exhibited by the Americans against English officials; the accounts published by them of their public men, who were loyal to England, were chiefly remarkable for their vindictiveness and misrepresentation. With such feelings true biographies could not be expected. Governor Hutchinson did not escape their censure; he was suspected of covertly taking part with Great Britain against the American Colonies, was removed from his office, and succeeded by General Gage. Governor Hutchinson was not the only English official who came under the aspersions of the Americans. Even Sir Francis Bernard, so popular with the English Government, did

not escape. The Americans were assiduous in obtaining the introduction of their one-sided views on the conduct of English officials into the publication of cheap and popular English literature. A revulsion of feeling has come over them. The Massachusetts people now refer to the government of their former rulers with much less asperity than formerly—indeed their tone towards them is altogether altered. American history, like that of the old country, to be true so as to be depended on, must be written over again. The ex-American Governors were on intimate terms, Governor Hutchinson being a frequent visitor of Sir Francis Bernard, who, after his retirement from office, resided at Aylesbury. Hutchinson had other friends and connections there; his mother, and also his grandfather, Colonel John Foster, or Forester, were natives of Aylesbury, Hutchinson being a son of Foster's daughter. In 1652, Governor Hutchinson entered in his diary, then being on a visit to Sir Francis Bernard at the Prebendal, Aylesbury—"September 25th.—I could not help being sensibly affected at seeing the boys of the Free School, with their master, in a particular part of the Church, as it brought to my mind that Colonel Foster, my mother's father, was of Aylesbury, and I suppose a scholar of the same school (he being a good grammar scholar), and, I doubt not, a little more than a hundred years since sat in the same place." One of Colonel Foster's sons emigrated to America about the year 1780; his descendants in the male line have died out, but those of his daughters are to be found in various transatlantic families. On Governor Hutchinson's return to England he lived a retired life at Brompton. He was the author of a "History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," &c. He died in 1780.

I.—J.

Ilhale—Inchiquin—Ingleton—Ingoldsby—Irby—Islip—Iveri—James—Jeffreys—Jervis.

ILHALE, ROBERT.—He was one of the founders of the ancient hospital of St. John and St. Leonard at Aylesbury, in which he was associated with Robert Atte-Hyde and William Fitz-Robert, also with John Paltok, of Aylesbury. This foundation was made in, or prior to, the reign of Henry I., who settled their lands on the hospital and confirmed their charter. The charter was again confirmed by Henry II. The hospital was founded for the benefit of infirm lepers and other poor persons of Aylesbury, but was neglected, and the property passed into the hands of the laity, and was eventually lost to the object for which it was intended.

INCHIQUIN, EARL OF.—William O'Brien, fourth Earl of Inchiquin, was descended from a very ancient Irish family. Murrough, sixth Baron of Inchiquin, was, for his loyalty and successes in arms against his own countrymen, the Irish of Munster, created by Charles II., in 1660, Earl of Inchiquin. Earl William represented Windsor in Parliament in 1722, Camelford in 1741, and Aylesbury in 1747; he married the eldest daughter of the Earl of Orkney, of Taplow Court; her ladyship succeeded to the honours and titles on her father's death, and became in her own right Countess of Orkney. One of their daughters was the first wife of her cousin, Murrough, fifth Earl of Inchiquin, who was, in 1800, created Marquess of Thomond, and enrolled amongst the Peers of the United Kingdom, as Baron Thomond of Taplow, Bucks. One surviving daughter was the issue of this marriage; she succeeded to the honours of her mother, and married the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice. Baron Thomond was thrown from his horse in Grosvenor Square, London, in 1808, and died in consequence of the fall, when the barony of Thomond of Taplow expired, but the Irish titles devolved upon his nephew, William, who died without male issue, and was succeeded by his brother James, who died in 1855, when the marquisate of Thomond, the earldom of Inchiquin, and the barony of Thomond of Taplow became extinct, but the barony of Inchiquin devolved on Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., of Dromoland, thirteenth Lord Inchiquin. Murrough, Earl Inchiquin, resided at Taplow Court for many years.

INGLETON, ROBERT.—He was Lord of the Manor of Thornton; was Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Edward IV.; married three wives; died in 1472, and was buried in Thornton Church, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory, to which was affixed some fine brasses. By the marriage of his granddaughter, the Thornton estate passed to the Tyrrell family.

INGOLDSBY, SIR RICHARD, KNT.—The Ingoldsbys were originally a Lincolnshire family, and took their name from a Manor in that county; they seated themselves at Lenborough, by purchase, in the reign of Henry VI. A Richard Ingoldsby, son of a former Richard, was knighted by King James I., at Hichinbrook House, in 1617; this Richard inclosed Lenborough and made a park there; was Sheriff of Bucks in the 3rd of James I., and died in 1635. Richard Ingoldsby, his eldest son, was knighted at the same time as his father; he married Catherine, one of the daughters of Sir Oliver Cromwell, grandfather of the Protector. The second son of this issue was Sir Richard, the subject of this notice. He was early attached to Puritanism, and an opposer of both the Court and the hierarchy. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he, being a cousin of Hampden, obtained a Captain's commission in his relative's regiment. In 1644 he was taken prisoner by the King's officers, and on regaining his liberty was raised to the rank of Colonel. His near connections with Cromwell and Hampden caused him to be held in much confidence by the Parliament; he did gallant services for them. The city of Oxford was committed to his care, the government of which was a very important post, as it was the chief residence of royalty. He was named a Commissioner of the High Court of Justice, erected for the formal murder of the Sovereign; he did not attend any of the sittings, but signed the warrant for the execution of the King. He was one of the representatives in the Long Parliament, but did not sit probably till after the King's death. In 1650 he was sent by the Parliament into Ireland, where he defeated Colonel Grace with three thousand Irish. On his return to England he was elected a member of the Council of State. Upon his cousin, Oliver, assuming the title of Protector, he was made one of his chief confidants; sat as one of the members for Buckinghamshire in 1654 and 1656, and in the following year was raised by his Highness to be one of the Lords of the other House. When the Government had receded from the hands of the Cromwells, Ingoldsby was appointed one of the Council of Safety; his sole aim at this time was to make himself acceptable to Charles II., who he discovered would soon succeed to the throne. The extraordinary explanation he gave of his signature to the warrant for the execution of the King saved him from the fate of the other regicides. He declared that Cromwell forced him to sign the warrant, he, Ingoldsby, making all the resistance in his power. The document was not discovered until years after, when it was found that Ingoldsby's signature had every appearance of genuineness, and, further, that his seal was attached, in the usual and regular manner. Whatever might have been his real sentiments, he certainly experienced more lenity from the Government than any other of the regicides. He seems to have made terms with

the King, as he was instituted a Knight of the Bath by Charles II. on his coronation; he served in the Parliaments of 1661, 1679, and 1680, as member for Aylesbury. He resided at Waldridge, in Dinton; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Croke, Knight Just., K.B., she having previously been the widow of Thomas Lee, Esq., of Hartwell. Ingoldsby died on the 9th of September, 1685, and was buried in Hartwell church. Two or three of his brothers held commissions in the army of the Parliament. One of them, Sir Oliver, was slain at Pendennis Castle. Another, Henry, rendered such service in preparing the way for the Restoration, that, in 1661, he was created a Baronet, being described as of Lethenborough (Lenborough), then the seat of his elder brother, Francis. The title is extinct.

IRBY.—[*See Boston, Lord.*]

ISLIP, SIMON DE, a native of Islip, in Oxfordshire, was collated Prebendary of Aylesbury in 1329. He was of Merton College, Oxford; Prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1343, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Dean of the Court of Arches, Secretary of State, Privy Councillor, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and by papal bull created Archbishop of Avignon, being consecrated by the Bishop of London in St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1346, he became Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the register of the Diocese mention is made of the bestowal of the Keepership of Saltwood Castle and Park upon his valet (valetto suo), Simon de Dinghurst. At Dinghurst (now Fingest) was an Episcopal Palace belonging to the see of Lincoln. Islip died in 1366.

IVERI, ROGER DE.—He was possessed of the Manor of Studley, in Oakley; he is called a sworn brother to Robert D'Oily, a follower of the Conqueror; they having engaged by an oath to share their mutual fortunes in the war (a social practice amongst the enthusiastic heroes of those chivalrous ages), Robert, on receiving two baronies, gave one of them, the Manor of Studley, to Roger, his companion in arms; this was afterwards called the Barony of St. Waleri, Roger de Iveri being son of Waleran, cupbearer to the Duke of Normandy, and Roger held the same office in England which his father had enjoyed before the Conquest. He married Adeline, daughter of Hugh de Grentmaisnil, one of the justiciaries of the realm, and his son Roger succeeded to the barony. Roger the elder was a benefactor to St. Peter's Abbey, at Gloucester, and was loyal to King William as long as he lived; but in the time of Rufus, the son joined the confederate barons to support his brother Robert Curtois, was vanquished, exiled, and died in disgrace, and the estate was confiscated. About 1088, Geoffrey, a younger brother, obtained restitution of the inheritance, which at his death reverted to the Crown, and was afterwards granted either by Henry I. to Guy de St. Walery or by King Stephen to Reginald de St. Walery, son of Guy.

JAMES, GEORGE PAYNE RAINSFORD, a modern English novelist, historian, and poet, was born in London in 1801; he resided at the Cottage, Oxford Road, Great

Marlow; received the rudiments of his education at Greenwich, but was afterwards a pupil at Paris, where he remained some years. In early life he wrote several Eastern tales, which were afterwards published for the benefit of the Literary Fund. Encouraged by Sir Walter Scott and Washington Irving, he published an historical novel, entitled "Richelieu," which met with decided success, and led him to produce a number of other works of a like character. He wrote, with great industry, novels, fairy tales, poems, and historical works, in rapid succession. In his list of novels, "Darnley," "Henry Masterman," "Philip Augustus," "The Gipsy," "The Smuggler," and "Morley Erustein" are the principal. The most successful of his historical works are "The Life of the Black Prince" and "The History of Charlemagne." He was appointed historiographer of England by William IV., but soon resigned the office, and became British Consul at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1852. He wrote several novels whilst in America. He was removed to Venice as the British Consul-General for the Adriatic Ports, and died in 1860, and was buried there. Walter Savage Landor placed an epitaph on his monument, in which he states—"His merits as a writer are known wherever the English language is, and as a man they rest on the hearts of many. A few friends have erected this humble and perishable monument."

JEFFREYS, GEORGE, LORD.—He was better known as "Bloody Jeffreys;" was born at Acton, in Denbighshire, about 1640, and educated at Shrewsbury School; he studied at Westminster and the Inner Temple. He was owner of Bulstrode Manor, in Hedgerley, which he purchased of Sir Roger Hill in 1683. When called to the Bar, he was, by the influence of his relative, Alderman Jeffreys, elected Recorder of London. He afterwards became a favourite of the Court, was knighted, and appointed Chief Justice of Chester. His next appointment was the place of Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and on James II.'s accession he was raised to the office of Lord Chancellor. He was one of the advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of James's reign; and, for his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings against the adherents of Monmouth, was rewarded with the post of Lord High Chancellor in 1685. His vehemence on many occasions, and his general cruelties, are related in various histories. It might be wished, for the credit of human nature, that such accounts had been sometimes exaggerated by the animosities of the times in which those accounts were dictated. It is asserted that he received a bribe of £14,500 of one Mr. Prideux, to save his life. It was in 1685 he set out on the Western Circuit, escorted by a party of Kirk's soldiers, at the head of a special commission, to hold a session of Oyer and Terminer for the trials of the Monmouth insurgents. This "Bloody Assize," as it has been since termed, but which the tyrant King wantonly called "Jeffreys's Campaign," was held in September, when neither age, sex, nor character escaped the Judge's vengeance. He exerted all his faculties in the invention of methods to insult, tantalize, and annoy the miserable prisoners, and cast the bitterest gall of affliction on their relatives and friends, who presumed to intercede for mercy. The particulars of his

unparalleled barbarities it is unnecessary here to recount; they are recorded in the annals of his country in letters of blood. It is certain that the King received daily accounts of these proceedings and did nothing to check them; that he delivered up the convicted prisoners to his courtiers, including the Judge himself, to make what profit they could extort from them for their pardons; and that he welcomed the commissioners on their return from this Bloody Assize, expressing his thanks, and rewarding Jeffreys by immediately raising him to the head of the law. The great seal was given to him in less than a week after his return. His elevation made no change in his manners, nor were his intemperate habits in any degree diminished; he frequently became beastly drunk in public company, when he behaved in the most disgraceful manner. King James was not more polished in his behaviour than his Chancellor. He very officiously went to Oxford in person, to expostulate with his rebellious college; and after remonstrating with the chief men of it, he addressed them thus, while they were kneeling to him, and begging for mercy and liberty of conscience:—"Ye have been a stubborn, turbulent college; I have known you to be so this six-and-twenty years; you have affronted me in this. Is this your Church of England loyalty? One would wonder to find so many Church of England men in such a business! Go home, and show yourselves good members of the Church of England; get you gone! Know, I am your King! I will be obey'd, and I command you to be gone. Go, and admit the Bishop of Oxon Head, principal, what d'ye call it of your college; (one that stood by said, President,) I mean president of the college. Let them that refuse look to it; they shall feel the weight of their Sovereign's displeasure." In 1681, Jeffreys was created a baronet by the title of Sir George Jeffreys, of Bulstrode, in Bucks, and two years after, namely in 1683, was installed Chief Justice. He erected a mansion at Bulstrode in 1686, and was visited there by James II. and his Consort. Almost his earliest act as Chief Justice was to preside at the trial of Algernon Sidney, when by his harsh and unfair treatment of the prisoner he gave further proofs of his brutal nature and courtly subserviency. The same course he pursued in the subsequent trials, insulting and vilifying the accused, and acting rather as the advocate employed to procure a conviction than an impartial judge sworn to see fair play between the parties. Not only was he unfeeling and indecorous towards the prisoners, but he bullied and threatened the counsel practising in his court, instances of which are frequently recorded. In 1685, he was created Baron Jeffreys of Wem; on the very day of his creation he was guilty of another exhibition of brutality, against Richard Baxter, then applying for a postponement of his trial. Connecting Baxter with Oates, he called them the two greatest rogues in the kingdom. On Baxter's trial his counsel were indecently silenced, and the prisoner treated with the coarsest reproaches. Jeffreys was as submissive and mean to those above him as he was haughty and insolent to those who were in any degree in his power; and if in his own conduct he did not exhibit a very nice regard for morality, or even for decency, he never failed to

animadvert upon and punish the slightest deviation in others with the utmost severity, especially if they were persons whom he suspected to be no favourites to the Court. On the arrival of the Prince of Orange, he disguised himself as a seaman, in order to get on board a ship unknown, but was detected in a low public-house, at Wapping, by an attorney whom he had insulted in open court. The latter making him known, he was seized by the populace, carried before the Council, and committed to the Tower, where he died, April 18, 1689. The family honours became extinct by the death of Jeffreys, only son and successor in 1702, without male issue; the estates were dissipated, and Bulstrode, which passed to Charles Dive, son-in-law of the Chancellor, was subsequently sold to the Duke of Portland.

JERVIS, SIR JOHN, K.B.—He represented High Wycombe in the Parliament of 1790, in conjunction with the Earl of Wycombe. Sir John was a distinguished Admiral; he commenced his career afloat in his tenth year. He participated in the battle gained by Admiral Kepple in 1778, in the relief of Gibraltar, under Lord Howe, and, in 1782, held the command of the expedition which captured Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, and Martinique. In 1795, he was made Admiral of the Blue, and placed in command of the Mediterranean fleet, with which he defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets off Cape St. Vincent. For this service he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Earl St. Vincent. He subsequently took command of the Channel fleet, and was, during the Pitt administration, first Lord of the Admiralty, in which office he distinguished himself as a reformer of old abuses in the naval administration. At the coronation of George IV., in 1821, he was nominated Admiral of the Fleet. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral; he died in 1823, in the 90th year of his age.

K.

Keach—Kelke—Kennett—Keynes—King—Knight, Charles—Knollys.

KEACH, BENJAMIN.—Was a native of Stoke Hammond; born in 1640; married Jane Grove, of Winslow, and, in 1660, settled at that place as pastor of the Baptist Church. He was soon persecuted. Troopers, sent into Buckinghamshire to suppress Dissenting meeting-houses, having discovered the place where Keach was preaching, seized him with great rage and violence, and four of them prepared to trample him to death with their horses, but an officer, seeing their design, rode up and prevented them. He was then taken up and tied behind one of the troopers across his horse, and so carried to Aylesbury Gaol, whence, after some time suffering great hardships and trouble, he was released. He soon after published a little book entitled "The Child's Instructor, or a New and Easy Primer." In this book were several things inserted contrary to the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of England; amongst others, that infants ought not to be baptized. This book was no sooner published than one Mr. Strafford, a justice of the peace, was informed thereof, who, taking Neal, the Winslow constable, with him, went to the house of Mr. Keach, seized all the books they found there, and bound Keach over to the assizes in a recognizance of £100 and two sureties with him in £50, to answer for his offence. At the Aylesbury Assizes, in October, 1664, Keach was tried before Chief Justice Robert Hyde. The case illustrates the religious rancour of the period. The indictment set forth, "That the said Keach, being a seditious, heretical, and schismatical person, did, on the 1st of May, in the sixteenth year of the King, write, print, and publish a seditious and venomous book, intitled, 'The Child's Instructor, or a New and Easy Primer;' wherein are contained, by way of question and answer, several damnable positions, contrary to the Book of Common Prayer and the Liturgy of the Church of England, all which are laid to be seditiously, wickedly, and maliciously written, to the great displeasure of God, the scandal of the Liturgy, the King's peace, &c." The trial was carried on in a very arbitrary manner, and a verdict extorted against the prisoner. The Judge proceeded to pass sentence upon Keach as follows:—"Benjamin Keach, you are here convicted of

writing and publishing a seditious and scandalous book, for which the court's judgment is this, and the court doth award that you shall go to gaol for a fortnight without bail or mainprise ; and the next Saturday to stand upon the pillory at Aylesbury for the space of two hours, from eleven of the clock to one, with a paper upon your head with this inscription, 'For writing, printing, and publishing a schismatical book entitled 'The Child's Instructor, or a New and Easy Primer,' and the next Thursday to stand in the same manner and for the same time in the market of Winslow, and there your book shall be openly burnt before your face by the common hangman, in disgrace of you and your doctrine, and you shall forfeit to the King's Majesty the sum of £20 and shall remain in gaol until you find sureties for your good behaviour and appearance at the next assizes, there to renounce your doctrine and make such public submission as shall be enjoined you." Keach—" I hope I shall never renounce those truths which I have written in that book." The Judge, taking no notice, ordered the gaoler to take him away at once. No pardon could be obtained, or the least relaxation of the severe sentence; the Sheriff took care that it should be rigorously carried out. Accordingly, Keach was kept a close prisoner till the Saturday, when, following the sentence, he was put into the pillory at Aylesbury. His head and hands were no sooner fixed in the pillory than he began to address himself to the spectators to this effect—"Good people, I am not ashamed to stand here this day, with this paper on my head ; my Lord Jesus was not ashamed to suffer on the cross for me; and it is for His cause that I am made a gazing stock. Take notice, it is not for any wickedness that I stand here, but for writing and publishing His truths, which the Spirit of the Lord hath revealed in the Holy Scriptures." On the Thursday following, he stood in the same manner, and for the like time, at Winslow, and had his book burnt before him according to his sentence. Mr. Keach continued about four years in the country, preaching as opportunities presented, being continually harassed and followed by his persecutors. He found that he was not likely to enjoy any quiet settlement in Winslow. Accordingly he turned his effects into money, and in 1668 set out with his wife and three children for London, but in his journey the coach was beset with highwaymen, who compelled all the passengers to come out, and took from them all they could find of any value. Thus he entered London without money, but joined with the rest of the passengers in suing the county, and so recovered his loss. Keach after this printed another little book called "The Child's Instructor," similar to the one for which he was put in the pillory. This brought him into trouble again, for he was taken up, on a warrant, before Justice Glover, and in the end fined £20. Keach died in July, 1704, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and was buried at the Baptist Burying-ground, in the Park, Southwark.

KELKE, THE REV. WILLIAM HASTINGS.—He was born at Stony Stanton, in Leicestershire, in 1803, and was educated at the Old Grammar School of Ashby-de-la-Zouch ; he subsequently entered Jesus College, Cambridge. In May, 1831, he was ordained deacon, and in 1833, priest. In 1840 he became incumbent of Drayton

Beauchamp, where he remained for 20 years, when he retired to the "Limes," Little Missenden, and there spent the remainder of his days. Mr. Kelke was a ripe and accomplished scholar, and an indefatigable archæologist; simple and unaffected in his piety, specially charitable in his judgment on others, and esteemed by all who knew him. Although his charge was a small sequestered village, and his life one of comparative retirement, he obtained a well-earned reputation as an antiquary. But his was not the love of things antiquarian for their own sake; he took a wider grasp of the subject, and valued and pursued archæology as throwing light upon the history of the past, and as being a mould in which to form the present. He did not merely satisfy his intelligent curiosity concerning its remains, but endeavoured to learn from it its special lessons; feeling assured that the comparison of the present with the past was valuable and interesting, enabling the student to take forecasts of storms, and to lay down the principles which should be the guide to each succeeding generation. "Whilst we," writes Mr. Kelk, "pride ourselves on the rapid progress of the present generation, let us not undervalue the advancement of each preceding one. Let us look back with reverence on those early ancestors whom the ancient monuments commemorate. Let us venerate their memories. Let us cultivate feelings of gratitude towards them. Let us revere their slumbering relics. Let us view their monuments with interest, and preserve and protect them as memorials of those whom we ought to honour and revere, remembering that the achievements of past generations have been so many steps in England's glory; and if we would advance or retain that glory, we should so pass our own career that future generations may contemplate our sepulchres with that veneration and regard which we feel, or ought to feel, towards those ancient monuments of our forefathers." He took an active part in founding the "Bucks Archæological Society; was appointed honorary secretary to it, and promoted the objects for which the Society was established with zeal and cordiality, and with that strict accuracy and earnest painstaking which were the remarkable characteristics of his life. He edited the "Records of Buckinghamshire;" wrote "Notices of Sepulchral Monuments," "Churchyard Manual," and several other Archæological works; and he was author of various papers in "Chambers's Book of Days." We are indebted to him for a fund of local history which he accumulated and handed down in the "Records," and for other Archæological publications. He died suddenly at "The Limes," Little Missenden, in April, 1865, at the age of 62 years. The author of this work had the pleasure of his friendship, and will ever hold his memory in the highest possible esteem.

KENNET, WHITE, an English prelate; born at Dover, 1660. He was educated at Westminster School, and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he published his "Letter from a Student, concerning the approaching Parliament," a political pamphlet, which highly offended the Whig party. He also published at this time his "Ballad," a political poem, and, in 1684, appeared his translation of "Erasmus' Moriæ Encomium." He was then presented to the living of Ambrosden, near Bicester. In 1689, whilst shooting, his gun

burst, and wounded his skull so severely that he was trepanned, and was ever after obliged to wear a black patch on the injured part. In 1693, he was presented to the rectory of Shottesbrook, in Berkshire ; in 1699, took his degree of D.D., and the next year, unsolicited, was appointed minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London. In 1701, he became archdeacon of Huntingdon. The opposition which he shewed to Sacheverell exposed him to obloquy, and when the ministry were changed he was represented as an enemy to the Queen and her Government. The imputation was industriously circulated, and with such malignity that in an altar piece painted for Whitechapel, Judas was represented as among the twelve apostles at the last supper with the countenance of Dr. Kennet, and, more strongly to point the resemblance, the black patch appeared on his head. The picture was viewed and condemned, and the Bishop of London ordered the scandalous piece to be removed from the church. In 1718, Kennet was promoted to the see of Peterborough, which he enjoyed ten years. He had commenced making a collection of maps, papers, &c., to write a full history of the propagation of Christianity in the English American Colonies, which never was completed. He wrote the third volume of "A Complete History of England," published by the booksellers, 1706, besides a "Vindication of the Church—a letter to the editors of Somner's treatise of the Roman posts." He was an able antiquary, and published various works on theology, antiquities, and ecclesiastical history; besides which he edited the Collection of "English Historians," which bears his name. His "History of Ambrosden and Burcester, and other adjacent parts of the counties of Oxford and Bucks," although mainly treating of Oxfordshire, contains a great deal of ancient historic matter relating to Buckinghamshire, and the author is entitled to be classed amongst the local historians of this county. He died in London in the year 1728.

KEYNES, WILLIAM.—The Keynes were proprietors of the Manor of Milton Keynes. William Keynes, one of this family, rendered eminent services to the Empress Maud in the civil wars between that Princess and Stephen, particularly at the battle of Lincoln, in 1141, where he was the principal cause of King Stephen being taken prisoner by the Earl of Gloucester. The Manor eventually passed by female heirs to the De Aylesbury family.

KIDERMINSTER, SIR JOHN.—Sir John Kiderminster, or Kederminster, Knt., was of Langley Marish, where he erected an hospital, which by his will, dated the 6th year of Charles I., he endowed with charges on lands in Langley, Dorney, and Burnham; he also left a library of 500 or 600 volumes of Ancient Divinity. An inscription on a tablet near the south porch of the Church where the books were kept states that Sir John Kederminster "made and gave to this town for ever, the adjoining library, in 1628."

KING, DR. JOHN, was born at Worminghall, about 1559, and was educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Oxford. After taking Holy Orders he became chaplain to Queen Elizabeth ; was advanced to be Archdeacon of Nottingham in

1590, Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1604, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1605, and Bishop of London in 1611. King James styled him "the King of Preachers;" and he was accounted by Chief Justice Coke the best speaker in the Star Chamber. He was for some years Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Anthony à Wood describes him as being reverenced by all people, and a solid and profound divine, of great gravity and piety. He was so indefatigably industrious that he never omitted preaching on a Sunday, even after he was consecrated a Bishop, unless prevented by illness. He was the author of "Lectures upon the History of Jonah," and several sermons. He died in 1621. Bishop King was grandson to Thomas King, brother to Robert King, or Kynge, the first Bishop of Oxford.

KING, DR. HENRY.—He was eldest son of Dr. John King, and was born at Worminghall in 1591; was sent to Thame school, and afterwards to Westminster and Christ Church. He was successively Chaplain to James I. and Charles I.; was Archdeacon of Colchester, Residentiary of St. Paul's, Canon of Christ Church, and Dean of Rochester, and, in 1641, was promoted to the bishopric of Chichester. He was, like his father, an eminent preacher, and author of several published sermons and some poems. He is mentioned by Clarendon as "a man of great eminence in the Church, peculiarly free from those faults ascribed to the governing clergy, a frequent preacher, and one against whom not the least objection could be made." In his youth he took great delight in the study of music and poetry, and was much admired for his wit and fancy, which made his conversation very agreeable. When older he applied himself to oratory and philosophy, and, in his advanced age, divinity, in which faculty he became eminent. During the Long Parliament, when episcopacy was put down, Dr. King, who was very harshly treated, lived chiefly at Colnbrook. At the Restoration he regained his see; he died in 1669. John King, of Boycote, county of Kent, his son, by his will, dated in 1670, directed that £1,500 should be raised to build and endow an Almshouse at Worminghall. According to the Charity Commissioners' Report the sum of £2,000 was raised, of which £500 was spent in the erection of the almshouse, and, with the remainder, land was purchased.

KNIGHT, CHARLES.—He was born at Windsor in the year 1791; was son of Charles Knight, who for many years conducted the business of a bookseller in that town, to which the son succeeded. Speaking of his mother, in his "Passages of a Working Life," Charles Knight says—"She was the daughter of a wealthy yeoman of Iver, in Buckinghamshire;" he inherited this Iver property, and was thus connected with this county. He appears to have been somewhat undetermined as to his choice of a profession or business; eventually his first start was made by his becoming an apprentice to his father as a printer, in which occupation he found relief in the cultivation of a passion for old books. In his "Prelude of Early Reminiscences," which forms a part of his "Passages of a Working Life," he has pictured the period of his early career, from

which it appears that at one time he entertained a desire to study for the Bar; but this project was relinquished, and he set earnestly to work to master such subjects as would enable him to take the position of a journalist. An opportunity offered in London in the situation of reporter on the *Globe* newspaper, which he undertook and held for some months, seeing much of London, and carrying back to Windsor fresh projects and enlarged intellectual vision. The establishment of the *Windsor and Eton Express* by his father, in 1811, followed, at which time the many difficulties in publishing a newspaper, with the double burden of stamp-duties and a rigid censorship, made it unsafe to utter an honest opinion.

In Charles Knight's early days there was positively no good, useful reading within the reach of the great crowd, who for the most part spent their time in the taproom and the skittle-ground, or attending pugilistic encounters or dog-fights. Nothing had been done to elevate the people, or draw the humbler class out of the slough of despond, in which national neglect had landed them. Charles Knight had not overlooked this state of things; he had an inveterate hatred for the cheap, low literature with which this country was then flooded, and which degraded the people. In an article in the *Windsor and Eton Express* in 1819, he writes—"There is a new power in society, and they (the vendors of cheap low-class literature) have combined to give that power a direction. The work must be taken out of their hands. . . . Knowledge must have its worldly as well as its spiritual range; it looks towards heaven, but it treads upon earth. The mass of useful books are not accessible to the poor; newspapers, with their admixture of good and evil, seldom find their way into the domestic circle of the labourer or artizan; the tracts which pious persons distribute are exclusively religious, and the tone of these often utterly fanatical or puerile. The vendors of 'twopenny trash,' as it is called, have seen further, with the quick perception of avarice or ambition, into the intellectual wants of the working classes." It was just because there was no healthful food for the newly created appetite of the people that sedition and infidelity had become so widely disseminated. Charles Knight set about to endeavour to remedy this evil; his idea was to supersede low literature by the production of cheap periodicals of a superior class, and of an instructive, entertaining, and intellectual character, issued at so low a price as would induce the artizan and labouring classes to become subscribers and readers of them. He was certainly amongst the first to introduce the universal penny into the publication of literature.

One of his earliest works was *The Etonian*. In 1820, 1821, and 1822, he, in conjunction with Mr. Locker, the father of the poet, edited *The Plain Englishman*; this was the first attempt to produce cheap literature of a high character. In the latter year Mr. Knight removed to London, and started, at Pall Mall East, *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, to which Macaulay, Winthrop Mackworth Praed, and other accomplished young scholars were contributors. "Knight's Pictorial England," "Pictorial Bible,"

and other such works supplied a fund of excellent reading and information. As editor of an edition of Shakspeare, Mr. Knight took higher ground, and acquitted himself with distinction. He also published a collection of essays under the title of "Once upon a time," another "The Old Printer and the Modern Press." His "Passages of a Working Life during half-a-century" are an interesting autobiography, illustrating the literary life of the period (1813-65). Of the "Popular History of England," which was published in monthly parts at 6d., he himself says, "My object was really to write a history in which all the movements that had gone to form the characters of the people should be traced out and exhibited." This work was wholly written by himself, and alone would have made the fame of any other man. Then we have the "Pictorial Bible," into which went the richest of Kitto's thoughts and fancies; the "Pictorial Museum of Animated Nature," the "Pictorial Shakspeare," the "Pictorial Gallery of Art," and "Half-hours with the Best Authors." The student of history, who wishes to obtain the leading facts without the trouble of sifting them from the more bulky volumes, will find in "Half-hours of English History" that it has been done to his hand. In 1827, Mr. Knight became connected with the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and soon after edited and published "The British Almanac" and "Companion" and "The Library of Entertaining Knowledge." Through twenty years, until, indeed, the Society thought that the time was come when individual enterprise would accomplish all that had been attempted, he was more or less connected with that memorable association. At this period he was also officially connected, as a publisher, with those who originated and carried forward the amendment of the Poor Law, and other cognate reforms, and he was thus necessitated to give a close attention to the principles and practical working of measures which have so materially improved the condition of the people.

We cannot follow Charles Knight through all his literary achievements, his successes and his failures. The two principal works with which his name is associated, and in which he has identified himself with the movement for producing cheap and high-class literature for the working-classes generally, are the *Penny Magazine* (1832) and the "Penny Cyclopædia" (1833). Of the *Penny Magazine* he writes—"The success of the *Penny Magazine* was an astonishment to most persons; I honestly confess it was a surprise to myself. At the end of 1832, it had reached a sale of 200,000 in weekly numbers and monthly parts. In the preface to the first volume, under the date December 18th, I thus wrote—'It was considered by Edmund Burke, about forty years ago, that there were 80,000 readers in this country. It has been shown, by the sale of the *Penny Magazine*, that there are 200,000 purchasers of one periodical work.'" The appearance of the *Penny Magazine* distinctly marks an era in our social history. Together with the "Penny Cyclopædia," to which it directly gave rise, it forms the first instalment of the poor man's library, to complete which so much has since been accomplished. Though this last was the least successful of Mr. Knight's adventures

from a pecuniary point of view, there can be no doubt that these two penny issues were by far the most fruitful of his works, with regard to intellectual and moral results. The enterprises he had previously engaged in were to a considerable extent preliminary experiments to guide him, or buttresses to afford leverage in effectively applying this, his great idea. Of the "Penny Cyclopædia," Mr. Knight says—"The literary expenditure alone reached nearly £40,000. Upon the completion of the Cyclopædia, the balance upon the outlay, above the receipts, was £30,788. The chronic loss for eleven years which was induced by the work, and which fell wholly upon me, absorbed every other source of profit in my extensive business, leaving me little beyond a bare maintenance, without the hope of laying by for the future." When we think of his noble services, and of the large debt of gratitude society owes to him, and of the way in which the services of some men are acknowledged by the State—we cannot help wishing that the "bare maintenance" of Mr. Knight had been changed to something very different.

Mr. Strahan, in an article in *Good Words* (1876), from which several of these notes are taken, thus speaks of Charles Knight—"It is impossible to look upon him as a publisher merely. He is emphatically a social reformer. He has always ends beyond those of literature itself. He walks in a patriotic sphere, and it is from this that his highest impulses are derived. His mind, as we have seen, was first directed to cheap literature of sound and healthy nature in seeking a panacea to the discontent and disorganization which in his youth prevailed among the working classes, issuing in riots and sedition and direct assaults upon the throne itself. And this patriotic idea did not lose but gained force from being viewed in relation to religious wants. Importing into every subject an immediate human interest, he softens political differences, and almost unconsciously unites in the most permanent and effective manner the different classes of society, by awakening ideas around which common activities may centre."

Among other avocations, Charles Knight, in conjunction with his father, published a newspaper at Aylesbury in 1824, the title of which was *The Bucks Gazette and Windsor and Eton Express.* The paper was partly printed at Windsor and partly at Aylesbury, where it was published; it was, in fact, a branch of the *Windsor and Eton Express.* The joint publication was continued at Aylesbury and Windsor for some years, but was eventually abandoned at Aylesbury, and the result was two distinct papers. *The Bucks Gazette* disappeared some years ago, but the *Windsor and Eton Express* still flourishes at Windsor.

Mr. Charles Knight died in the year 1873, and was buried in a family vault in the old burial-ground in the Bachelor's Acre, Windsor, which had been for many years disused, since which his widow was interred in the same place. Mr. Knight's son, Mr. Barry Knight (since deceased), erected to his father's memory a handsome lych-gate at the entrance to the burial-ground. It has an inscription recording the occasion of its

erection. After Mr. Charles Knight's death a testimonial fund was raised to perpetuate his memory; this was applied to the purchase of a scholarship in the Stationers' School. A bust of the deceased was also presented to the Town Council of Windsor, and is preserved in the Town Hall of that Corporation. It bears the following inscription:—

CHARLES KNIGHT,
Author and Publisher,
Born at Windsor,
March 15th, 1791;
Died at Addlestone, Surrey,
March 9th, 1873,
And buried
In his Native Town.

His chosen work through Life
Was to bring
Good Literature
Within the reach
Of all.
This Bust
Was presented to the Corporation of Windsor
By the Committee
of the
Charles Knight Testimonial,
June 14th,
1875.

KNOLLYS, SIR FRANCIS, BART.—The family of Knollys were connected with Lower Winchendon, a branch residing there. Sir Francis Knollys was a zealous partizan of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI., at whose death he went abroad. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned, and was made a Privy Councillor, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Treasurer of the Household, K.G., and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Oxford. He was also employed in several offices of State; he had the special custody of Mary Queen of Scots, having gone to Carlisle Castle to meet her; she was treated as a prisoner by Sir Francis. He wrote a "Treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops;" died in 1596. His grandson, Sir Francis Knollys, Knt., J.P. for Bucks, Berks, and Oxon, who resided at Reading, and subsequently at Thame, married Ellen, daughter of Richard Milles, of Lower Winchendon; she died in 1629.

L.

Lake—Lambert—Langbaine—Langley—Layard—Lee (Quarrendon)—Lee (Hartwell)—Leland—Lely—Leofstan—Lettsom—Lipscomb—Lloyd—Lluellyn—Longland—Longville—Lostin—Louis XVIII.—Lovebond—Lovell—Lovett—Lowndes—Luff—Luton—Lysons.

LAKE, VISCOUNT GERARD.—The Lakes trace their descent through the Gerards, Poles, Plantagenets, and Montacutes. Warwick Lake, who acquired the Manor of Aston Clinton, by marriage, was descended from Sir Thomas Lake, Knt. This Sir Thomas was sent by the Council to attend King James I., on his journey from Berwick, on his accession, in 1603. In Sir Robert Cecil's administration, when the office of Secretary of State was divided between two persons, Sir Thomas Lake filled one department, and continued to do so until he was inveigled into a Court dispute and scandal, which eventually led to his ruin, as he not only lost the Royal favour but also his offices of gain and emolument; he was much pitied, as he was considered to be an honest man. Gerard Lake, born in 1744, was grandson of Warwick Lake, and second son of Lancelot Charles Lake, by his wife Letitia, daughter of John Gumbley, Esq., of Isleworth; became Commissionary-General of the Forces. In 1787 he was equerry to the Prince of Wales; in 1790 Major-General of the First Foot Guards; afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Berwick; Colonel of 53rd Regiment; Governor of Limerick; Lieutenant-General; Commander-in-Chief of Ireland; Governor of Dumbarton Castle; Commander-in-Chief of Bengal Army; Colonel of 80th Regiment; Governor of Plymouth; Master of the Horse to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; and Treasurer of the Duchy of Cornwall. He early obtained an ensigncy in the Foot Guards, and served in Germany during the seven years' war. Under Cornwallis, in America, in 1781, he greatly distinguished himself, and on his return home was made Aide-de Camp to the King. In 1793 and 1794, he was prominent in many engagements in Holland. In 1800, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, when the influence of France threatened the destruction of Persia and the British possessions of the East. Gerard Lake was returned to the House of Commons as one of the representatives for Aylesbury at the

general election of 1790. He had unsuccessfully contested a bye-election for that Borough in 1789, being defeated by Sir Scrope Bernard by 77 votes. These were "the good old times" of elections, as, notwithstanding his defeat, he gave each of his voters £7, which, according to the "Old Aylesbury Diary," was more than ever was known to be given by a losing man. Sir Scrope had given 5 guineas to each voter a few days previously. There was a great deal of rioting at Aylesbury at this time, arising out of election matters, and several of the ringleaders were prosecuted. The election of 1790 passed over without being contested; Sir Scrope Bernard and General Lake were returned, when both members gave each voter £7, besides dinners and other presents. Lake was again returned for Aylesbury in 1796, and held the seat until the following general election of 1802. The military exploits of General Lake in India are matters of history. In the Orders of the Governor-General in Council, dated Fort William, 1st October, 1803, the Marquis Wellesley directed the public thanks of the Supreme Government of the British Dominions in India to be given to his Excellency General Lake, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's forces, who, with unexampled alacrity, eminent judgment, and indefatigable courage under extraordinary difficulties, prepared the Bengal army for the field, conducted it, by a rapid succession of glorious victories, to the defeat of a powerful army, and maintained the honour of the British name in India, by humane attention towards the inhabitants of the conquered provinces, and by a due respect and reverence towards the unfortunate representatives of the House of Timur and his Majesty's royal family, and commanded these orders to be publicly read to the troops under arms at every station of the land forces in the East Indies. The battle of Laswaree completed the subversion of Scindia's power in Hindostan, restored the Peiswat to his sovereignty, and liberated the country. The great victory of Laswaree was principally to be attributed to the admirable skill, judgment, heroic valour, and activity of the Commander-in-Chief, whose magnanimous example, and the recollection of his achievements at Coel, Ally-Ghur, Delhi, and Agra, inspired much confidence and emulation. The General had two horses killed under him; the shot showered around him, but in the midst of danger and slaughter he displayed not only the greatest fortitude and valour, but the highest degree of professional ability. His masterly plans of attack were carried into instantaneous execution, and he appeared with matchless courage in front of every principal charge. His son, Major George Lake, who attended him as Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary, was shot down in his presence, but his hurt did not prove to be mortal, and this promising young officer was spared not only to partake of his father's triumph, but also to serve his country with increasing honours, until he fell gloriously at the moment of victory at Roleia, in Portugal, in August, 1808. In consequence of his eminent services, General Lake was elevated to the peerage in 1807, Delhi and Laswaree supplying the titles of Baron and Viscount, with which Aston Clinton had the honour of being associated, to give dignity to one of the most gallant officers and accomplished gentlemen whose names have been recorded in the history of Britain, who,

besides receiving thanks of both Houses of Parliament and of the East India Company, acquired the esteem of all ranks, the admiration of a grateful country, and that imperishable fame which is the mede of heroism when united with benevolence and awarded in the calm, deliberate applause and the just and impartial judgment of succeeding ages. General Lake was succeeded by his son Francis Gerard, the second Viscount, who was a Lieut.-General in the army ; he died in 1836, and as he left no male issue the title devolved upon his brother Warwick, the third and last Viscount, at whose death, in 1848, it became extinct, there being again no male issue. The family residence of the Lakes stood on the site of the present mansion in Aston Clinton Park. General Lake died in 1808, and was buried at Aston Clinton.

LAMBERT, NATHANIEL GRACE, was born in 1811. He was the second son of Mr. Richard Lambert, of Newcastle, who married Miss Achsah Grace, daughter of the late Mr. Nathaniel Grace. Mr. N. G. Lambert married in 1843 Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Wright Richards, of Rushden, Northamptonshire. He formerly represented the Jesmond ward in the Newcastle Town Council, and during the municipal year 1852-3 filled the office of Mayor. It was during his year of office that there took place one of those terrible visitations of cholera which have become so memorable in connection with that town, and his worship manifested great activity in allaying, as far as he could, the ravages of the dire calamity. On the 23rd of June, 1853, Mr. Lambert was elected to the position of alderman ; on the 6th of May, 1857, he retired from the Council altogether. He subsequently resided at Denham Court, near Uxbridge. In addition to his property there, he was a considerable landowner in the neighbourhood of Quainton. He was a D.L. and a Justice of the Peace of Bucks, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1865. Mr. Lambert was, in 1868, returned for Buckinghamshire as the colleague of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, then Mr. Disraeli. He was re-elected in 1874, but retired from the representation at the general election of 1880. He was a Liberal, and was chiefly known in Parliament as a financial reformer, and a strong advocate for the reduction of the National Debt. He died in 1883.

LANGBAINE, GERARD.—He was the owner of the Oving estate by purchase ; was the youngest son of Gerard Langbaine ; Provost of Queen's College ; born in Oxford in 1656. He was apprenticed to a bookseller in London, but on the death of his elder brother was removed to Oxford, and, in 1672, was a Gentleman Commoner of University College ; becoming a great jockey, he neglected his duties and dissipated part of his estate. He resided at Headington, where he amused himself with dramatic poetry; he was the author of "The Hunter," a discourse on horsemanship, and other works, including a novel. He died in 1692, and was buried at St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford.

LANGLEY, THE REV. THOMAS, A.B., of Great Marlow, held the curacy of Snelson, in Derbyshire ; a short time before his death he was presented to the Rectory

of Whiston, Northamptonshire; he was author of the "History of the Hundred of Desborough and Deanery of Wycombe," published in 1797, a work of considerable local value and importance, and one which for its accuracy in detail may be quoted as an authority. Langley also wrote "A Serious Address to the Head and Heart of every Unbiased Christian." He died in 1801, at the early age of 32 years, and was buried at the west end of the south aisle of Great Marlow Church, where many of his ancestors were interred. Speaking of the southern part of the county of Bucks, Langley thus describes it:—"The scenery of the vale through which the Thames flows is highly picturesque, the two counties (Bucks and Berks) mutually giving and receiving beauties from each other. From Fawley to Hedsor the river, taking a few bold sweeps, flows in a majestic stream, except where it is occasionally broken into cascades and islands by the intervention of mills and locks. The delicate foliage of the beech which crowns the varying amphitheatre, feathering the banks or bending over cliffs; the verdure of the meadows, and the pleasing tints which the hand of cultivation throws over the vale, are the natural beauties of the country. These are enriched by the ornamental grounds and elegant mansions of the neighbouring gentry, the venerable towers of churches, the mouldering ruins of an abbey, as of Medmenham, or of one still inhabited, whose history is not destroyed by injudicious alterations, such as Bisham. The rugged rock impending over the cataract, and bearing on its brow some fragment of a fortress or ivied ruins, 'bosomed high on tufted trees,' and reflected in the lake, demand the attention of a Claude or Poussin."

LAYARD, HENRY PETER JOHN.—He resided on Bierton Hill, Aylesbury, at a house then known as "Barkers," the site of which is now occupied by the Manor House. Mr. Layard died there in 1832, and was buried at Bierton, in the Church of which village a mural tablet is erected to his memory. The family of Layard is of French extraction. An ancestor of Mr. Layard, the head of a noble Protestant family, was driven from his native country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Mr. Layard's father was Dean of Bristol. Mr. Layard filled a high civic office in Ceylon, between the years 1800 and 1813; his brother was celebrated for his efforts to circulate the Scriptures among the heathens in the East. Mr. Layard was father to Sir Henry Austin Layard, the great Assyrian explorer, who, in the Parliament of 1852-7, represented Aylesbury, in conjunction with Mr. Bethell, afterwards Lord Westbury.

LEE, SIR ROBERT, KNT.—The family known as the Quarrendon Lees is of very ancient origin, and was originally settled in Cheshire, in which county the several members of it occupied distinguished positions as early as the 38th of King Edward III. In this district the name of John de la Lee is found in the list of gentry of the county of Oxford in 1434, in which he appears as Ranger of the forest of Bernewood. The same name occurs in the court rolls of the Manor of Quarrendon, in the county of Bucks, in the same year. From John Lee descended Benedict Lee, constable of Quarrendon, who

died in 1746, and left a son Richard, also of Quarrendon, who was succeeded by Robert Lee, described as of Quarrendon, Burston, and Hardwick, Bucks, gentleman; he was Sheriff of Bucks in the years 1521 and 1533, was knighted in 1529, and died in 1538-9; he was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Henry VIII. A special grant of arms was made to him, dated April 18th, 1513, the 4th of Henry; he married Joan, daughter of William Cope, Esq., of Banbury, Oxfordshire.

LEE, SIR ANTHONY.—He was of Burston, in Aston Abbotts, eldest son of Sir Robert Lee; was a Commoner of St. John's College, Oxford, M.P. for Bucks in the 1st of Edward VI.; married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Wyatt, and sister of Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington Castle, Kent, by whom he had eight children; by a second wife he had one son, Richard, who was knighted; he died in the third year of the reign of Edward VI. (1549), and was buried in Quarrendon Chapel, where once existed a monument to his memory, consisting of a large altar tomb, with pillars of Sussex marble, supporting a canopy or entablature, under which were recumbent figures in alabaster, as large as life, of an armed Knight and his lady.

LEE, SIR HENRY, K.G.—He was the eldest son of Sir Anthony Lee, of Burston; was born at Allington Castle in 1531; Lord of Fleet Marston and Quarrendon; married Ann, daughter of William, Lord Paget, of West Drayton; represented Buckinghamshire in Parliament in 1557-8 and in 1571-2; was Page of Honour to King Henry VIII.; knighted 1553; Master of the Ordnance to Queen Elizabeth; a Privy Councillor; Knight of the Garter, 1597; Lieutenant of the Manor and Park of Woodstock. The handsome mural monument, with figures and epitaph, in the north transept of Aylesbury Church, was erected to the memory of his lady and children. Sir Henry Lee was the original founder of the Aylesbury Free School, his endowment being largely supplemented by Mr. Henry Phillips. He was the celebrated Champion of Queen Elizabeth; made Quarrendon his chief seat, and built a large mansion there, in which he lived in great splendour. The site of the house may yet be traced by the irregularity of the surface, and by the remains of the moat by which it was surrounded. Sir Henry, the greatest member of the Lee family, was an immense favourite with Queen Elizabeth. In the third volume of "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses," it is stated that in August, 1592, Sir Henry Lee, Knt., was honoured by his Royal mistress's presence for two days at Quarrendon, in the Vale of Aylesbury. At a tournament held on the 17th of November, 1559, at Quarrendon, the first anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, Sir Henry made a vow of chivalry, that he would annually, on the return of that auspicious day, present himself in the tilt-yard, in honour of the Queen, to maintain her beauty, worth, and dignity against all comers, unless prevented by age, infirmity, or other accident. The Queen having graciously accepted Sir Henry as her knight and champion, the nobility and gentry of the Court, incited by so worthy an example, formed themselves into an honourable Society of Knights Tilters, which,

yearly assembling in arms, held a great tourney at Quarrendon on each successive 17th of November. In 1590, Sir Henry, feeling himself overtaken by age, resigned his assumed office of Queen's knight, having previously received her Majesty's permission to appoint the famous Earl of Cumberland as his successor. The resignation was conducted with all due ceremony. The Queen being seated in the gallery, with Viscount Turenne, the French Ambassador, the Knights Tilters rode slowly into the tilt-yard, to the sound of sweet music. Then, as if by a spring out of the earth, appeared a pavilion of white silk, representing the sacred temple of Vesta. In this temple stood an altar, covered with a cloth of gold, on which burned wax candles, in rich candlesticks. Certain princely presents were also on the altar, which were handed to the Queen by three young ladies, in the characters of Vestals. The royal choir then sang verses as Sir Henry's farewell to the court. Sir Henry took off his armour, placing it at the foot of a crowned pillar bearing the initials E.R.; then, kneeling, he presented the Earl of Cumberland to the Queen, beseeching that she would accept that nobleman for her Knight. Her Majesty consenting, Sir Henry armed the Earl and mounted him on horseback; he then arrayed himself in a peaceful garb of black velvet, covering his head with a common buttoned cap, of the country fashion. The detailed accounts of the cost of these Quarrendon tournaments still exist amongst the family documents at Ditchley. Not long after Sir Henry resigned his office as special champion of the beauty of Queen Elizabeth, he fell in love with her new maid of honour, Anne Vavasour, of an ancient and distinguished Yorkshire family, mentioned in a letter from Sir John Stanhope to Lord Talbot in November, 1590, as a brilliant star at court,—"Our new mayd Mrs. Vavasoure flourisheth like the lylle and the rose." "Though in the morning flower of her charms," writes Miss Strickland, "and esteemed the loveliest girl in the whole court, she drove a whole bevy of youthful lovers to despair by accepting this ancient relic of the age of chivalry." Tradition reports that Miss Vavasour became Sir Henry's mistress; hence the rhyming couplet:—

> "Here lyes the old knt good Sr Harry,
> By her he lov'd, but ne'er would marry," etc.

It is also believed that after the erection of a monument to Sir Henry Lee and his mistress, in the chancel of Quarrendon church, the bishop of the diocese ordered it to be removed. Two fragments of the figures, in alabaster, existed at Quarrendon so late as the year 1863. Nicholas Charles's MS. gives the following inscription as having been placed on the tomb:—

> "Under thys stone intombed lyes a faire and worthy dame,
> Daughter to Henry Vavasour, Anne Vavasour her name.
> She living with Sr Henry Lee for love long tyme did dwell:
> Death could not part them but that here they reste within one cell."

This accomplished and chivalrous Knight died at Spelsbury, Oxon, in 1611, at the age of 80 years; he was buried at Quarrendon. There was, many years ago, a mural tablet of

black marble at the eastern end of the Chancel of Quarrendon Chapel, with this inscription:—

1611. Memoria Sacrum.

SIR HENRY LEE, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, son of Sir Anthony Lee, and Dame Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Wiat, counsellor to the two kings of famous memory, Henricus the Seventh and Eighth. He was born in Kent, was under the care of his uncle, Sir Henry Wiat, of Allington Castle, and was bred in the court of Henry VIII. He was employed in services in Scotland, under Queen Mary, at whose death he travelled in France, Holland, and Germany, and returned to England a finished traveller. In 1573, he was employed by Elizabeth in Scotland, and was present at the Siege of Edinburgh; he was appointed, by his Royal Mistress, Lieutenant of the Royal Manor of Woodstock, and to the office of the Royal Armoury; he received at her Majesty's hands, the noblest Order of the Garter; he built four goodly mansions, revived the ruins of this chapel, and having served five succeeding princes "with a body bent to earth, and a mind erected to heaven," he died, aged 80.

Near this was a magnificent altar tomb. On it was the figure of the knight, in complete armour, with a surcoat, collar, and George of the Order of the Garter, the head reposing on a helmet, with arms at top, surmounted by a plume of feathers. Over this effigy of the knight was this inscription:—

Fide & Constantia { Vixit Deo patriæ & amicis annos
Fide & Constantia { Christo spiritvm carnem sepvlchro commendavi
Fide & Constantia { Scio, credo, expecto mortvvm resvrrectionem.

Beneath was a black tablet, on which were engraved the following lines:—

If Fortvnes storre or Natvres wealthe commende
They both vnto his virtves praise did lende
The warrs abroade with honor he did passe
In covrtly jvsts his Sovereigns Knight he was
Sixe princes he did serve, and in the frighte
And change of state did keep himself upright
With faith vntavght spotlesse and cleare his fame
So pvre that Envy covld not wrong the same
All but his virtve now (so vaine is breeth)
Tovrnd dvst lye here in the cold arms of deeth
Thus Fortunes and gentle favours flye
When Virtve conquers Deeth and Destinye.

LEE, SIR HENRY, BART.—He was cousin to Sir Henry Lee, K.G., and successor to the estate of Quarrendon; was created a baronet in 1611; and a later descendant of the family, Sir Edward Henry Lee, was, in 1674, created Earl of Lichfield and Viscount Quarrendon; but these titles became extinct in 1776, by the death of Robert, Earl of Lichfield, the last peer of the Lees, of Quarrendon. Charlotte, granddaughter of the first Earl, became sole heiress, and by her marriage the Quarrendon estate passed to the eleventh Lord Dillon, whose son sold it in 1802 to James Du Pré, Esq., of Wilton Park, Beaconsfield. The ancient seat of the Lees, which stood near the church, was pulled down in the early part of the last century.

LEE, SIR ROBERT, was born at Helstrope in 1545; he died at Stratford Langton, in Essex, and was buried in the chancel of Hardwick, in 1616, aged 78. His monument still exists. His eldest son, Henry, was the first baronet of Quarrendon. Sir Robert was the ancestor of that branch of the family of Lee which afterwards settled in America, where several members of it made themselves conspicuous.

LEE, RICHARD.—He was the seventh son of Sir Robert Lee, Knt., of Helstrope. He emigrated to Virginia, and styled himself Colonel. The fact that in the colony of Virginia the names of their family's old homes in England were given to the residences they erected, *e.g.*, "Ditchley," "Lee's Rest," and "Stratford," are, in conjunction with the wills and monumental inscriptions existing, clear proofs of the descent of the Lees of Virginia from this old English family of note and reputation. Richard Lee, son of Richard, was born in Virginia, in 1646, and was sent to England to be educated. He married Letitia, the eldest daughter of Henry Corbin; obtained a large property in the American State of Westmoreland, where he built a residence, naming it "Ditchley," after the chief Oxfordshire mansion of his English relations. On his monument it is stated, "In magistratum obeundo boni publici studiodissimi, in literis Græcis et Latinis et aliis humanioris literaturæ disciplinis versatissimi." He died March 12, 1714, aged 68.

LEE, HENRY, was son of Henry Lee, of Stratford House, Virginia, and great grandson of Richard, who built Ditchley. Henry Lee was born in 1756; he was an American General and commenced his military career as captain of one of the six companies of cavalry raised by his native State after she had thrown off the authority of the mother country. Having exhibited both skill and energy on several occasions, Lee was raised to the rank of Major and trusted with the command of a separate corps; he was known by the soubriquet of "Light Horse Harry," was the well-known ally and distinguished friend of Washington. In the retreat of Greene, before Cornwallis, into Virginia, Lee's legion formed the rear-guard of the American Army, and repelled every attempt of the enemy to impede its march. From that time to the termination of the war, General Lee was constantly engaged, and performed many valuable services to the Republic. When the independence of the United States was ratified he was elected a member of the House of Delegates, made Governor of Virginia in 1792, chosen a member of Congress in 1799, and retained his seat till the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the President's chair, when he retired into private life. He it was who, in 1799, pronounced the great eulogium in the American Congress upon Washington, and is remembered as one of the most remarkable men of his day, having been elected three times Governor of Virginia. He died in March, 1818.

LEE, ROBERT.—The American General, Lee, was the third son of Henry Lee, or "Light Horse Harry," by his second wife, and was a direct descendant from the Lees of Buckinghamshire. He was born in 1807, and was 11 years old at his father's death. He was educated first at the Alexandria Academy, next at a private school in the same city, and afterwards at West Point, which he entered at the age of 18. In 1829, he received his commission as second lieutenant of Engineers, and was employed till 1835 on the coast defences of Virginia. In the summer of 1837, he was sent to St. Louis, on the Mississippi, to draw up plans and estimates for the navigation of the harbour of

that town. After performing this task he was employed till 1840 in carrying out the works, obtaining the rank of Captain in 1838. In 1840, he was intrusted with the improvement of the defences of New York Harbour, and remained there till 1846, when war was declared with Mexico. He there gave promise of his future renown, distinguishing himself alike by daring and science, chiefly in reconnoissances. General Scott entertained the highest opinion of the young Captain of Engineers, mentioning him frequently in despatches, and many years after declared that he was the greatest military genius in America. This campaign, in the course of which he was wounded, obtained him rapid promotion, and at its end he was a Brevet-Colonel. In 1855, two new regiments of cavalry having been raised, Colonel Robert Lee was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Cavalry. In April, 1861, he was at Washington, having been summoned there from Texas, with what object is not stated. On the 17th the Ordinance of Secession was passed in the Convention of Virginia. Though opposed to secession, and strongly deprecating war, he felt that he owed allegiance to his native State, and resigned his commission in the United States Army. As soon as his resignation was known the Governor of Virginia appointed him Major-General and Commander of the Forces of Virginia. So energetic and successful was Lee that in two months he had equipped 60 regiments of cavalry and infantry and many batteries, making a total of nearly 50,000 men, whose efficiency was soon after proved at the first battle of Manassas, or Bull Run. This battle, the first serious action of the war, was fought on the 21st of July, 1861. General Y. E. Johnson having been seriously wounded in the battle of Seven Pines on the 31st of May, 1862, Lee was, on the 1st of June, appointed to succeed him in the command of the army opposed to M'Clellan. It is unnecessary to follow Lee throughout his subsequent operations. They are too well known, and have been frequently described. It is sufficient to say that after the victory of the 28th of June, 1862, he was regarded by his army with complete confidence and the most entire devotion. He deserved both, for his skill and combination of prudence and enterprise enabled him to win many battles in the teeth of enormous odds; while his gallantry, his unselfishness, his simplicity, and his care for the well-being of the troops were ever conspicuous. His failures or qualified successes were due generally to some untoward accident, to a mistake on the part of a subordinate, or to a superiority in numbers, against which the ablest general could not bear up. In the interesting campaign round Richmond between June, 1864, and April, 1865, Lee had at no time more than 35,000 men to oppose to Grant's force of upwards of 100,000; yet so able were his dispositions, so splendidly was he seconded by his troops, that he was credited by his opponents with 70,000 men. Few campaigns have been more ably carried out than this, which reminds one of Napoleon's brilliant operations in 1814. Numbers in both cases told, however, in the long run, and on the morning of the 9th of April, Lee was compelled to surrender, with 10,000 exhausted and starving soldiers, the heroic remnant of the Army of North Virginia, after a desperate attempt to cut his way

out. With this act Lee's public career ended. He received several offers of lucrative employment in private life, which he declined; but in August, 1865, he was appointed President of Washington University, Lexington, with a salary of £500 a year, a post which he held till his death in 1870, performing its duties with the conscientious energy, which was his life-long characteristic, and with marked success. In summing up the character of General Lee, Lord Wolseley says of him, "Where else is a great man to be found whose sole life was one of blameless record of noble duty done? It was consistent in all its parts, complete in all its relations. The most perfect gentleman of a State long celebrated for its chivalry, he was just, gentle, and generous, and child-like in the simplicity of his character. Never elated with success, he bore reverse, and, at last, complete overthrow, with dignified resignation."

LEE, SIR THOMAS, BART.—The first settlement of the Hartwell family of Lee in this county is traced to Moreton, in Dinton; there is a brass in Dinton Church, on which is inscribed the name of William Lee, of Moreton, and dated 1486. An old pedigree of the time of Elizabeth would show that they had some connection with Sanderton or Saunderton Lee. Thomas Lee, of Hartwell, who was made a baronet by Charles II., sat in Parliament for the Borough of Aylesbury, in conjunction with Richard Ingoldsby. He was the fourth Thomas Lee who had represented Aylesbury; Ingoldsby married Lee's mother; the two members were thus closely allied. From a lukewarm Parliamentarian, Thomas Lee became a zealous Royalist, and in the Convention Parliament directly voted for the restoration of the King. As a reward for this service the King, in the same year, raised him to the rank of a baronet by the style and title of Sir Thomas Lee of Hartwell, and also created him a K.B. He continued nearly to the close of his life to hold a seat in Parliament, and took a distinguished part in the debates. He was one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the year 1689. He continued to represent Aylesbury in the Parliaments of 1660, 1661, 1678, 1681, and was returned for Bucks in 1688; being much admired for his eloquence, he was one of the leading members of the House of Commons whilst he held his seat in that House. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir John Davies, Knt., of Bier Court, Pangbourne, Berks; she was granddaughter of Sir John Suckling. He died in 1690. Sir Thomas Lee, the second baronet, and eldest son and heir, was born at Hartwell; he was elected member for Aylesbury in 1688, 1690, 1695, 1698, and 1701. His eldest son, Thomas, the third baronet, succeeded him at his death in 1702. This Thomas represented the county of Bucks in three Parliaments, and the borough of Chipping Wycombe in three others. He died in 1749.

LEE, SIR WILLIAM, BART., the second son of Sir Thomas Lee, the second Bart., of Hartwell, was born in 1688, and was educated at the University of Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree. He was entered in July, 1703, at the Middle Temple, whence he removed, in February, 1717, to the Inner, from which he proceeded a barrister.

His classical attainments may be inferred from his being appointed Latin Secretary to the King in 1718, and his forensic talents from his success at the Bar, and his being made one of the King's Counsel, an office in those times of far greater distinction than it holds at the present day. In the first Parliament of George II. he was elected member for Chipping Wycombe; he was raised to the Bench, being constituted a Judge of the King's Bench in June, 1730. During the seven years that he sat in that court as a puisne judge he refused the customary honour of knighthood, but on his elevation to the head of it in June, 1737, was induced to accept the honorary distinction. He presided as Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench for seventeen years, and, though succeeding so eminent a judge as Lord Hardwicke, his impartial administration of justice and his perfect mastery of the science of law secured to him the respect and admiration of his contemporaries. It fell to his lot to try the persons implicated in the Rebellion of 1745, and he performed the obnoxious duty with dignity and firmness. In March, 1754, shortly before his death, the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer having become vacant by the sudden death of Mr. Pelham, the seals were placed in his hands as Chief Justice of England till the office should be filled up. This was done in compliance with custom which had been acted on from time immemorial, and originated in the fact that the chief justiciary in former ages was the President of the Exchequer. He died on April 8, 1754, and was buried at Hartwell. He is spoken of as being "a gentleman of most unblemished and irreproachable character, both in public and in private life, amiable and gentle in his disposition, affable and courteous in his deportment, cheerful in his temper, though grave in his aspect; generous and polite in his manner of living, sincere and deservedly happy in his friendships and family connections; and to the highest degree upright and impartial in his distribution of justice. He had been a Judge of the Court of King's Bench for nearly twenty-four years, and for nearly seventeen had presided in it. In this state the integrity of his heart and the caution of his determination were so eminent that they never will, perhaps never can, be excelled."

LEE, SIR GEORGE, KNT.—He was the fourth son of Sir Thomas Lee, the second baronet, and was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, in 1717; he removed to Christ Church, Oxford; in 1724, took his degree of B.C.L.; in 1729, became D.C.L., and was admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons; was elected M.P. for Brackley in 1731; he also subsequently sat for Devises, Liskeard, and Launceston. He was knighted and made Judge-Advocate of the Arches Court of Canterbury; was Chairman of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, and Treasurer of the Household to H.R.H. the Princess Dowager of Wales; he resigned this office in 1757. Sir George Lee has been described as of great parliamentary weight, and was persuasive by sound argument and flowing speech, set off by a solemn harmonious voice, and a gravity of style which sometimes became severe. No political associations ever induced him to neglect his professional

duties. During the whole time that he presided over the testamentary and matrimonial law of the country, he retained the same close habit of industry which had distinguished him at the bar; throughout his whole career he maintained the admirable practice of inserting in note-books a statement of the particulars of every case, a summary of the arguments of counsel, and a précis, as it were, of his own opinions. Many volumes of these jottings were preserved at Hartwell. He married Judith, second daughter of Humphrey Morris, Esq., of London; she died in 1743, and was buried in the Church of Hartwell. Sir George died suddenly in London in 1758, and was buried in Hartwell Church, to which he had been a liberal benefactor. As he left no issue his estate descended to his nephew, Sir William Lee, the fourth baronet. This Sir William rebuilt the Church of Hartwell. In 1763, he married the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Harcourt, only daughter of Simon, Earl Harcourt—a highly accomplished lady. Sir William died in 1799, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the fifth baronet, who adopted a military career, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th Light Dragoons, commanded by his uncle, Earl Harcourt. He afterwards exchanged into the 25th regiment of Light Dragoons, and died at Madras, unmarried, in 1801.

LEE, THE REV. SIR GEORGE, BART.—He succeeded to the Hartwell estate on the death of his brother, who, as stated, died unmarried. Early in life Sir George studied for the medical profession, but the fatigues incident to the calling of a physician not suiting his precarious health, he entered into holy orders in 1792. His first care on accession to the estates of his family was to make provision for debts incurred by his predecessor, which, although not legally bound to pay, he considered it a sacred duty to liquidate. For this purpose he lived for some years on an income of £800 per annum at Hartwell, until he had satisfied the claims of his relative's creditors. The better to facilitate this object, the family mansion at Hartwell was let, and became for some years the residence of Louis XVIII., the Count d'Artois, and others of the Royal family of France. Ever active in the cause of humanity, much of his income, even when limited, was spent in acts of charity, which were of a pure and unobtrusive kind. In the latter part of his life, having obtained the benefice of Beachampton, by exchange, he passed part of his time there and part at Hartwell, devoting himself entirely to acts of charity and benevolence—dispensing medicines and advice, and giving attendance to the sick, gratuitously. He died, unmarried, in the year 1827, when the baronetcy, which the family had enjoyed for a period of 167 years, became extinct; according to his express wish he was buried at Beachampton. Sir George Lee having no issue, and Mr. Lee-Antonie, his heir-at-law, to whom he had the intention of leaving his estates, and who would have inherited the Baronetage, having pre-deceased him, he bequeathed the Manor, Mansion, and Estate of Hartwell, &c., to John Lee, LL.D., the next heir in blood, and descendant of the Right Hon. Sir William Lee, Lord Chief Justice of England, and next heir male of both branches of the family.

LEE, JOHN, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.—John Lee was born on the 28th of April, 1783. He was the eldest son of John Fiott, Esq., a merchant of London, by Harriett, the second daughter of William Lee, Esq., of Totteridge Park, Herts. He assumed the name and arms of Lee by royal license, on the 4th of October, 1815, under the direction of the will of William Lee-Antonie, Esq., of Colworth House, Bedfordshire, his maternal uncle. The subject of this memoir matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, about 1802, but nothing is known of this early period of his career to distinguish it from the ordinary life of an undergraduate at Cambridge. He took his degree of B.A. in 1806. His appointment as Travelling Bachelor rendering it necessary that he should select some route as the field of his travels, he eventually visited the East. By the death, in 1815, of his uncle, before alluded to, Dr. Lee acquired the valuable estates of Colworth, in Bedfordshire, Totteridge Park, Herts, and other considerable properties, which, in 1827, were augmented by the demise of the Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart., under whose will he acquired his estate of Hartwell. On his return from his travels, Dr. Lee prosecuted his studies of the Roman, Civil, and Ecclesiastical law, with a view to practise in the courts of Doctors' Commons, and in due course obtained the degree of LL.D., and was admitted a member of the College of Advocates. It was not until these courts were destroyed that he discontinued his attendance in Doctors' Commons, and very shortly after his retirement he received the honour of being appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel. He then relinquished his house in Doctors' Commons, and spent the remainder of his days at Hartwell House. Dr. Lee was never insensible to the importance of progress, nor to the duty of improving his estate; and on his acquisition of Hartwell, we find him at once embarking in the duties of a landlord, apportioning allotments, and in other respects promoting the comfort, convenience, and welfare of his tenants and dependants. His habits and amusements were extremely simple, and being prudent and economical in his private expenses, he was the better enabled to be munificent in works of public utility and charity. There were few institutions having charitable, literary, or other objects of general usefulness that did not participate in his liberality. Of the Bucks County Infirmary he was a most munificent friend and supporter. He had not resided long at Hartwell before he became sensible of the necessity of such an important institution, and he concentrated all his energies in the task of establishing one in the county. It was about this time that Dr. Lee began to devote himself assiduously to the study of astronomy. In 1831, he erected an observatory at Hartwell, and furnished it with the best instruments which the skill and handicraft of the day could supply. His devotion to this science led to a very extensive correspondence with many of the leading astronomers of Europe, and his hospitality attracted to Hartwell a large circle of friends distinguished in the annals of scholarship and science. In 1862, Dr. Lee was elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society. As an antiquary, Dr. Lee most willingly accepted the office of Vice-President of the Architectural and Archæological Society of the county of Buckingham.

He took a lively interest in the welfare of the Aylesbury Mechanics' Institute, and was a liberal supporter of it. He was an indefatigable collector of geological specimens, and his museum at Hartwell, at the time of his decease, was well stored with innumerable objects calculated to illustrate the boundless range of this science. Of fossils collected in the neighbourhood of Hartwell there was no lack, and as the estate is remarkable for fossil remains, this department of his musuem was correspondingly rich and valuable. From the period of his Eastern travels, Dr. Lee had devoted much time and attention to the collection of coins and medals, and having enjoyed special advantages in this pursuit, he had been very successful, and was at the time of his death possessed of a magnificent collection. He possessed also a large cabinet of casts of celebrated cameos, intaglios, and other engraved gems of Egypt, Persia, Etruria, &c. Although Dr. Lee devoted so large a portion of his life to the cultivation of science, he was no less interested in the progress of civil society, and was keenly alive to the politics and business of his county; indeed, few of the great events of the day happened without attracting his notice, or in some sort engaging his attention. Dr. Lee was a just and upright magistrate, and an obliging neighbour; he was amiable and kind, a sincere and warm friend, a benevolent landlord, a generous and indulgent master. As a friend he was not warmly demonstrative, while to those who did not know him intimately he had the appearance of being frigid, though nothing was farther from the fact. His great desire was to think and speak well of all, and this sometimes exposed him to the artifices of charlatans; for he did not always discriminate between real and spurious claims to merit. But no man could charge him with deceit or double-dealing. Those who were once admitted to his confidence might securely reckon upon his lasting friendship; for he never slighted nor deserted those who had the good fortune to enjoy his esteem. To struggling merit he ever held out a helping hand, and never refused his aid to relieve misery or assuage suffering. So placable was his nature, and so insensible to injury, that he was unwilling, either by himself or others, to censure the conduct of persons who had most deeply wounded him. The passion of revenge he did not even understand, it was a passion to the influence of which he seemed totally insensible, and though his kindly nature sometimes exposed him to imposition, or to favour unworthy claims upon his generosity, he nevertheless abhorred deceit and dissimulation, and hated hypocrisy; and he would never approve, nor give his sanction to, any act of dishonesty, nor any conduct, however plausible, which he believed to be based upon bad faith. He had no vice; his moral character was above suspicion, and ever soared beyond the range of the sordidness of the vulgar passions. Through life he had looked calmly and steadily upon death, and when his declining health warned him of his approaching dissolution, his natural intrepidity did not forsake him, and as he had lived so he died, calmly and peaceably, at Hartwell, on the 25th of February, 1866, and was buried in the family vault under the church of that place. The best and most life-like portrait of him was taken in chalk, by Mr. Charles Gow, the well-known artist—a three-quarter length

drawing, made at Hartwell, in 1856, for Dr. F. G. Lee, of Thame, and still in his possession.

LELAND, JOHN, deservedly named "the father of antiquaries," was born in London, about the end of the reign of Henry VII., and educated at St. Paul's, under Lilly. He was of Christ College, Cambridge, from which he removed to All Souls', Oxford; he afterwards studied at Paris, and became the most accomplished writer of the age. His zeal for antiquarian research was patronised by the King, and he was empowered, in 1533, to peruse the records of all libraries and collections, private and public, in the kingdom. Six years were thus laboriously employed in travelling through England and Wales, and to make his income respectable he was presented to the living of Popeling, near Calais, and afterwards made, in 1542, Rector of Hasely, Oxfordshire, Canon of Christ Church, and Prebendary of Sarum. In 1545, he had published four books, as the beginning of his labours, which he presented to the King, under the title of a new year's gift. To complete his further works he retired to his house in London; but such is the uncertainty of human hopes, after six years' study he was suddenly deprived of his reason, probably in consequence of his intense application; he never recovered, but died two years after, 1552. As to his character, says one of his contemporaries, "England never saw, and perhaps never will see again, a man equally skilled in the antiquities of his country. His Itinerary and Collectanea were published by Hearne, and so extensive are his resources that he is, as it were, the common spring from which his successors and imitators, the Bayles, the Camdens, the Burtons, the Dugdales, the Gibsons, and others, have copiously drawn." In his Itinerary he refers to all places of note in Buckinghamshire, and in particular leaves some very quaint notes referring to Aylesbury. The following description of Amersham is a specimen of Leland's style:—"Hagmondesham, alias Homersham, a right pretty Market Towne on Fryday, of one street well built with Tymber, standing in Buckinghamshire and Chilterne, 2½ miles from Little Missenden. The D. of Buckingham was chiefly lord of it, since the Kynge, and now L. Russell, by gift, who dwelleth at Cheineis, 3 miles of by E. The Paroche Chirche standeth by N.E. towards the middle of the towne, and in a Chappell on the north side of it, lyeth buried Edmund Brudenell, father of Sr Robert Brudenell, late chiefe Justice of the Common Pleas, and Drew Brudenell, elder brother of the sayd Sr Robert, and Helen his wife, Da. to Broughton, who dwelt (there) at a Manour of his of £40 per annum. There cometh a brooke almost from Missenden, and passeth hard by Hamersham, leavinge it almost by full S. on the right ripe, and after running down by the Valleis of Chilterne Hilles towardes Colne Streame."

LELY, PETER.—He held a fee farm rent in the Manor of Princes Risborough, conveyed to him, in 1672, by Francis, Lord Hawley and others. This was Sir Peter Lely, the eminent painter; he was born in Westphalia, 1617. He studied at the Hague, and in 1641 came to England, where his landscapes and historical compositions were much

noticed. He, however, discovered that portrait painting was a more lucrative employment, and therefore all his powers were directed to that branch of the art. Though unable to travel to Italy, he procured the best pieces of that famous school, and uniting their beauties to the suggestions of his own genius, he became a pattern of excellence to all other artists. In the graceful air of his heads, the variety and interest of his postures, and the easy management of his draperies, he was said to be inimitable. He was a favorite with Charles I., and was knighted by Charles II., for whom he painted the voluptuous beauties of his Court. This collection is now at Hampton Court. He married an English lady. Died of apoplexy in London, 1680. The genius of this great artist has preserved the portraits of many personages of eminence and rank in this county. Lord Wharton, of Wooburn, had in his possession the finest collection of Lely's pictures in England. These were subsequently purchased by Sir Robert Walpole, and many of them are now among the collection of the Czar, at St. Petersburgh.

LEOFSTAN.—He was the Twelfth Abbot of St. Albans, a familiar friend of Edward the Confessor, to whom he was counsellor; his surname was Plumstan. In his time the Chilterns were covered with woods and groves of beech, and so thick with trees that they were rendered almost impassable. Camden gives Leofstan the credit of clearing away a large portion of this timber, as the district was a common receptacle and harbour for thieves, and, according to another authority, "a refuge for divers sorts of wild beasts, such as wolves, wild boars, and wild bulls, robbers, outlaws, and fugitives, to the great annoyance and danger of all passengers." The whole of the Chiltern district is said to have been a forest; the western part bordering on Oxfordshire was occupied by the forest of Bernwood, which was disforested in the reign of James I.

LETTSOM, JOHN COAKLEY, an eminent physician, was born in 1744, in the island of Little Vandyke, near Tortola, in the West Indies. He was educated in England, served his time to an apothecary, and became a pupil at St. Thomas's Hospital, after which he practised for a short time at Tortola, then returned to Europe, took his degree at Leyden, and settled in London, where he attained considerable celebrity, not merely as a medical practitioner but as an active philanthropist. He was a member of many literary and scientific institutions, and the author of "Hints on Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science," and other useful works. He was a landowner in Buckinghamshire, and was possessed of freehold estates in the parish of Stoke Mandeville and other villages in the county. He died in 1815, and his property passed to his son, Nansome Lettsom, now deceased.

LIPSCOMB, GEORGE, M.D., the historian of Buckinghamshire, was a native of Quainton. His father, James Lipscomb, in early life was a medical officer in the Royal Navy; was eldest son of Thomas Lipscomb, of Winchester, surgeon, by Mary Fussell, sister of the Rev. James Fussell, rector of Hardwick, in

1738. The Rev. Mr. Fussell died in 1760, bequeathing his estate in Hampshire to James Lipscomb, his nephew and heir-at-law, and his personal property to his niece, Mary Lipscomb, who became the wife of the Rev. Francis Gresley, LL.B., who, in 1759, was rector of Grendon Underwood. Thus the introduction of the Lipscomb family into Buckinghamshire. James Lipscomb married Mary George, of Grendon, a member of an old and reputable family of that village ; these were the parents of Dr. George Lipscomb, the historian ; they resided at one period at Quainton, but subsequently at Grendon. James Lipscomb died in 1794, and was buried in Quainton Churchyard, where a memorial was erected to his memory by his widow and son. In the preface to his History of Buckinghamshire Dr. Lipscomb acknowledges that the originator of it was the Rev. Edward Cooke, A.M., LL.B., Rector of Haversham, whose collection of valuable and important materials formed the basis of the undertaking. It was by his generous beneficence that Dr. Lipscomb was able to avail himself of a vast amount of matter contained in that work. Dr. Lipscomb, notwithstanding, has the credit of the authorship of the History of Buckinghamshire, and no one will be disposed to dispute his claim to that honour, as he devoted many years to the prosecution of it, exploring with assiduity the national records, the libraries of the metropolis, of the Universities of the United Kingdom, and all other depositories of charters, genealogical, biographical, and heraldic collections, and other manuscripts, accessible in response to his diligent and respectful applications. The publication is dated 1847, but the author had embarked in his enterprise some years previous to that date, and as far as can be ascertained his labour was one of great difficulty, and performed at an immense sacrifice of labour and capital. The period of Dr. Lipscomb's task was very different from the present. There was then no cheap postage, no rapid communication, no telegraph, no half-penny post card, no book post. In those days of dear postage but little information such as the author of an important work would require could be compressed into a single sheet of letter paper, and a double sheet involved postage in an increased ratio. Dr. Lipscomb did not live to reap the fruits of his labours. From his letters it may be inferred that his troubles were not only the usual " calamities of an author," but he had embarked in his undertaking without counting the cost, and was called upon to expend an amount of money which straitened him in his circumstances, and left him in financial embarrassments from which he never extricated himself. Dr. Lipscomb writes in a somewhat depressed strain as to his position as an author, still his work was commenced with a most flattering and elaborate list of subscribers. The first published part is frequently to be met with ; the succeeding parts are scarce, which leads to the supposition that its probable ultimate cost occasioned many of the original subscribers to decline proceeding to its completion. The volumes are liberally illustrated with full-page and half-page engravings, vignettes, coats of arms, heraldic devices, &c. Some of the family pedigrees are of prodigious length, involving a great amount of labour, research, and cost. The outlay as the work progressed must consequently have been a serious one, and thus a

high price per copy had to be charged to the subscribers to recoup the adventure. The purchase of the cheapest edition of the work on its publication involved an outlay of over £16, and this high price curtailed its sale. Still it found its way into the libraries of the nobility and gentry, but its cost made it inaccessible to the general reader. A letter from the author shows that this difficulty was not overlooked by him. It is evident he was languishing for some return for his labour and expenditure, and suggesting the publication of a cheaper edition in smaller parts, he writes thus on that point:—

"DEAR SIR,— . . . . I feel no doubt I may confidently ask you a question which you will much oblige me by plainness and candour in your reply. . . . . I wish to know your opinion of a project which has not till lately come under my consideration. I have now fast approached the completion of the third part of Bucks, and I will not disguise it from you that I think the high price of the work is necessarily a great obstacle to obtaining numbers of subscribers who might wish to possess it. What think you, then, if I should adopt the expedient of publishing an impression of the same size in every respect and with the same embellishments (the same paper, I mean), and dividing them into weekly or monthly numbers at from three shillings to five shillings each?

"Your obedient servant,

"London, Dec. 2nd, 1840." "G. LIPSCOMB.

A further proposition was to publish a History of the Town of Aylesbury, as a separate and distinct work, but as it is probable the indefatigable author did not receive much encouragement, neither plan was carried out. In a letter to a friend at Aylesbury he asks for an opinion also on that point—

"DEAR SIR,—Assured that I may rely with confidence on your friendly feelings towards me, I may submit to you a question to which I shall be much obliged by your candid answer. Having had repeated applications to publish an octavo volume, properly illustrated, the 'History of the Town, Borough, and Parish of Aylesbury,' do you think such a scheme feasible? and could you afford me (upon terms) your co-operative assistance in it? How many subscribers, if the volume makes about eight or ten sheets (at most), do you think might be depended upon in the vicinity, and at what price might it be charged?

"Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"G. LIPSCOMB, M.D.

"No. 47, Wellington Street, Newington, Surrey,
July 1st, 1842."

On the subject of the "History of Aylesbury," he again writes:—

"No. 2, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

"SIR,— . . . . I have been preparing a very pretty and attractive vignette as the initial for the 'History of Aylesbury,' and I should have been very glad if I could have procured a copy of a slight sketch which I remember to have seen in my boyhood of the distant view of the old spire of the church on the face of clocks, made by either Mr. Stone or Mr. Quartermaine, of Aylesbury, for which I have repeatedly enquired in vain.

"Can you give me any account of old paintings or carvings in the 'George Inn'

or 'White Hart;'* of which my deceased correspondent, Sir Scrope B. Morland, had repeatedly promised me more information than he lived to impart—the old carvings in the 'White Hart' said to have been brought from Salden.

"Do, pray, endeavour to get me a subscriber or two among your Aylesbury friends, for I am very poor, and this great work is exceedingly expensive, and exhausts all my means to the very dregs. I should esteem it a great kindness if you can get me an order for a single copy.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"G. LIPSCOMB."

The works of our most eminent historians are not faultless, and to pronounce Lipscomb's book strictly accurate would be saying too much for it. The author himself did not hope to escape criticism on this point, but claims indulgence under the peculiar disadvantages of his having to tread the mazy wilds of antiquarian research, without a beacon and without a guide, and to explore a labyrinth hitherto unassailed. Without detracting from the merits of old Browne Willis or any other local historian, there is no hesitation in asserting that Dr. Lipscomb's work will, as a local history, become invaluable as a standard of reference. To him the inhabitants of Bucks are greatly indebted for raising the history of their county from comparative obscurity. Of the latter years of Dr. Lipscomb's life little can be gleaned. He never appears to have had a permanent residence at Quainton, but for some years lived at a little villa residence at the south end of the village of Whitchurch; here he pursued his medical practice, and was recognised as the village doctor. Eventually he left the country to reside in London. About the year 1840 his letters were addressed from various parts of the metropolis, and it may be assumed that at this period he had no settled residence. So embarrassed became the state of his affairs eventually, that it is said a portion of his work was written within the precincts of the Queen's Bench, or whilst he was under the jurisdiction of the "Liberties of the Fleet Prison" as a debtor. He is last traced to lodgings in Westminster, where, or in the neighbourhood, he died in abject poverty and distress; the precise date of his death has not been ascertained. But for the kindness of the late Mr. Gordon Gyll, of Wraysbury, who incidentally heard of his death, Dr. Lipscomb would have found his last resting place in a pauper's grave. Mr. Gyll and a few others subscribed and saved the remains from this ignominy. As the death took place subsequent to the passing of the Registration Acts there would be little difficulty in finding when and where the unfortunate historian was buried. His wife pre-deceased him, and they left no issue. The History of Bucks was not finished at the time of Dr. Lipscomb's decease, but as it was in the hands of energetic publishers it was completed by them, and the latter portions of it compare with the earlier published parts. The index to the work is a comprehensive one, and displays great and laborious care in its compilation.

*See "History of Aylesbury," pp. 411 and 416.

LISTER, MARTIN, was nephew of Sir Matthew Lister, President of the College of Physicians. Martin was born at Radcliffe about 1638, and educated under his uncle, who sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge. He studied physic, and on his return from his travels settled at York, where he acquired great reputation. He studied antiquities and natural history, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1684, he removed to London, and, in 1698, attended the Earl of Portland in an Embassy to the Court of France. He published an account of his journey to Paris, which was ridiculed by Dr. King. He was made physician to Queen Anne, 1709, and died 1712. His other publications are about eight in number, on natural history, shells, &c.

LLOYD, ROBERT, commonly known by the appellation of "Bob Lloyd," was the son of the Rev. Dr. Pierson Lloyd, rector of the first portion of Waddesdon. Bob Lloyd was the intimate friend of Wilkes and Charles Churchill, also in close friendship with Garrick, who endeavoured to promote his interests with the utmost warmth by procuring a large list of subscriptions to a volume of poems of which Lloyd was the author. He wrote a pastoral, called "Arcadia," which was brought on the stage in 1761, but had a short life; he also produced "The tears and triumphs of Narcissus," which was soon neglected; these were followed by "The Capricious Lovers," performed at Drury Lane, in the same year, and which met with general approbation. Lloyd, who was one of the Hell Fire Club at Medmenham, is said to have destroyed his life by intemperance. Wilkes, who knew how to discriminate character, says "he was mild and affable in private life, of gentle manners, and very engaging in conversation, an excellent scholar, and an easy, natural poet." Lloyd died in the Fleet prison in 1764.

LLOYD, DR. CHARLES, was second son of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, of Peterley House, Great Missenden, who was ordained priest by the Bishop of St. David's, in 1769. Dr. Charles Lloyd was educated at Eton, and afterwards entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he was a contemporary of Mr. Gladstone; he held the living of Ewelme, Oxon, which was then attached to the Regius Professorship of Divinity of Oxford. In the year 1827 he was consecrated Bishop of Oxford; he died in 1829, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 44 years. He was a man of vast intellectual power, and a warm supporter of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, introduced by the Duke of Wellington. William Foster, the fourth son, was also educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, of which college he was a student, and where he took a first class in mathematics and a second class in classics; he was afterwards Professor of Mathematics and also of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society; he died at Prestwood, in this county, in 1852; the other sons died young. The Rev. Thos. Lloyd's only daughter, Mary, married W. Bode, Esq., of Hare Hatch, Berks; their son Henry married, in 1848, the eldest daughter of the late John Francklin, Esq., of Westlington House, Dinton, Aylesbury.

LLUELLYN, MARTIN.—He was a practising physician at High Wycombe, and resided in Easton Street in that town. He was the author of "Wickham Wakened, or The Quakers' Madrigal," and other poems. In his Madrigal he refers to the severity practised on the Quakers at Wycombe. He was a student at Christ Church, Oxford, and was there during the siege of that place, being a lieutenant in the Loyal Company of Students formed to oppose the "ferocious rebels." In after years he was one of the physicians to Charles II., being a Fellow of the College of Physicians in London. He filled the office of a Justice of the Peace for the county of Bucks, and was Mayor for the Borough of High Wycombe. On the occasion of the Royal Proclamation in 1681, appealing to the whole nation, the Corporation of Wycombe forwarded an address to the King; it is a curious and interesting specimen of the verbosity of the day, and is indorsed "This addresse was delivd. to His Matie by Dr. Lluellyn att Windsore upon Bartholomew-day, Aug. 24, anno 1681, Mr. Henry Bigg being then mayor." Dr. Lluellyn died in 1681, and was buried in the church of High Wycombe. The Doctor's son was a stern Royalist; was Adjutant-General to Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and rode by his side into London at the Restoration of Charles II. A son of the Adjutant was Rector of Saunderton. The late Mr. Raymond Lluellyn, of Peterley House, was a direct descendant from Dr. Lluellyn. It is related that a great-granddaughter of Dr. Lluellyn, who married Mr. Bowles, surgeon, of High Wycombe, had in her possession the gloves worn by Charles I. on the day of his execution.

LOFTIN, BENJAMIN.—He was of Great Marlow; by his will, dated June, 1759, he bequeathed the sum of £1,000, to be laid out in the purchase of lands for the purpose of apprenticing poor children of Great Marlow. The fund was invested in the purchase of the "Copy Green Farm" in that parish for purposes of the will.

LONGLAND, JOHN, was born in 1473, at Henley-on-Thames; received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford; was made Dean of Salisbury in 1514, and was appointed Confessor to Henry VIII., who gave him the bishopric of Lincoln, in 1521. He was a liberal benefactor to the University of Oxford, in which he was greatly assisted by the King, who, amongst many other grants for that purpose, gave him, in 1530, the impropriation and advowson of Boarstall, and in the same year the Rectory and advowson of Oakley. Longland was Chancellor to the University. He strongly favoured the King's divorce from Catharine of Arragon. He died in 1547; his body was buried at Eton College, his heart at Lincoln, and his bowels at Wooburn, where he frequently resided, and where he died. He expended considerable sums on the Bishop's Palace at Wooburn, and gave the second bell to the Church, on which his name is inscribed.

LONGUEVILLE, JOHN DE, of Little Billing, married Joan, daughter of John le Hunte, and succeeded to the Manor of Wolverton. After this marriage, Longueville quitted Little Billing, and made Wolverton his chief seat. He served the

office of Sheriff for the counties of Bucks and Beds in 1395. His son and heir, George, was a Knight of the Shire for Bucks in his father's lifetime, in the last Parliament of King Henry V. The manor continued in the Longueville family for nearly three centuries, and some of them were knighted, and filled the office of Sheriff of the county. Sir John Longueville, who was owner of Wolverton in Leland's time, lived to the age of 103 years, and was buried there in 1537. Sir Edward Longueville was created a Baronet by King Charles I. in 1638, and died in 1661. Sir Edward, the third, and last Baronet but one, was Sheriff of Bucks in 1688. He sold this manor, with its appendages here and at Stony Stratford, about 1712, to Dr. John Ratcliffe, for more than £40,000, and went to reside at Fritwell, in Oxfordshire. In 1718 he broke his neck by a fall from his horse at Bicester races; it is remarkable that his father, Sir Thomas, met with his death by a similar accident in 1685.

LOUIS XVIII.—The exiled King of France, under the title of Compte de Lille, landed at Yarmouth in October, 1807, and shortly after took up his residence at Hartwell House, Aylesbury. The retinue of the Queen, which consisted of 70 persons, was afterwards added to the establishment. These, as well as the King's party, together with their very numerous attendants and servants, were all quartered on the Hartwell premises, where they were occasionally visited by the other French princes and exiled nobles. The residents in the house and grounds generally numbered about 140; but they sometimes exceeded 200. So numerous a party required such extensive accommodation that the halls, gallery, and larger apartments of the House were ingeniously divided and sub-divided into suites of rooms and closets, in some instances to the great disorder and confusion of the mansion. Every outhouse, and each of the ornamental buildings in the park that could be rendered capable of decent shelter, were densely occupied; and it was curious to see how the second and third class stowed themselves away in the attics of the house, converting one room into several by an employment of light partitions. But all was well-conducted and cheerful, and in the evenings there was much mirth, music, and dancing kept up at the cottages around. At Hartwell, Louis led so retired a life that little was known of him beyond the limits of the mansion. Whenever he met any persons in the grounds he always returned their salute by taking off his hat, and he would hold a conversation in tolerably good English. The style in which he lived was unostentatious, and very suitable to the rank he assumed, of Count. His Majesty, family, and suite, about 25 in number, generally dined together in the large dining-room; and once in about three weeks the inhabitants of the adjacent towns and villages were allowed to walk round the table during the repast, entering at one door and retiring by another, in conformity with the custom of the French Court. The regular drawing-room being occupied as an apartment for sleeping and sitting in by the Prince and Princess de Condé on their visits, the library was used as its substitute, with the King's sofa raised on a little dais, or eminence, and here he used to see company and

hold small levées; but his Majesty's own rooms were the study and its adjoining strong closet, next the portico of the southern front. On the 13th November, 1810, the consort of Louis died. There was a grand lying-in-state prior to a funeral procession, which passed through Aylesbury to Westminster Abbey. In 1813 Louis issued an address from Hartwell, calling on the French nation to resist the usurper. On Lady-day, 1814, deputies from Bordeaux brought intelligence to Hartwell that the Duc d'Angoulème had entered that city with Marshal Beresford's division of the English army, and was received with enthusiasm, that the white cockade was displayed, and that Louis XVIII. was proclaimed. Hardly was the excitement occasioned by these most joyous tidings moderated, ere Captain Slaughter, of the Royal Navy, conducted another party of Deputies to Hartwell, whom he had received off Dunkirk into the Archer sloop-of-war, charged to solicit the exile to return and take possession of his throne and kingdom. These gentlemen were ushered into the library, and the King there signed the celebrated document said to have been suggested by the supple Talleyrand, stating that he accepted and would observe the Constitution of France. During the King's residence at Hartwell, it is reported that he received an allowance of £20,000 a year from the British Government; that sum, it is stated, was divided, namely, £14,000 for his Majesty and £6,000 for the Duc d'Angoulème. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Aylesbury were greatly benefited by the sale of provisions to meet the increased consumption at Hartwell House, and the tradespeople of Aylesbury were much gratified by the patronage they received from the Royal establishment. On the King's triumphant departure from Hartwell, April 20th, 1814, in passing the County Hall, at Aylesbury, he was greeted with the sight of the white flag waving on its summit; and a large concourse of people from all the adjacent parts made the air resound with hearty cheers. The procession halted at the County Hall, and an address was presented by the people of Aylesbury to the French monarch. During the last few years of his reign, he was much enfeebled by disease; a dry erysipelas in his legs had deprived him of the power of walking, while his attachment to the pleasures of the table increased his natural tendency to corpulence, and a paralysis of the lower limbs taking place, he died, September 16, 1824, having survived his second elevation nine years.

LOVELL, VISCOUNT FRANCIS, succeeded to Wooburn Manor through his grandmother, who was of the Deyncourt family. Being attached to the party of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was made K.G. When the Duke came to the Crown he was made one of his ministers. During the reign one William Colingbourn was executed under colour of rebellion, but in truth for writing a distitch of quibbling verses which he had composed against Richard and his ministers:—

> The rat, the cat, and Lovell, that dog,
> Rule all England under the hog.

Lord Lovell was attainted on the accession of Henry VII.; in 1486, at the head of 4,000 men, he attempted an insurrection, but fled on the approach of the Duke of Bedford.

He afterwards joined in Simnel's invasion, and fell, it is supposed, at the battle of Stoke, in 1487, but some assert that he escaped and died at Minster Lovell. Lingard, in his "History of England," in speaking of the ultimate fate of Lovell, says—"Towards the close of the 17th century, at the seat of the Lovells, at Minster Lovell, in Oxfordshire, was accidentally discovered a chamber under the ground, in which was the skeleton of a man seated in a chair, with his head reclining on a table. Hence it is supposed that the fugitive had found an asylum in this subterraneous chamber, where he was, perhaps, starved to death by neglect." This statement was verified in 1737, by William Cowper, a relative of the poet and Clerk of the Parliament, who gives more minute details from information obtained through the Duke of Rutland. He states that books, paper, pens, &c., were on the table, and in another part of the room lay a cap, much decayed, which the family and others judged to be Lord Lovell's, whose exit had hitherto been so uncertain. His estates at Wooburn were escheated to the Crown.

LOVETT, ROBERT.—The first possessor of the Soulbury estate, of this family, was son of Sir Robert Lovett, Knt., of Rushton and Newton, county Warwick; Sarah, his wife, was daughter and heiress of Sir Roger de Turville, of Holmedon, county Northampton. Sir Robert Lovett, of Liscombe, married, for his second wife, Anne, daughter of Richard Saunders, Esq., of Dinton. The issue of this marriage were the ancestors of the Lovetts of Liscombe, Tawstock, and Dublin, including Dame Lettice, wife of Thomas Pigott, Esq., of Doddershall, who survived to a great age and was sister to many distinguished ladies, being one of the ten daughters of Sir Robert Lovett. Jonathan Lovett, Esq., the head of a younger branch of the family, that had been settled for a long period at Kingwell, in the county of Tipperary, succeeded to the Buckinghamshire estate, upon the failure of the elder branch, and was created a baronet in 1781. He died in 1812, leaving his daughter and heiress (Miss Lovett) to succeed to his estates. This lady died August 18th, 1855, and by her will left her possessions to her cousin, Phillips Cosby Lovett, Esq. The Lovetts are descended from Richard de Lovett, one of the followers of the Norman Conqueror.

LOVIBOND, HENRY.—He was owner of a Manor in Oving; was a Master in Chancery; was educated at Kingston School, in Surrey; attained some eminence in literature, and was a contributor to the essays published under the title of "The World," in which he wrote several numbers; he died in 1727, and was succeeded in the Oving estate by his son, Captain Lovibond.

LOWNDES, WILLIAM, Esq., of Winslow, commonly known as "Ways and Means Lowndes," was grandson of Robert Lowndes, of Winslow, who was buried there in 1602. William Lowndes became possessed of the Manor of Winslow by purchase from Nicholas Goodwin, in the year 1697. He was educated at Eton and Oxford; was one of the knights of the shire of Bucks in several Parliaments, Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Godolphin, and served as Chairman of the Committee of Ways

and Means. The family motto of "Ways and Means" was granted to him by Royal License about the same period that the "Grant of Augmentation of Arms" was given. This augmentation was the charging the interlacings of the fret-work on the coat of arms with a "bezant" or piece of money, in consideration of the bill he introduced into Parliament for the Amendment of the Silver Coinage in 1695. The mansion at the South end of the town of Winslow was built by William Lowndes in the year 1700, from a design by Inigo Jones. He died in 1724, leaving three sons, viz., Robert Lowndes, of Winslow; William Lowndes, of Astwood; and Charles Lowndes, of Chesham. The following epitaph was written to his memory:—

No *ways* or *means* against the tyrant Death
Could raise *supplies* to aid thy *fund* of breath.
O Lowndes! it is *enacted* soon or late,
Each *branch* of nature must submit to fate;
Each member of that House where thou did'st stand,
Intent on *credit*, with thy bill in hand,
Shall *equally* this imposition bear,
And in his turn be found *deficient* here;
But trust in Heaven, where *surpluses* of joy
And endless *produce* will all cares destroy:
And may'st thou there, when thy *accounts* are past,
Gain a *quietus* which shall ever last.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in announcing his death in the House of Commons, remarked that "the House had lost a very useful member and the public as able and honest a servant as ever the Crown had." The present representative of Robert Lowndes is Mr. William Selby Lowndes, of Winslow, who succeeded his father, the late Wm. Selby Lowndes, in the year 1886. The family of William Lowndes, described as of Astwood, is now represented by Mrs. Lowndes-Stone-Norton, of Brightwell Hall, Tetsworth, Oxon, his son William having taken the additional name of Stone. The family of Charles Lowndes, of Chesham, is represented by Mr. William Lowndes, of The Bury, Chesham, and the Rev. Charles Lowndes, F.R.A.S., of Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury.

LOWNDES, WILLIAM, of Astwood, was the second son of William Lowndes, of Winslow; he was co-adjutor with Mr. Secretary Horace Walpole to the Lords' Commissioners of the Treasury; he died in 1775, aged 88 years, and was buried at Astwood, pursuant to his will. William Lowndes held office in troublous and disturbed times. The Government of the country was then made entirely a party matter—Whig v. Tory, or Tory v. Whig. The Whigs had no sooner swept the field of their opponents than they quarrelled amongst themselves. It was not upon any great question of national policy that they were divided; with the Jacobites they differed on the Regal succession, and with the Tories on religious toleration; but with each other they had no constitutional or administrative disagreements. Upon all points they were united, except as to the division of public employments. The Premiership being the capital prize, the chief point of contention was, whether Walpole, Pelham, Pitt, Rockingham, Bedford, Grenville, or Grafton should be the head of the Treasury. Every

ministerial change gave rise to new disputes, intrigues, and confederacies, and the country consequently suffered from those conflictive cabals of the aristocracy.

LOWNDES, RICHARD, grandson of "Ways and Means" Lowndes, was Sheriff of Bucks in 1737-8, and one of the Knights of that Shire in 1742; he died at Hillesden in 1775; was buried at Winslow, and was succeeded by his son, William Lowndes, who assumed the surname of Selby on inheriting the Whaddon Chase Estate under Thos. James Selby's will. Thos. James Selby, who died in 1772, left his estates of Whaddon and other places "to his right and lawful heir," for the better discovery of whom he directed advertisements to be published immediately after his death, in some of the public papers, and then added, "But should it so happen that no heir-at-law is found, I then do hereby constitute and appoint William Lowndes, Esq., my lawful heir; and on condition he takes the name of Selby, I give him the estates and all the Manors before mentioned." William Selby Lowndes died in 1813, and was succeeded by his son, William Selby Lowndes, of Whaddon Hall, who was M.P. for Bucks; he took the name of Selby on the death of his father in 1813, but resumed the family name of Lowndes by license. He was succeeded by his son, William Selby Lowndes, who died Lord of Winslow in the year 1886. The conditions of Mr. Selby's will led to several actions at law by those who assumed to be his legal heirs, and caused great expense and anxiety to the members of the Selby-Lowndes family.

LOWNDES, WILLIAM.—A Commissioner of Excise; Governor of Christ's Hospital, the Foundling Hospital, and the Westminster Infirmary; was the only son of Charles Lowndes, of Chesham, who for many years held a distinguished situation in, and was for some time Secretary of, the Treasury. This William Lowndes was born in London in 1734; was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1752, he became a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar, but deterred from practising by a constitutional weakness of sight. On declining the legal profession he was appointed a Captain of the Bucks Militia, which station he retained for thirteen years. In 1771, he married Lydia Mary, daughter of Robert Osborne, Esq., a Commissioner of the Navy, but his wife died the next year, leaving him with an infant son. In his office of Commissioner of Excise, he displayed persevering industry, inflexible probity, and the most rigid veracity. He was a man of letters and poetical genius, although a great part of his long life was spent in avocations far removed from classical pursuits; he died in 1808. The present Mr. William Lowndes, of The Bury, Chesham, is his great grandson.

In the year 1553, an Act was presented to the House and passed, fully restoring to the heirs of Henry Pole, Lord Montacute and Monthermer, beheaded for high treason in 1539, the rights to the dignities vested in that nobleman at the time of his attainder. Henry Pole, in whom the claim originated, was the eldest son of the celebrated Lady Margaret, last of the Plantagenets, afterwards Countess of Salisbury.

This venerable lady, whose only crime was being a representative of a royal line, was beheaded in the Tower in 1541. She was the daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, and mother of Cardinal Pole, to whom the tyrant, Henry VIII., bore the most inveterate hatred. When the executioner directed her to lay her head on the block, she refused to do so, telling him that she knew of no guilt, and would not submit to die like a traitor. He pursued her about the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, and at length took it off, after mangling the poor victim, who was 70 years of age, in the most barbarous manner. One of Henry Pole's younger brothers was the famous Cardinal Pole. He accompanied Henry VIII. to the field of the Cloth of Gold; was made K.B. at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, and was summoned to Parliament as Baron Monthemer and Montacute. Henry Pole was accused by his own brother, Sir Jeffrey Pole, of the design of elevating his brother Reginald, afterwards Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, to the throne, and, being convicted, suffered death on Tower Hill. He left two daughters; the elder married the Earl of Huntingdon, and her co-heirs were unquestionably the Countess of Loudoun and her sisters. The other married Sir Thomas Barrington; her two daughters were the ancestors of Mr. W. Lowndes, of Chesham, and Mr. W. Selby-Lowndes, of Whaddon. In the year 1859, both the Messrs. Lowndes petitioned the House of Lords to terminate the abeyance between them, and to accord them each one of the baronies in question; the Marquis of Hastings, then the heir of Lady Huntingdon, and having titles enough of his own, generously giving his claim altogether in their favour. Their case was heard at great length and expense, and had proceeded so far as to establish their pedigree, leaving only the question as to the existence of the abeyance to be decided. At this juncture Mr. Lowndes, of Chesham, died, and, his heir declining to proceed with the case, the Lords refused to entertain the question of one barony without the other, thus shutting out Mr. Lowndes, of Whaddon, from proceeding also.

The earliest seats of the Lowndes family, who received a grant of arms in 1180, were at Overton and Lea Hall, Cheshire. A branch settled at a very early period in the county of York, the name of Lownde, of Holdernesse, of Thornton in the Benes, and of Harewood continually occurring in the Commission of Array for that county in the 13th and 14th centuries. The late Mr. William Lowndes, of the Bury, Chesham, made extensive collections of documents relating to the several families of Lowndes. According to the old pedigree of the Winslow branch, the first of the name in England, and the common ancestor of the race, was William Seigneur de Lounde, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England in 1066, and acquired large possessions in the counties of Bucks, Northampton, Lincoln, and Bedford. From him Robert Lowndes, of Winslow, who married Jane Colks, Croke, or Crowke, as the name has been variously spelt, was sixteen in descent. Bardsley, in his work on surnames, derives the name of Lowndes from the old English word *launde*, which signified a pretty and rich piece of grassy sward in the heart of a forest. In the list of wills of persons of this name, proved in the Probate Court at Chester, the name is variously spelt Lounds, Lownes,

Lounde, Loundes, Lound, Lownde, Lownds, Lowndes; the last, which has been the form in general use for more than a century, is found in that of John Lowndes, of Cranage.

LUTON, SIR ROBERT DE.—The family of Luton held Hartwell. Sir Robert, the last of the family, was a knight of the shire of Buckingham in the Parliaments of 1387 and 1390. He left an only daughter and heir, Eleanor, who married Thomas de Stoke, who thus became possessed of the Manor of Hartwell. Stoke had issue one daughter, Agnes, married to Sir Thomas Singleton; she thenceforth held Hartwell. Sir Thomas was Sheriff of Bucks in 1443, and a knight of the shire in 1450. He died at Hartwell, and was buried in the Grey Friars of Aylesbury, where he was one of the founders of a chauntry. A daughter of his married John Hampden, of Kimble. The Hartwell estate remained in the Hampdens about 180 years, when Sir Alexander Hampden, a cousin of the Patriot, having no surviving issue, bequeathed Hartwell to his sister, who was wife of Sir Thomas Lee, of East Claydon, and thus brought the estate into the possession of that ancient family.

LYSONS, SAMUEL.—He was nephew of Daniel Lysons, M.D., of Bath, author of "Essays on Fever." Samuel Lysons, F.R.S. and F.A.S., was an eminent antiquary and topographer, born in 1763, at Rodmorton, Gloucestershire; he studied at the Middle Temple, London, and was called to the bar; was appointed Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London. His works relate principally to the Roman antiquities in Britain, but he gave special attention to those at Woodchester; he was A.M., F.R.S., F.A., and L.S. The Rev. Daniel Lysons, F.R.S. and F.A.S., his brother, rector of Rodmorton, was author of "Environs of London," published 1792-1811. The brothers, in conjunction, edited "Magna Britannia," in 1806-13. This work is a valuable acquisition to our store of local history. Some editions of "Magna Britannia" have been divided into volumes for separate counties. The division relating to Buckinghamshire forms a small quarto of about 250 pages, with 13 plates; it is a complete work, but does not enter into much detail; it has been the foundation of more modern histories of the county, but gives valuable information which other authors have overlooked. The parochial topography is treated in alphabetical order, and as a work of reference, where minute particulars are not required, it is most valuable, and thorough dependence may be placed on it. Samuel Lysons died in 1819.

M.

Mallett—Mandeville—Marchant—Marlborough—Marlow—Marnay—Marshall—Martin—Mary (Queen)—Mason—Martyn—Maudelay—Mayne—Mead—Mentmore—Messenger—Mesurier—Milton—Minshull—Meperteshall—Missenden—Molyns—Montacute—Montague—Montfitchet—Montfort—Moore—Mordaunt—Morley—Mortimer—Morton—Moulsoe.

MALLET, JACOB, was Canon of Windsor in 1516, and subsequently Master of the hospital of St. Giles, High Wycombe. In speaking of the dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII., and the bestowal of their revenues upon his impecunious courtiers, he remarked that "the King had brought his hogs to a fine market." These words being reported at Court, Mallet was accused of treason and executed.

MANDEVILLE, DE GEOFFREY.—He had bestowed on him the Manor of East Claydon; and he held the office of Constable of the Tower of London. Geoffrey, his grandson, was created Earl of Essex; he enjoyed the favour both of King Stephen and his rival, the Empress Maud. Oppressing the Monks of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, whom he ejected from their house, he was excommunicated; being fatally wounded at Burwell, co. Cambridge, in 1144, whilst under that edict, he was prohibited Christian burial, and some of the Knights Templars, who, in gratitude for former favours, carried his corpse to their place in the Strand, were compelled to suspend his remains on a tree in their orchard until the sentence of excommunication was reversed; they then buried him in the Temple Church. Geoffrey de Mandeville, his son, obtained restitution of the lands, and by a new charter, the title of Earl of Essex revived to him. He founded a nunnery at Hurley, called Lady Place, from its dedication to the Blessed Virgin.

MARCHANT, NATHANIEL, R.A.—He was born in Sussex, where he had a small property. He had great skill and industry as a gem engraver. He travelled to Italy to cultivate that art, to which his genius strongly inclined him. He there improved his talents by the close study of the remains of ancient sculpture, which rendered him

celebrated throughout Europe and an honour to his native country. He spent a great deal of his time in his later years at Stoke Poges. He died in 1816, aged 77 years, and was buried in the churchyard of that village; there is a sculptured mural tablet erected to his memory, in the church.

MARLBOROUGH, DUKE OF.—The name of the Duke of Marlborough is closely associated with this county, consequent upon the connection of the family with the Upper Winchendon and Waddesdon estates. These estates were not, however, acquired by his trustees until a few years after his death. John Churchill was the son of Sir Winston Churchill, of Ashe, in Devonshire, where he was born, in 1650. His first service was at the siege of Tangier; and, on his return to England, he became the favourite of the Duchess of Cleveland, who gave him £5,000, with which he purchased an annuity for life. He served afterwards under the great Turenne, and distinguished himself so gallantly at the siege of Maestricht that the King of France publicly thanked him at the head of the regiment. On his return to England he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and Master of the Robes to the Duke of York, whom he attended to Holland and Scotland; and about this time he married Miss Jennings, Maid of Honour to the Princess, afterwards Queen Anne. He was made a Peer, by the title of Baron Eyemouth; and when James II. came to the Crown, he was sent to France to notify the event. In 1685 he was created Lord Churchill, of Sandridge. The same year he suppressed Monmouth's rebellion, and took him prisoner. He continued to serve King James with great fidelity, till the arrival of the Prince of Orange, who created him Earl of Marlborough in 1689, and appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the English army in the Low Countries. In 1692 he was suddenly dismissed from his employments and committed to the Tower, whence, however, he was soon released. After the death of Queen Mary he was restored to favour, and in 1702 was created Duke of Marlborough. On the commencement of Queen Anne's reign, he recommended a war with France and Spain, which advice was adopted. In 1704, he joined Prince Eugene, with whom he encountered the French and Bavarians at Hochstedt, and obtained a complete victory, taking Marshal Tallard prisoner. Just before this event he had been created a Prince of the Empire. In the winter he returned to England, bringing with him Marshal Tallard and 26 other officers of rank, 121 standards, and 179 colours. He again received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of the Crown lands at Woodstock. On the 12th of May, 1706, he fought the famous battle of Ramilies, which accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places, and, arriving in England in November, received fresh honours and grants from the Queen and Parliament. A bill was passed to settle the titles upon the male and female issue of his daughters, and a pension of £5,000 a-year was granted him out of the Post-office. In 1709 he defeated Marshal Villars at Malplaquet, for which victory a general thanksgiving was solemnized. In the winter of 1711, he returned to England, and soon after, through party intrigues, was dismissed from all his employments.

To add to this unjust treatment, a prosecution was commenced against him for applying the public money to his private purposes. Stung at this ingratitude, he went into voluntary banishment, accompanied by his Duchess, and remained abroad till 1714, when he landed at Dover amidst the acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor restored the Duke to his military appointments; but his infirmities increasing, he retired from public employment, and died at Windsor Lodge, in 1722. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was a lady of strong mind but overbearing passions. For a long time she exercised over the weak and easy nature of Queen Anne a most commanding influence. The Queen threw off all royal etiquette when corresponding with the haughty Duchess. In the end her Majesty felt her yoke to be intolerable, the Duchess was dismissed the Court, and the Duke shared in her disgrace. She died in 1744, having outlived the Duke 22 years. The Upper Winchendon and Waddesdon estates are now the property of Baron Ferdinand J. de Rothschild, M.P., who purchased them of the Marlborough Trustees, prior to which purchase the late Duke of Marlborough was in possession of them.

MARSHALL, MATTHEW.—He was the fourth and youngest son of John and Mary Marshall, of Amersham, and was born in August, 1790. He entered the service of the Bank of England in 1810, being then 19 years of age, and after serving for some years in the Chief Cashier's office, he was appointed Deputy Cashier in April, 1829, the office being then termed First Assistant to the Chief Cashier. In September, 1835, Mr. Marshall was appointed Chief Cashier to the Bank as successor to Mr. Rippon, and he occupied that high office until his retirement in June, 1864, on full salary. He held the office for 28¾ years, a period only exceeded twice in the history of the Bank, those being the cases of Mr. Maddockes, who retired in 1739, after 41¼ years' service, and Mr. Abraham Newland, a Buckinghamshire man, who held the office up to 1807, having completed 29¾ years' labours. Mr. Marshall was the tenth cashier. The Court of Directors, on accepting his resignation, in addition to granting him the continuance of the full amount of his salary, passed the following resolution:—"They desire to express their sense of the integrity, zeal, and ability with which he has filled the varied and important duties of the post of Chief Cashier during a period of nearly 29 years, and their hope that he may long continue to enjoy the rest and comfort of an honourable retirement, to which his services to the Bank have so well entitled him." Mr. Marshall died at Amersham House, Beckenham, Kent, on the 30th of June, 1873, in his 83rd year; he was a brother of the late Mr. James Henry Marshall, for so many years a respected inhabitant of Aylesbury.

MARTIN, HENRY.—He was son and heir of Sir Henry Martin, Knt., and was born at Stoke Poges, where his father had an estate. Martin's character for morality was very indifferent; he married a wife for her riches, but was for some time parted from her; he was certainly no Puritan. He was once chosen as one of the knights of the

shire for Bucks. He had an incomparable wit for repartees, and even made a joke at his conviction on the charge of being a Regicide. He was one of those who were absolutely excepted both as to life and property; but he had the prudence to surrender in obedience to the proclamation of the Parliament, was brought to trial on the 10th October, 1660, and convicted. He petitioned for mercy, and referring to his surrender, he said "he had never obeyed any proclamation before this, and hoped that he should not be hanged for taking the King's word now." By great intercession his life was spared. He was made a prisoner, first in the Tower, afterwards at Windsor, and eventually for twenty years in Chepstow Castle, where he died suddenly in 1681, in his 78th year. His wife relieved him out of her jointure during his imprisonment, still at last he was reduced to such a state of wretched poverty and abjectness, both in spirits and fortune, that he was glad to receive a cup of ale from anyone who would give it him.

MASON, THE REV. JOHN.—He was presented to the Rectory of Water Stratford in 1674, and was also Vicar of Stanton Barry; towards the close of his career, he became a visionary enthusiast. According to Granger, he was esteemed a pious and learned man, "till he became bewildered in the mysteries of Calvinism." He appears to have believed himself, and to have induced thousands to believe likewise, that he was the Elias appointed to proclaim the second coming of our Divine Redeemer. His deluded followers called Water Stratford, Mount Sion, and great numbers sold their property, left their homes, and filled all the houses and barns in that neighbourhood, or dwelt in tents, believing that there, and there only, they would be preserved, whilst from this spot they would see all the wicked round (*i.e.*, all who would not believe and act as they did) burnt up and destroyed. Mr. Mason composed some absurd hymns, which his disciples frantically sang, whilst at the same time they danced, jumped, clapped their hands, and shrieked, both by day and night. They had for their music the violin, tabour, and pipe. Among other prophecies Mr. Mason foretold his own resurrection after three days; and although from the nature of his prophecies, and the failure of their accomplishment, as the Messrs. Lysons observe, it might have been expected that this sect would have been more shortlived. yet, notwithstanding that Mr. Rushworth, his successor in the Rectory, opened his (Mr. Mason's) grave some time after his interment, and exposed his corpse to view, with the intention of convincing the people of the falsity of the prophecies, they continued for several years to assemble here at a place they called Holy-ground, where some of them affirmed that they had seen and spoken with Mr. Mason after his death.

MARLOW, JOHN DE.—He was a Brother of the Hospital, that is, a member of the religious order of Hospitallers, and accompanied Prince Edward, eldest son of Henry III., to Palestine, to take part in the last crusade. He was slain in the battle of Acre on Palm Sunday, 1270, while fighting bravely against the infidel host. Florence of

Worcester passes high eulogium upon the valour and devotion of De Marlow, calling him "the flower of knighthood."

MARNEY, SIR HENRY.—He held Kingsey from his father; was Privy Councillor to Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; was a person of great prudence, and of singular fidelity. On the attainder of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, he obtained a grant of part of his lands. He was Captain of the Guard to King Henry VIII., and Keeper of the Privy Seal, and was created a peer as Lord Marney; he died in the 14th year of Henry VIII. After his decease, his possessions were granted to the family of Dormer.

MARTYN, JOHN, F.R.S., a skilful botanist and learned writer, was born in 1699, in London. He held an estate at Lower Winchendon, formerly possessed by the family of Knollys. By the friendship of Dr. Sherard, his attention was directed to literary and not to mercantile concerns. By publishing, in 1720, Tournefort's "History of the Plants in the Neighbourhood of Paris," he formed the plan of composing a catalogue of those near London. In 1727, he was admitted a member of the Royal Society, and he was so active in the committee for regulating the library and museum that his annual subscription was cancelled by order of the Council. The London Society of Botanists was established by him and Dillenus; but afterwards he left the metropolis, having accepted the office of Professor of Botany at Cambridge. He acquired reputation as a physician in London and Chelsea, and retired to Streatham, in 1752. He resigned, in 1761, his Cambridge Professorship, which he had held for 30 years, and in which he was succeeded by his son; he died at Chelsea, 1768. His works are—"Methodus plantarum circa Cantabrig," nascent; "Historia plantarum rariorum," decad. 5, fol.; "First Lecture of a Course of Botany," introductory, 8vo; "Virgil's Bucolics and Georgics," translated with notes, 2 vols. 8vo. and 4to.; a valuable work, "Dissertations on the Æneid," 12mo.; "An Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions;" "Translations of Boerhave's Treatise on the Power of Medicine;" "Harris on the Diseases of Infants," an abridgment of philosophic papers from the memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, 5 vols., and some articles in the General Dictionary.

MARTYN, THOMAS, F.R.S., an eminent antiquary and natural philosopher, the son of the preceding, was born at Chelsea, in 1736; was educated at Cambridge, and on his father's resignation, in 1761, succeeded to the botanical professorship, which he held for 64 years, during which time he obtained valuable Church preferment, and died in 1825. His philosophical writings, and those by which he is most advantageously known, are "Plantæ Cantabrigienses;" "Herbationes Cantabrigienses;" "The English Connoisseur;" "The Antiquities of Herculaneum;" "Elements of Natural History;" "Flora Rustica;" and an enlarged edition of "Miller's Gardener's Dictionary." He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and a Fellow of Sydney Sussex College; Professor of Botany; Vicar of

Foxon, 1776 ; Rector of Ludgershall, 1774 ; Vicar of Little Marlow, 1776 ; Minister of Edgware, 1778 ; was F.R.S., F.L.S., and Reg. Professor of Botany, 1793 ; he died at 90 years of age ; was author of upwards of twenty works on various subjects, and an autobiographical history written in his 86th year.

MARY, Queen of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII., by Catherine of Arragon, was born at Greenwich, 1517. She was educated by Linacer and Vives, and acquired such a knowledge of Latin that she translated "Erasmus's Paraphrase of St. John's Gospel," which was finished by her chaplain, Mallet. The treatment of her mother by her father alienated her from filial duties, and so exasperated was the monarch at her obstinate conduct, that he would have put her to death had not Archbishop Cranmer interfered. She refused to join the Protestant communion, and in consequence of this, King Edward VI. set her aside, and appointed the Lady Jane Grey for his successor. Though Jane was proclaimed, yet Mary's interest prevailed, and she entered London in triumph. The inhabitants of Buckinghamshire took up the cause of Mary with great zeal. Lord Windsor, Lord Hastings, Sir Edmund Peckham, and Sir Francis Hastings, with four thousand Buckinghamshire men, went over to her cause. Sir Thomas Wharton, of Upper Winchendon, and Sir Edmund Peckham, of Denham, were firm adherents to her cause. Sir Edmund was amongst the first to proclaim her in Buckinghamshire, and in raising troops in opposition to the movements of Northumberland. The assistance thus accorded to Queen Mary by the inhabitants of this county gives a clue to the inducement she had in bestowing municipal honours on the towns of Aylesbury, Buckingham, and Wycombe. In 1554, she married Philip of Spain, son of Charles V., but the happiness which she expected was destroyed by the coldness of her husband, and the disgraceful loss of Calais so preyed upon her spirits that she fell a victim to the attacks of a fever, 1558. Mary was superstitious and bigoted, and from the influence of her advisers was often prevailed on to commit what was dishonourable, flagitious, and oppressive.

MAUDELAY, RICHARD, M.A., LL.D.—He was instituted Rector of Sherrington, Bucks, in 1518, and installed Prebendary of Thame 1519. He had the reputation of being a great Canonist and good theologian. He took part in discussing and determining the question of the validity of Henry VIII's marriage, when that subject was under the consideration of the University of Oxford, and, in conjunction with Drs. Moreman, Mortimer, Holyman, Cooke, Aldridge, and Charnock, delivered an opinion in favour of the marriage with Catherine. Maudelay was against the innovations and usurpations of the King, and evidently looked with suspicion and fear upon the dangerous policy which Cardinal Wolsey and Bishop John Longland, of Lincoln, had inaugurated. According to Dr. Lee's "History of Prebendal Church of Thame" Dr. Maudelay provided the stalls in that Church in 1529. In his will, dated 1530, he ordered a priest to sing for him in his Prebendal Church, left a legacy to it, and

desired to be buried therein. It is said that a brass representing him, with an inscription and prayer, was removed by order of the Edwardian Commissioners.

MAUDUIT, WILLIAM.—He was Lord of Hanslope and Chamberlain to the Exchequer in the reign of Henry III. He took part with the confederate barons, and was among the number of those excommunicated by the Pope; he was at the battle of Lincoln in 1217, and there taken prisoner, the followers of the barons being vanquished and dispersed. After this, he returned to his allegiance, and in the 17th year of Henry III. had his lands restored by the King's favour, delivering up his son William as a hostage for his future good behaviour. The Mauduits obtained a license from Robert Grossetéte, the Bishop of Lincoln, to remove the church of Hanslope from some other situation, unknown, to the spot where it now stands. By a marriage, the Lordship of Hanslope passed into the family of the Earls of Warwick, and in 1663 to Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Knt.

MAYNARD, SIR JOHN.—He was the owner of the Manor of Clifton Reynes, which he obtained by purchase; was an English statesman and lawyer; born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, about 1602. After having studied at Exeter College, Oxford, he entered at the Middle Temple, and was in due course called to the bar. In the Long Parliament he distinguished himself as one of the prosecutors of Strafford and Laud, but afterwards opposed the violent proceedings of the army and the usurpation of Cromwell, for which he was twice sent to the Tower. After the Restoration he was knighted, but refused the honour of being a judge. At the Revolution he displayed great talents in the conference between the Lords and Commons, on the question of the abdication of the throne by James II., and warmly advocated that measure. When William III., in allusion to Serjeant Maynard's great age, remarked that he must have outlived all the lawyers of his time, Sir John happily replied, "Yes; and if your Highness had not come over to our assistance, I should have outlived the law too." He was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, in 1689, and died in 1690.

MAYNE, SIMON.—He resided at Dinton Hall, and succeeded to the Dinton estate on the death of his father in 1617. Mayne was a county magistrate, and soon became conspicuous in public affairs. He declared for the Parliament, and began his career as a republican. He was elected a member for Aylesbury in the Long Parliament; sat in the Painted Chamber as one of the members of the High Court of Justice, and took part in the King's trial almost every day of its continuance; his name is signed to the King's death-warrant. During the Protectorate he continued to be one of the Committee for Bucks. In compliance with the proclamation he surrendered, but, being excepted by name, was tried with others at the Old Bailey in October, 1660. At first he pleaded not guilty, but afterwards modified his plea, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against him. His defence was weak and undeserving consideration. He

remained in confinement in the Tower until the next year, when he died, and his body was removed to Dinton and buried there on the 18th of April, 1661, he being 49 years of age.

MAYNE, SIMON, THE YOUNGER.—In April, 1691, there was a single election at Aylesbury, consequent on the decease of Sir Thomas Lee, when Simon Mayne was elected to fill the vacancy. Mayne was son of Simon Mayne, the regicide. Notwithstanding his father's conviction for treason, he was permitted to enjoy the Manor of Dinton, and it is conjectured that he was secured in the possession of it by a formal grant; but the reversion of certain lands in the neighbouring village of Haddenham was granted to others. This Simon Mayne resided at Dinton, and died there in 1725; he had ten children. In 1725, Simon Mayne, grandson of the regicide, sold the manors and estates of Dinton, Westlington, and Ford to John Vanhattem, Esq., who held these estates until his death in 1747. John Vanhattem, his heir, being High Sheriff for Bucks in 1760, presented a congratulatory address to George III. on his accession, and was knighted; he dying in 1787, Dinton Hall became vested in the Rev. William Goodall, who married his only daughter.

MEAD, MATTHEW, a Nonconforming divine, intruded into the rectory of Great Brickhill, whence he was ejected in 1662; he was suspected of complicity in the Rye House Plot, but after appearing before the Council was honourably acquitted. He became minister of Shadwell, which place he left at the Restoration; he then went to Holland, but returned in 1674, and erected a large meeting-house at Stepney. He published some religious works, the principal of which is entitled "The almost Christian tried and cast." Died 1699.

MEAD, RICHARD, a distinguished physician, son of the preceding, was born at Stepney, 1673. He studied, in 1689, at Utrecht, under Grævius, and then removed to Leyden, where he contracted a strong intimacy with Boerhaave. He took his degree of M.D. at Padua, 1695, and returning to England, the next year he was appointed physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was Vice-President of the Royal Society, Censor of the College of Physicians, also Royal Physician. He interested himself much in the introduction of inoculation for the small-pox, and assisted in the preliminary experiments made on criminals. His practice was extremely lucrative; and the riches he made by it enabled him to form a magnificent library and museum, and to assist men of talent who were less fortunate than himself. His "Mechanical Account of Poisons," 1702, was received by the public with avidity; and he, in 1704, was admitted into the Royal Society, in 1707 chosen one of the Council, and in 1717 appointed Vice-President. From Stepney he removed to Crutched Friars, and, seven years after, to Austin Friars. In 1707, he was honoured with the degree of M.D. by the University of Oxford; and he was one of the Physicians who attended Queen

Anne in her last illness. He was, in 1719, consulted by Government upon the best means of preventing the importation of the plague, which raged at Marseilles, and he published, in consequence, his "Discourse on Pestilential Contagion," which, in one year, passed through seven editions. In 1727, he was Physician to George II., and had the satisfaction of seeing, in the same situation, his two sons-in-law, Drs. Wilmot and Nicholls. By his first wife he had ten children, three only of whom survived him, a son and the two daughters whose husbands have been mentioned; and by his second he had no family. Dr. Mead attained high honors and celebrity in his profession, so that in one year he made more than £7,000 by his practice. As a man of letters, he was respectable, and as the patron of the learned, universally admired; so that no foreigner of eminence ever came to London without soliciting, as an honour, an introduction to him. With the most pleasing manners Dr. Mead united the greatest liberality; he gave his advice to the poor, gratis, and never would receive a fee from any clergyman except one, who disputed with him on the propriety of his prescriptions. His works consisted of "A Mechanical Account of Poisons;" a "Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion;" "De Imperiis Solis ac Lunæ, in Corpora humana et Morbis inde oriundis;" "De Morbis Biblicis;" and "Monita Medica." He died 1754, and was buried in the Temple church, near his brother Samuel, a counsellor; but though no stone is placed over his remains, there is a monument erected to his honour in Westminster Abbey, by his son, with an inscription by Dr. Ward.

MEAD, SIR NATHANIEL.—In the first Parliament of George I., Sir Nathaniel Mead, Knt., and John Deacle, Esq., were returned for Aylesbury. Sir Nathaniel was connected with the town; he was a cousin of Henry Phillips, who endowed the Free Grammar School there. A William Mead, Esq., of Aylesbury, served the office of High Sheriff for Bucks in the year 1716. In Phillips's will, referring to the Free School endowment, the name of Mead is frequently mentioned, and members of that family are described as of Aylesbury and London; Nathaniel Mead, of the Inner Temple, London, is also spoken of. The Meads were originally settled at Bragenham in Soulbury, where they resided in 1523. Robert Mead lived at Aylesbury in the early part of the last century, and practised as an attorney. He was concerned in the celebrated election case of Ashby v. White, and was declared by the House of Commons to be guilty of a breach of privilege, in prosecuting, as an attorney, several actions against White and others, the returning officers of Aylesbury; he was brother to Sir Nathaniel Mead, the member for Aylesbury, who was a serjeant-at-law, and was knighted in the first Parliament after the accession of the House of Hanover. It will be thus seen that the Mead family was essentially a local one; the last of them residing at Aylesbury were the parents of John Wilkes's wife.

MENDIP, LORD.—*See Ellis, Welbore.*

MENTMORE, MICHAEL DE.—However little the village of Mentmore may have

been known formerly, it is familiar in Ecclesiastical history as being the birthplace of Michael de Mentmore, who became the 29th Abbot of St. Alban's in 1335. This Michael was the son of honest and reputable parents, who lived at the village whence he took his name, and they gave him a good education at Oxford, and probably among some of the Benedictine scholars. When Master of Arts, he was admitted by Abbot Hugh de Eversden to be a monk in the Abbey of St. Alban's, where he lived in the good opinion and estimation of all. As Abbot, his attention was wholly employed in devising rules and orders for sustaining and advancing the honour of the monkish life, and in particular of the Benedictine order. He made regulations for the benefit and advantage of the students at Oxford, and for the distribution of the alms at the gate. He directed that all the great officers of the house should give the treasurer twenty shillings yearly, out of their respective allowances, in consideration of his extra expense on the day of a great Mass. In 1341, Queen Philippa gave birth to a son at King's Langley, and Michael was not only invited, but chosen to baptize this infant. He stood in so high estimation among the courtiers and nobles that they thought his hands would convey with the blessing a more peculiar degree of sanctity and merit. The child was named Edmund de Langley, and the Earls John de Warren and Richard de Arundel were the sponsors. The Queen, after due time, came to be churched at the Abbey, and there made as her offering a cloth of gold of great value. In the year 1349, a pestilential disorder appeared in the country, and the Abbot was one of the first who felt the direful effects of it. It was Maundy Thursday, when Michael had done the duty of the choir in person; and, on this day, the service was long, being the great Mass, and attended with the ceremony of washing the feet of the poor. This token of humility, and most humiliating labour of love, the Abbot had performed; and, retiring to rest, he complained of pain and sickness. This confined him to his bed, and, increasing on him, finished his life on the tenth day after his seizure. He was buried at the foot of the High Altar, and his epitaph is recorded by Weever.

MEPERTESHALL, ROBERT DE.—In the reign of Henry I. Meperteshall held the Lordship of Bittlesden, which it is said he forfeited by stealing one of the King's hounds; his lands were bestowed upon Robert de Bellamont, Earl of Leicester, who gave them to his steward, Ernald de Bosco. Ernald founded the Abbey at Bittlesden, of the Cistercian Order, to the honour of St. Mary and St. Nicholas. In process of time Meperteshall recovered an interest in Bittlesden, and then the Monks of the Abbey, by the advice and consent of Meperteshall, paid to Bosco ten marks, and so had his charter and confirmation. Thus began and was founded the Abbey of Bittlesden, in the year 1147.

MESSENGER, ROLAND.—He was Vicar of High Wycombe, being presented to the living March 12, 1511. Besides being Vicar of Wycombe, he also held the Prebend of St. Botolph in Lincoln Cathedral, and the Rectory of St. Michael's, Winwick, in the Deanery of Haddon, Northamptonshire, to which he was appointed by Bishop Longland. He was a man of some note in his time, and stood high in the favour of his Bishop, and

also of Cardinal Wolsey. As was common in those days among the clergy, he had devoted much time and attention to the subject of Ecclesiastical architecture, and it is to him that we are indebted for the tower of High Wycombe Church, which was completed in 1522, and also for some minor alterations in the fabric that were introduced about the same time. Wolsey, recognising his talents in this direction, employed him to superintend the works he had in progress at Oxford. His name is specially connected with the erection of the tower of Christ Church, of which he was appointed by the great Cardinal clerk of the works in 1525. He resigned the living of High Wycombe in 1539, and died and was buried at Winwick. He has gained some notoriety by being connected by Foxe, the martyrologist, with the religious persecutions of his day, and is said on that very doubtful authority to have been appointed by Bishop Longland, in 1532, to carry out the sentence of death pronounced upon Thomas Harding, of Chesham, as a relapsed heretic. Foxe also relates that after Thomas Rave, of Great Marlow, had abjured his heresies before the Bishop at Wooburn, he was ordered to attend service in Wycombe Church, where the faggot which he held as his penance was bound by Roland Messenger with a cord of silk, in token of the penitent's reconciliation to the Church. But these incidents, which rest wholly on the unsupported testimony of Foxe, must be accepted with great caution.

MESURIER, THOMAS LE, A.M.—He was inducted to the living of Newton Longville in 1799, on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxon. He was a native of Guernsey; received his education at Winchester, and went thence to New College, and became a fellow in 1782; he relinquished his fellowship on being presented to the rectory. He married a daughter of Dr. Bandinel, of Oxford, and had a large family. He was an active vindicator of the doctrines of the Established Church, as opposed to Roman Catholic tenets. The living of Houghton le Skerne was bestowed on him by Dr. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Gentleman's Magazine* and other periodical works, besides many sermons and tractates; he died in 1822, at Seaton Carew.

MILTON, JOHN.—He was father of Milton, the poet, and son of Richard Milton (sometimes called John), an under-ranger or keeper of the forest of Shotover, Oxon. Richard Milton was a rigid Catholic, and was twice fined, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for non-attendance at the parish church. John, his son, studied at Christ Church, Oxford, but, adjuring Romish tenets, at an early age, was, in consequence, disinherited by his offended father. He thereupon settled in London and became a scrivener or conveyancing lawyer, and prospered so well in his profession that, according to Aubrey, he "got a plentiful estate by it." He was a man of fine tastes and accomplishments, and enjoyed no inconsiderable reputation as a musical composer. He is the author of several madrigals and other pieces, and of the two fine psalm tunes, "Norwich" and "York." He had six children, three of whom died in infancy. Of the

survivors, a daughter, Ann, was the eldest; then came John, the poet, and after him Christopher. Ann married, in 1624, a Mr. Phillips, who held a Government situation; Christopher became a lawyer and adhered to the King's party; late in life he rose to eminence, was knighted and made a judge by King James II. When Milton, the father, retired from business in London he went to reside at Horton, near Colnbrook. After leaving Horton he resided with his youngest son at Reading, but subsequently went to live with his elder son, the poet, who had taken a large house in Barbican, London; he died about the year 1647.

MILTON, JOHN.—John Milton, the poet, was son of the preceding; he was born in Bread Street, London, on the 9th of December, 1608. After receiving instruction from a private tutor, he went to St. Paul's School, London, and, in 1625, removed to Christ College, Cambridge, from which he retired in 1632, having taken his degree of M.A. The Milton family resided for some years at Horton, Bucks, and in this retired district the poet not only indulged himself, as he tells us, in a deep and thorough reading of the Greek and Latin authors, but, probably then contemplating his visit to Italy, made himself master of its language and well acquainted with its literature. To such perfection did he carry his accomplishment, that he not only spoke the language with perfect fluency, but wrote in it so as to astonish the most learned natives. Five years he devoted to these classical and modern studies, but not to these alone. At Horton he was actively at work in laying the foundation of that great poetical fame which he afterwards achieved. Here he is supposed to have imbued himself with the allegoric romance of his favourite Spenser, and also to have written his own delightful Arcades, Comus, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, and Lycidas. It is a fact which his biographers have not seemed to perceive, but which is really significant, that the very Italian titles, "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," of themselves almost identify them as the productions of this period and place, where he was busy with the preparation for his visit to Italy. The county of Buckingham appeared always to be from this time a particular favourite with him; and no wonder, for it is full of poetical beauty, abounds with those solemn and woodland charms which are so welcome to a mind brooding over poetical subjects, and shunning all things and places that disturb. It abounds, being so near the metropolis, also, with historic associations of deep interest. "This pleasant retreat," says Todd, "excited his most poetical feelings; and he has proved himself, in his pictures of rural life, to rival the works of nature which he contemplated with delight." In 1638, Milton embarked for the Continent, returning to England after an absence of fifteen months. Instead of residing with his father, who had retired to Reading, he settled in St. Bride's Churchyard, London, and educated his sister Phillips's two sons. Afterwards, intending to take more pupils, he removed to a large house in Aldersgate Street; here he published his "Tractate of Education." In 1643, he married the daughter of Mr. Powell, a justice of peace in Oxfordshire; but the union proved unhappy. The marriage was a hasty one and not duly considered. "He in a month's time," says

Wood, "courted, married, and brought home to his house in London a wife from Forest Hill, lying between Halton and Oxford, named Mary, the daughter of Mr. Powell, of that place, gent." The probability is that Milton knew very little about his wife before he married her, and that the step was a rash one. He was in his thirty-fifth year; the bride's age was seventeen years and four or five months; in other words, the bridegroom was just twice as old as the bride. After a month she left him. Disgusted with this conduct, the poet thought that he might be permitted to take another wife; and he not only wrote tracts in favour of divorce, but paid his addresses to another lady. This had due effect, and his wife, relenting, threw herself at his feet, and obtained his forgiveness.

From Aldersgate Street, Milton removed to Barbican, thence to Holborn. The times gave full scope for the exertion of his abilities; he defended the trial and execution of the King. He was appointed Latin Secretary to the Council of State, and in his office he answered the "Eikon Basilike," by his "Iconoclastes," 1649, and two years after published his celebrated work against Salmasius, "Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio," which not only spread his fame through Europe as an elegant Latinist, but procured for him from the Government a present of £1,000. About this time he lost his sight, which had gradually decayed from his severe application. In 1652 his wife died, and some time after he married a second. Though raised to independence by Cromwell, Milton saw with fear the dissolution of the Republic approaching. The people were wearied of the Commonwealth, and welcomed Charles home again. Milton felt that he could not safely appear in public at this crisis. He quitted his home in Petty France, and sought an asylum with a friend in Bartholomew Close. Many writers have said that his friends got up a mock funeral for him, to keep him well out of sight, and that when this fact came to the ears of Charles, the "Merry Monarch" laughed heartily, and "applauded his policy in escaping the punishment of death by a seasonable show of dying." Whether this was or was not the case, no very diligent search appears to have been made for him. "There were among the Royalists," says Mr. Keightley, "men of humanity who could feel compassion for him, who was deprived of nature's prime blessing (Milton had then been quite blind about seven years), and men of taste who were capable of admiration for exalted genius." But, although Milton escaped, his books did not. On the 16th of June, 1660, the House of Commons passed a resolution, that his Majesty should be "humbly moved to call in Milton's two books (the 'Iconoclastes' and the 'Defensio'), and that of John Goodwin ('The Obstructors of Justice'), written in justification of the murder of the late King, and order them to be burned by the common hangman; and that the Attorney-General do proceed against them by indictment or otherwise." On the 27th of August following, as many copies of the three offending books as could be met with were publicly burned, in conformity with this resolution. During the intervening ten weeks a proclamation appeared, in which it was stated that "the said John Milton and John Goodwin are so fled, or so obscure themselves, that no endeavours used for their apprehension can take effect,

whereby they may be brought to legal tryal, and deservedly receive condign punishment for their treasons and offences." Though reduced in his circumstances Milton refused to accept the Latin Secretaryship honourably offered him by Charles II., and devoted himself to the completion of his great poem. He was assisted in his literary pursuits by Elwood, who acted as an amanuensis. A great regard sprang up between Milton and his reader, who was a man not only of great integrity of mind, but also of a quaint humour and a poetical taste. On the breaking out of the plague in London, Milton, who was then living in Bunhill Fields, wrote to Elwood, who had found an asylum in the house of an affluent Quaker at Chalfont, to procure him a lodging there. He did so; but before Milton could take possession of his country retreat, Elwood, with numbers of other Quakers, was hurried off to Aylesbury Gaol. The persecution of that sect subsiding for awhile, Elwood, on his liberation, paid Milton a visit, and received the MS. of "Paradise Lost" to take home and read. With this Elwood had the sense to be greatly delighted.

The county of Bucks is doubly associated with the memory of the great Republican poet. At Horton, Milton spent his early years after leaving Cambridge, and at Chalfont St. Giles, one portion of his immortal work, "Paradise Regained," was written. It is now more than 200 years ago, since the poet, driven from London by the great plague, took up his abode in the salubrious retreat last named. There is no disputed question of history or tradition, in reference to Milton's residence at Chalfont, and little remains to be gleaned after enthusiastic enquirers like Mr. William Howitt; yet one could wish that a succession of tourists may continue to visit the haunts of the poets, so that from time to time we may be assured that their homes have suffered no further injury than "time's effacing finger" inflicts, and none which judicious restoration can arrest. "Milton's house," familiarly known as such, is the last on the left hand side as the visitor passes through the village after leaving the London road. The situation, if not strikingly picturesque, is remarkably calm and pleasant. The *genius loci* is propitiated by the appearance of the "Milton's Head," a public-house, on the opposite side of the road. On comparing its present appearance with that which from tradition and from old prints we know to have been its state in or near the time of Milton's residence, we find two important differences. An old porch, which was carried up to the second story, and supported a room of moderate size, was taken down about 1844, no doubt because it had fallen into decay, and the position of the door was changed, to meet this alteration. In this porch we can fancy that the poet would occasionally sit and converse with his friends, and we must regret that this part of the house, with which it is more easy to associate the name of Milton than with any other, should have been first to perish. The old-fashioned diagonal chimney has been replaced by a square one. The largest room, nearest the road, may be supposed to remain nearly in the same state in which Milton saw it; and probably it was here that "Paradise Regained" was dictated to his second wife, Elizabeth Minshull. The other room, on the opposite side of the entrance, contains an old wooden mantelpiece which may have been contemporary with

Milton. It is probable that this residence in Chalfont was among the happiest scenes of Milton's later life.

Having witnessed the downfall of his most cherished prospects for himself and his country, he betook himself to dwelling on those higher hopes which never fail us. A fugitive from persecution as well as from pestilence, debarred from the sight of the peaceful scenes around him, and having access to his favourite books only through the eyes of others, he must still have found consolation in the society of such friends as were accessible. The family of the Fleetwoods were the owners of the manor, and the old Republican himself lies buried in the village church, as a handsome brass in the restored chancel still testifies. Elwood, his youthful assistant and friend, lived, as we have seen, in the family of Pennington at the Grange, at Chalfont St. Peter's, and he seems also to have possessed a house at Chalfont St. Giles, where he may occasionally have lived at this period. With others of the Quakers, who were somewhat numerous in Buckinghamshire at this time, Milton in all probability kept up a friendly intercourse. The poet returned to London in 1666. "Paradise Lost" was first printed in the following year, and "Paradise Regained" in 1670. Milton received for "Paradise Lost" only £15, paid by instalments. Several difficulties, it is said, were found to prevent the publication of this work after its completion. These were partly owing to the power of the licenser, who could raise whatever objections he chose to the printing of any work, and partly to the niggardliness of the booksellers and the character of the public mind at the period. The latter, it is probable, was the greatest obstacle which an author in those days had to encounter. There were no reading populace, book clubs, provincial libraries, nor facilities for circulating literary works through the mass of the public; intelligence was in general confined to the small portion of the community who were possessed of fortune and talent, and the production of taste had, consequently, to wait for the slow succession of those select readers before they could obtain a decided establishment in the list of classical works. There were, it is true, literary productions in the reign of Charles II., which acquired a reputation that might be called popular, but they were such as appealed, by their ribaldry and loose sentiments, to the lowest of men's passions, and were, therefore, equally sure of vulgar as of fashionable attention. The poetry of Milton, on the contrary, touched upon no topic which the lewd spirit of the age could relish; it fed no unhallowed desire, perverted no principle of morality, and gave splendour to no character which was not rendered illustrious by holiness. Milton's verse was a magic stream that had music but for few ears, and the levity and vicious abandonment of the times had degraded King, courtiers, and people to the lowest character of vulgarity. Hence the comparative neglect which attended the original publication of "Paradise Lost;" hence the fear of the bookseller in giving so low a price for the copyright and the slowness of its sale, compared with that of works infinitely inferior in merit. The prose works of Milton are numerous. Besides his political tracts he wrote a "History of England" down to the Conquest, "Areopagitica, or the Liberty

of Unlicensed Printing," "History of Muscovy," &c., &c. His prose style is lofty, clear, vigorous, expressive, and frequently adorned with profuse, glowing imagery. It is to be regretted, says Lord Macaulay, "that the prose writings of Milton should, in our time, be so little read. As compositions, they deserve the attention of every man who wishes to become acquainted with the full power of the English language. They abound with passages compared with which the finest declarations of Burke sink into insignificance; they are a perfect field of cloth of gold; the style is stiff with gorgeous embroidery. Not even in the earlier books of the 'Paradise Lost' has he ever risen higher than in those parts of his controversial works in which his feelings, excited by conflict, find a vent in bursts of devotional and lyric rapture; it is, to borrow his own majestic language, a seven-fold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies.'"

In person, Milton was fair, so that he was called at Cambridge "the lady of Christ College;" his hair was light brown, his features were exact and pleasing; he was of the middle size, well proportioned, and active, but his constitution was delicate, and his health consequently weak; his habits were those of a student and philosopher, being strictly sober and temperate; and his chief relaxation consisted of music and conversation. Though warm and acrimonious in controversy, and possessing lordly notions of his rights as the head of a family, he is said to have been of a serene and cheerful temper, and particularly urbane in his intercourse with society. But whatever may be thought of his domestic virtues, there can be but one opinion with regard to the sublimity of his genius and the extent of his erudition.

Though he did not inherit much from his father, yet frugality maintained him in a respectable manner, and at his death he left about £1,000, which was inherited by the widow, out of which she gave the daughters £100 each. He had no children except by the first of his three wives. Three daughters survived him, and of these the two youngest were employed in reading to him; and though they could read with ease in eight different languages, yet they understood nothing but English, as their father used to say that one tongue was enough for a woman. In his early years, Milton favoured the Puritans; afterwards he inclined to the Independents and Anabaptists, whose liberty of worship he admired; but in the latter part of life, he professed no attachment to any sect, and neither frequented a public place of worship nor observed in his own house any of the religious rites of the times, though he was fully sensible of the great truths of revelation, and hoped for salvation through the merits of a Redeemer. Milton died in 1674; his remains were interred in the Parish Church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, where a monument is erected to his memory, and there is one also in Westminster Abbey. After his death his widow sold all her claims of copyright for £8; subsequently a demand sprang up for "Paradise Lost," and in the ensuing eleven years 3,000 copies were sold.

A most laudable step has lately been taken, and one which will commend itself to all

admirers of Milton—a proposition to secure the freehold of the poet's cottage at Chalfont as public property, as a memorial of the 50th anniversary of her Majesty's reign (1887). Proposals to purchase the house, and to remove and re-erect it in America, have been made and rejected. It may now be stated that arrangements are so far completed that there is no fear of its departure.

MILTON, CHRISTOPHER, Knt., was the brother of John Milton, the poet. Christopher was born in 1615; he entered the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1639. During the Civil War he took part against the Parliament. As he showed himself thus no friend to the Republicans, it was natural that King Charles, at the restoration, on giving a charter to the town of Ipswich, should constitute Christopher the first Deputy Recorder of it; here he took up his residence. James II. selected him as a Baron of the Exchequer, probably from his having become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith; he was knighted, and in 1687 removed to the Common Pleas. Eventually he retired to Rushmere, in Suffolk; he died in 1693. He was apparently of a quiet and easy disposition, but of no literary or legal eminence.

MINSHULL, RICHARD, Knt.—He was possessed of Bourton, Buckingham, which he purchased of the Poultons; was knighted by King Charles 1. in 1626, at Theobalds, and obtained a patent creating him Baron Minshull, of Oundle, county of Northampton, He resided at Bourton in the time of the Civil War, when his house was destroyed and his property plundered, he and his lady being cruelly used by the Parliamentary troops. Sir Richard survived until the Restoration, and compounded for his estates, with the usurping powers, for £1,378. His loss was not less than £2,000. Ultimately, the house was reduced to a ruinous state and gradually fell entirely to decay. The family has continued to be represented until quite a recent period. William Minshull was attorney-at-law at Aylesbury; was Clerk of the Peace for Bucks and Receiver-General of Land-tax; he died at Cholsey in 1807, and was buried at Aston Clinton; married Martha, second daughter of the Rev. T. H. Rowland, of Whitchurch; their son, George Rowland Minshull, was deputy Clerk of the Peace for Bucks, barrister-at-law, Recorder of Buckingham, Justice of the Peace for Bucks and Middlesex, and Stipendary Magistrate at Bow-street. He died in 1840, in London, and was buried at Aston Clinton. A William Minshull, described as of Aylesbury, gentleman, was buried at Bierton in 1741; he was grandson and heir of Sir Richard Minshull, Knight of Bourton.

MISSENDEN, SIR WILLIAM, Knt.—The original foundation of Missenden Abbey for Benedictines is commonly ascribed to Sir William Missenden, who is said to have built this house in 1133; there is another account of its foundation in 1293; the probability is that the Missendens endowed it by a subsequent benefaction, *circ.* 1335, in consequence of a vow made upon escaping shipwreck. Sir William Missenden gave the Manor of Missenden to the Abbey, and his family became patrons of it.

MOLYNS, DE.—In 1336, De Molyns obtained license to impark his woods in Ilmer, and, in 1337, a grant of free warren, &c., as with many other estates. In 1346, Ilmer (which was one of Molyns's Manors seised into the King's hands in 1340) was restored to Sir John de Molyns, to whom a new charter was granted confirming his former privileges, and specifying that this Manor and that of Aston Bernard were held *in capite* by the service of being Marshal of the King's hawks and falcons. In 1441, Alianmore, daughter and sole heir of William de Molyns, carried the inheritance of the family in marriage to Robert Hungerford, afterwards Lord Molyns, who in 1463 was attainted and beheaded. His son Thomas also suffered death as a traitor in 1468, but on the accession of King Henry VII. the attainder of Lord Molyns and his son was reversed, and many of their lands were restored to the family, but afterwards passed in marriage to the noble family of Hastings.

MONTACUTE, SIR WILLIAM DE, held the Manor of Aston Clinton; he was Governor of Berkhampstead Castle and Steward to the King's household in the reign of Edward II., at which period he was summoned to Parliament. He died in 1319, possessed of Aston Clinton, and was succeeded by his son William, Earl of Salisbury, who was constable of the Tower of London, Lord of Datchet, Admiral of the Fleet, and Marshal of England. He founded the Benedictine Priory at Bisham and died in 1343. His grandson being accidentally killed at a tournament at Windsor, Aston Clinton passed to Sir John Montacute, his cousin, who was third Earl of Salisbury; he was attainted in the 1st of Henry IV., and beheaded at Cirencester in January, 1400.

MONTAGUE, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Dorney in 1578, and instructed at Eton, whence he was sent to finish his studies, according to the rules of that foundation, in King's-College, Cambridge; here he took his degrees, and entered into Holy Orders. He obtained several considerable livings, and when the controversy began to be agitated in England, concerning the resolutions of the Synod of Dort, Montague became a strong upholder of the Arminians, which endeared him to Dr. Laud. Charles I. promoted him first to the bishopric of Chichester, and afterwards to that of Norwich. Several objections were made against his private character, previous to his ordination, but his connections with those in power screened him from prosecution, although the House of Commons proceeded against him, in a summary manner, on account of some dangerous doctrines in one of his books, wherein he had endeavoured to establish the Regal dignity above the law of the land, and make the king more absolute than is consistent with the nature of the Constitution. He was censured, and obliged to give security of £2,000 for his appearance. Mr. Rushworth says that Montague was a strong stickler for the ceremonies and arbitrary power, and had a considerable hand in those unhappy transactions that occasioned the civil war and overthrew the constitution both in Church and State. He died, 1641. He wrote, "Versius et notæ in Photii epistolas," and assisted Saville in his edition of St. Chrysostom's works.

MONTFITCHET, SIR GILBERT DE.—He founded the Priory of Ankerwycke, in Wraysbury, in or before the reign of Henry II. It was of the Order of St. Benedict, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. Henry III., by charter, confirmed the several donations of land which had been made to this nunnery, and, amongst the rest, certain lands in the parish of Wraysbury, held by the lady abbess in her own right. King Richard II. was a benefactor to the Priory; the Commissioners of Henry VIII. returned the conventual buildings as being a ruin.

MONTFORT, SIMON DE, is associated with Hughenden; he was the son of Simon, Count de Montfort, and Amicia, heiress of the Earldom of Leicester. His father was chosen by Innocent III. to be the leader of the persecution directed against the unfortunate Albigenses, and was slain at the siege of Toulouse, June 25th, 1218. The eldest son, Almeric, was heir of the county of Montfort, and, for some time Simon, the second son, remained portionless—the Earldom of Leicester having been forfeited on account of the adherence of the family to the party of Louis the Lion in the wars which followed the signing of Magna Charta. In 1232, Simon came to England to recover his mother's inheritance, and by his pleasing manners soon ingratiated himself into the favour of the king, Henry III. In 1238, he married the King's sister Eleanor, widow of the stout Earl of Pembroke. By royal favour, and the formal cession of his brother Almeric, he obtained the Earldom of Leicester, and became a leader among the barons as well as a favourite with the King; and in 1239, when Edward, heir to the Crown, was baptized, Simon was one of the nine godfathers. Montfort's popularity seems to have rendered the fickle King jealous, and he was expelled from the kingdom. Having placed his wife in safety in France, he proceeded to the Holy Land, where he greatly distinguished himself, and when he returned the King had apparently forgotten his displeasure. The next ten years were passed in peace by the Earl and his Countess at the Castles of Kenilworth and Odiham, and in attending to the affairs of Gascony, of which province Simon was governor. Their five sons were brought up as playfellows with their royal cousins, under the tutorship of the greatest scholar of the age, Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, while the noble Earl stood equally well in the affections of the sovereign and the people. The dispute between King Edward I. and the barons led, in August, 1265, to the battle of Evesham, where the latter were victorious. In this conflict Henry de Montfort, fighting on the side of the barons, was slain at his father's feet; the Earl seeing that, grasped his sword with both hands, rushed into the thickest of the fight, was struck down by the King's party, and slain. The King had their remains taken to the Abbey Church of Evesham, and there buried, and a splendid tomb was erected over their remains. Thus perished "Sir Simon the Righteous," a man of the highest endowments and principles of rectitude uncommon in his age. He was indeed a noble character, but unable to resist the great temptations which power and influence placed in his hands.

MOORE, BRAMLEY.—He resided at Langley Lodge, Gerrard's Cross, and was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Buckingham. In early life he was commercially connected with Brazil, and for several years lived at Rio Janeiro. In 1828 many of the officers who formed part of the "Beagle" and "Adventurer" expeditions, under the late Admiral Fitzroy (of which Darwin was the naturalist), were hospitably received by him at Rio on their return from the Straits of Magellan, when they were suffering from scurvy. Soon after his return to England, in 1835, he settled in Liverpool. In 1841 he was elected an Alderman of that Corporation, and filled that office for 24 years. Having been elected Chairman of the Liverpool Docks, he brought forward his scheme of dock extension, in which he foretold what would be the future requirements of the docks. The following is an account of his first interview with Lord Derby (the grandfather of the present Earl) at Knowsley on the subject:—"I have come, my lord, to ask you to give me the north shore, together with its lordships and rights, and it will be greatly to the gain of the Derby family for you to do so." His lordship, somewhat surprised, replied, "I think you will have some difficulty in convincing me of that; I have been offered by others £90,000 for the grounds in these quarters." "If you will give me," continued the Chairman, "the foreshore for such a distance, I will make for you all the back land behind, with the soil of the docks, and this land will be your compensation, and will become of immense value, soon, if not in your lifetime, being enhanced in value by the docks which I purpose to construct." The result of the interview was that the Earl gave the Chairman what he asked for, so that this long line of river frontage, to the extent of about two miles, did not cost the estate a penny. The project excited in the first instance the greatest opposition, but the Act of Parliament for the enlargement of the docks was, after a great deal of severe Parliamentary labour, obtained in 1846. The result has fully justified the wisdom and foresight of the arrangement. In 1849 Mr. Moore was Mayor of Liverpool, and during his term of office did much to enliven the ordinary routine of municipal hospitality. In politics he was a Conservative, and in 1854 he was returned to Parliament as member for Maldon, which he represented to the year 1859. He also represented the city of Lincoln from 1862 to 1865. He contested unsuccessfully Hull, Liverpool, and Lymington. In 1863 he made a speech on the subject of the relations of England with Brazil, as a serious misunderstanding had arisen between the two countries. This speech was most warmly received in Brazil, and Mr. Moore received addresses from 25 of the largest and most important provinces, and the dignity of the Imperial Order of the Rose from the reigning Emperor, the highest which the laws admit of being conferred upon a foreigner. When his Majesty was in England in 1877, he went down to Gerrard's Cross to lunch with Mr. Moore. Mr. Moore died at Brighton in November, 1886, in the 86th year of his age.

MORDAUNT, JOHN.—He was descended from a long line of ancestors of the same name, who were owners of a manor at Clifton Reynes and other properties. This John

was High Sheriff of Bucks and Beds in 1509, and was summoned to Parliament as Baron Mordaunt, of Turvey, in 1532. His son John, the second Baron, was succeeded by his son Lewis, the third Baron, who, in 1570, was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds, and died in 1601. John, the fifth Baron, was, in 1627, created Earl of Peterborough; the Clifton Reynes estate, after passing through the hands of four others of the family, was, in 1789, sold to John Higgins, Esq., of Turvey, Beds.

MORETON, JOHN.—He held Piggotts, a Manor in Hughenden, was Bishop of Ely; in 1486, was raised to the Primacy, and in the following year made Legate of the Apostolic See, and appointed Lord Chancellor of England and Chancellor of Oxford; was created a cardinal by Alexander VI., and died in 1500. He was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Moreton, in whose family the estate remained a long time. In 1674 it was rated in a parochial survey as in the possession of one of the Moretons, a descendant of the Archbishop's family. Previous to this, however, it appears, the Manor of Piggotts had passed into the possession of the Windsors, and Edward, Lord Windsor of Bradenham, who died June 24, 1574, bequeathed it to his son and successor, Frederick. After the alienation of the lands of the Moretons it was in the Sydenham family; Richard Sydenham, Esq., was Sheriff of Bucks in 1726. After his decease it passed by purchase to John Hampden, Esq., the 24th hereditary lord of Great Hampden, and last in the direct male line of that ancient family. After his death, February 4, 1754, it passed to Lord Trevor, created June 8, 1776, Viscount of Great and Little Hampden. He died August 22, 1783, leaving his son Thomas, second Viscount, Lord of this Manor. It is now united with the principal Manor. Cardinal Moreton also held the Manor of Horsendon.

MORTIMER, JOHN HAMILTON, was born at Eastbourne in 1741, and was the son of a miller, who afterwards became a collector of customs at that place. John was the youngest of four children. His uncle being an itinerant portrait painter, he imbibed at a very early period a great inclination for painting, and very soon gained a sufficient proficiency in drawing to render him capable of sketching anything that interested his fancy. In his youth he was much attached to sublime and romantic scenery, which gave his genius a turn for the terrible; and the hordes of savage robbers which abounded on the Sussex coast opened a fine field for his pencil. He became a scholar of Hudson, under whom he acquired but little addition to his natural talent. The Duke of Richmond's gallery afforded him the greatest improvement, being constantly open for the admission of all artists who wished to study from that collection. Cipriam conduced in the kindest manner towards Mortimer's improvement, and used every endeavour to gain him the patronage of the Duke, who invited him to become a member of his family. He was further distinguished by the notice and friendship of Reynolds, which friendship has been attributed, not to the sympathy but to the opposition of their tastes in art. Certainly there was no room for jealousy or rivalry between them; Mortimer was no colourist, and but an indifferent portrait painter, although he produced many admirable

heads and likenesses in black and white chalk. His talent lay in design and in wild and fantastic, quite as much as in historical subjects. His group of Banditti is masterly, and his "King John signing Magna Charta," "The Battle of Agincourt," &c., show him to have possessed great and original power in the higher walk of art; and in his knowledge of the human figure he has rarely been surpassed. "The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness," in the great window of Salisbury Cathedral, and the cartoons for that in Brazenose College, Oxford, were designed by him. His historical picture of "St. Paul converting the Britons" procured him a premium of one hundred guineas, bestowed by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts. Dr. Bates, of Aylesbury, and subsequently of Little Missenden, afterwards possessed the picture, and gave it to the Church of High Wycombe. Mortimer's fame being established, he augmented his reputation by his pictures of "Magna Charta," "The Battle of Agincourt," and "Vortigern and Rowena." He became a member of the Society of Artists, when an exhibition was established at the Lyceum in 1769, and, without any application, was appointed Royal Academician, by order of the King. Mortimer's picture of the "Battle of Agincourt," engraved by Ryland, is a copy (with a trifling alteration) from a very fine drawing in chalk, in the possession of one Tassert, of whom he borrowed it, and when charged with the piracy, he excused it by saying he could not lose the idea of the drawing. He was so fascinating a companion that Barry declared that he was afraid to trust himself in his company. Several months before Barry began his great work in the Adelphi, Mortimer called at his house, wishing to see his sketches for those pictures, but he could only get admission as far as the passage. "Go along," said Barry, "you are a clever scoundrel. I'll not let you see anything I am about; I don't want to see you these seven years; go home, you have ideas enough of your own, you shall have none of mine; go along, I say, I won't trust myself with you," and pushed him out of the house, for fear, if he stayed any longer, he might be overcome with his pleasantry. The name of J. H. Mortimer appears in the Court Rolls of the Rectory Manor of Aylesbury, but there is no proof that he was ever a settled inhabitant of the town, though there is no doubt he spent a good deal of his time in it, probably as a guest of Dr. Bates, whose house at Rickford's Hill he made his home. In person Mortimer was handsome, his figure of athletic mould, and his constitution naturally very strong, but he greatly impaired it by the excesses of what is called free living. About 1775 his health began to decline, his former exuberant gaiety abandoned him, and he became altogether an altered man; but though he in some degree recovered, and was able to employ his pencil both industriously and profitably, realising by it nine hundred pounds in the course of a single year, his life was soon cut short. Some of John Hamilton Mortimer's works were in the Stowe Gallery; they consisted of a set of four, the subjects being "The Progress of Virtue and Vice;" these pictures were painted for Dr. Bates, and at the Doctor's death were sent by his request to the Marquis of Buckingham. At the Stowe sale in 1848, they were purchased for Lord Nugent, at the inadequate sum of £27 6s. the set. The picture presented to the Church of High

Wycombe by Dr. Bates is now in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall of that Borough. Mortimer died at Norfolk Street, Strand, London, on the 4th February, 1779; his death is said to have been accelerated by a fall from his horse. He was buried in High Wycombe Church. There is a portrait of him in the National Portrait Gallery, painted by himself.

MORTIMER, R.—He was an itinerant artist, and at times resided at Aylesbury; he must not be mistaken for John H. Mortimer; they were related; it may be assumed that he was his uncle, as J. H. Mortimer is usually referred to as Mortimer the younger. R. Mortimer was one of the George Morland class; he revelled in the execution of portraits of landladies, signboards, and the like; he was one of the happy-go-lucky class of artists, and fond of a pot other than his paint pot. One of the last remaining works of Mortimer as an artist was the altar-piece by which the chancel of the Aylesbury Parish Church was "bedizened." It was very elaborate, and at one time considered a work of high art; it was in panels, divided by Doric pilasters, and surmounted by a pediment. The Lord's Prayer and the Belief were inscribed on either side, whilst on the centre panels the decalogue was written. Moses and Aaron were portrayed in life size and in full vestments, whilst the Christian symbol was painted on the pediment. A succeeding generation did not equally appreciate this apology for a reredos; at the general restoration of the church it was, with other incongruities, discarded. R. Mortimer was great in sign-painting, and executed many in Aylesbury. Those of the last generation who recollected them spoke highly of them as works of art. All long since disappeared, and their places generally are filled by unworthy successors, so far as art is concerned. He was not singular in his mania for sign-painting. Many an R.A. has amused himself at this diversion. R. Wilson and George Morland painted several; Ibbetson, D. Cox, Crome, sen., Harlow, Herring, and others indulged in the freak. Even Sir Charles Ross, the eminent portrait painter, was not exempt from it. When a youngster he exhibited his art in painting the sign of the Magpie for a public-house at Sudbury. Thirty years after, when he had attained his fame amongst the aristocracy, he would travel to Sudbury to admire his "early bird." The sign-board of the Royal Oak, painted by D. Cox for an inn at Bettws-y-Coed, N.W., has lately (1880) been the subject of an action at law and been valued at the sum of one thousand guineas, and coming to our own times it may be mentioned that Millias painted the George and Dragon for Vidler's Hotel, at Hayes, in Kent.

MORTON, WILLIAM, son of Robert, Earl Morton, possessed twenty-nine lordships in Buckinghamshire, in which Bledlow was included, besides seven hundred and eighty-six manors in other counties; he was closely related to the Conqueror. It is difficult to determine whether the legend of Matthew Paris, respecting the apparition of an evil spirit in the shape of a black goat carrying William Rufus to judgment, and which terrified the Earl, relates to the father or the son. William, the son, was in

rebellion against Henry I., who seized upon his lands, rased his castles, and banished him. He afterwards fought at Tinchebrai, where he was taken prisoner; he was brought back to England, imprisoned, and his eyes were put out, by order of the King, his nephew. He gave the lordship of Preston to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, founded in 1034, by Hellowin, a Dane, supposed to have been one of his ancestors. The date of his death is uncertain.

MOULSOE, WILLIAM.—In the fourteenth century a family deriving its name from the Manor held the principal estate in Moulsoe. Of this family was William de Moulsoe, who was an ecclesiastic of some note in the reign of Edward III., and a Canon of the New College of Windsor. King Edward caused extensive additions and alterations to be made at Windsor Castle, under the superintendence of that great mediæval architect, William of Wykeham, and De Moulsoe was appointed surveyor in 1358, and Clerk of the Works in 1361. In the following year Wykeham resigned his office, and De Moulsoe was appointed by the King as his successor, and retained his high position till 1366.

MOWBRAY, THOMAS.—On the attainder of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the Manor of Hanslope was granted, in 1397, to Thomas Mowbray, who, about that time, was created Duke of Norfolk, but he being subsequently attainted, it was granted to Edward, Duke of York, who lost his life at Agincourt.

N.

Napier—Neale—Neild—Nevill—Nevil—Newland—Newton—Nicholls—Nigel—Noble—Norris—Norwich—Nugent.

NAPIER, THE REV. RICHARD.—He was Rector of Great Linford; though remarkable for piety, was no less so for his supposed skill in astrology. He was son of Sir Robert Napier, of Luton Hoo. He was instructed in astrology and physic by the celebrated Dr. Forman, who thought so highly of him that he bequeathed him all his rarities and secret manuscripts "of what sort soever." Mr. Napier became Rector of Linford in 1589; was M.A., and usually styled Dr. He was a person of great abstinence, innocence, and purity; he spent two hours daily in family devotion. When a patient or querent came to consult him, he immediately retired to his closet for prayer, and was overheard as holding conversation with angels or spirits. He did, says Aubrey, "converse with Raphael." The angel Raphael "did resolve him that Mr. Booth, of Chesham, should have a son that should inherit, three years hence; this was in 1619, and in 1622 his son George was born, and eventually became Lord Delamere." "At some times," continues Aubrey, "upon great occasions, he had converse with Michael, but very rarely." He outdid Forman in physic and holiness of life; cured the falling sickness perfectly by constellated rings, some diseases by amulets. He died on the 1st of April, 1634, foretelling his death to a day and hour. Dr. Napier does not appear to have been assisted by Raphael in his clerical ministrations, for one day "miscarrying" in his pulpit he never after used it, but kept in his house some excellent scholar to officiate for him. His manuscripts, which contained a diary of his practice for 50 years, fell into the hands of Elias Ashmole, who had them bound and deposited with his own in the Library at Oxford, which bears his name, and where they still remain, together with a portrait of Dr. Napier. Many of the medical receipts in these manuscripts are marked by Dr. Napier as having been given him by the angel Raphael.

NEALE, JOHN.—He married Anna, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Henry Cromwell, of Upwood, Hunts. The Neales were originally of Staffordshire, whence they

emigrated into Buckinghamshire, subsequently removing into Bedfordshire. John Neale, who married Anna Cromwell, was a Parliamentarian; it was scarce possible for him to be otherwise, as he was brother-in-law to Oliver St. John, the Lord Chief-Justice, and a near relative of Oliver Cromwell and John Hampden. Henry Neale, second son of John Neale, was Sheriff of Bucks in 1696. He afterwards settled at the village of Allesley, near Coventry, where he had a good estate.

NEILD, JAMES.—He was one who, like the philanthropist Howard, devoted a great part of his life to the amelioration of human wretchedness; was born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, in 1744, and, coming to London as an apprentice to a goldsmith, afterwards realized a good fortune. In 1773, by his exertions, a society was formed in the metropolis, having for its object the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts. Of this benevolent institution Mr. Neild was unanimously chosen treasurer, and he continued to discharge that office through life, much to the advantage of the charity, and with great trouble to himself. He travelled not, as most do, for pleasure or profit, but to gauge the depths of human misery, and to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men. It was his constant practice in his prison excursions, as he called them, during thirty years, to wait upon the magistrates in cities and boroughs, and respectfully represent what he saw amiss in their gaols. By these means, he was the instrument of producing many substantial improvements, and of diffusing a kindred spirit of beneficence far and wide; so that it would be difficult to estimate the extent of his services in the cause of humanity, to which he cheerfully and perseveringly devoted his time and fortune. He was the owner of several estates in Buckinghamshire. The visit of this worthy and active philanthropist to Aylesbury Prison was in the year 1808. Imitating the example of Howard, he was accustomed to visit places of criminal confinement, and felt a delight in alleviating the sufferings of the wretched prisoners. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Camden, Esq., of Battersea. He published a work on prison reform, entitled "An Account of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Society for the Discharge or Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts throughout England and Wales." Aylesbury seems to have been a model prison, especially when compared with others. Mr. Neild was High Sheriff of Bucks in 1804, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Bucks and Middlesex and the City and Liberty of Westminster; he died, universally lamented, in 1814. A better monument than he has earned for himself none need desire.

NEILD, JOHN CAMDEN.—In the autumn of 1852, general curiosity was excited by an announcement that an eccentric gentleman, who had died on the 30th of August in that year, had bequeathed an immense legacy to the Queen. This was John Camden Neild, the only surviving son of James Neild, the philanthropist; he was born in 1780, and after receiving a good classical and general education was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees B.A. in 1801 and M.A. in

1804. He afterwards became a student at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1808 was called to the Bar. Succeeding in 1814 to the whole of his father's property, estimated at £250,000, it was hoped he would walk in the paternal footsteps, and prove a benevolent and public spirited country gentleman. Soon, however, it was apparent that avarice was his ruling passion. His parsimonious spirit increased till he became a confirmed miser, and for the last thirty years of his life it may be said he was entirely given over to the accumulation of wealth. His habits and appearance became very peculiar. He lived in a large house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; but it was meanly and scantily furnished. At one time, it is said, he slept on a bare board, but latterly on an old stump-bedstead, on which he died. His favourite companion was a large black cat, which was present in his chamber when he breathed his last. He kept two female servants, one as housekeeper, whom he placed on low board wages when he left home, and it was on such occasions that he gave the fullest scope to his penurious inclinations. He had considerable property at North Marston, and held other estates in Buckinghamshire, and here he often stayed for days together, besides his half-yearly visits to receive his rents. His dress, which was extremely old-fashioned and shabby, consisted of a blue swallow-tailed coat, with gilt buttons, brown trousers, short gaiters, and shoes which were patched and generally down at the heels. He never allowed his clothes to be brushed, because, he said, it destroyed the nap, and made them wear out faster. His stockings and linen were generally full of holes; but when he stayed a night at a tenant's, the mistress often mended them while he was in bed. On one occasion a night-shirt, which he accidentally left at a tenant's house, was found to be so tattered and rotten, that the mistress, finding repair impossible, put it behind the fire. His personal appearance was unprepossessing. He was short and punchy, scarcely above five feet in height, with a large round head and short neck. He always carried with him an old green cotton umbrella, but never, even in the coldest or wettest weather, wore a greatcoat, considering such a luxury far too extravagant for his slender means; he has been seen, in a piercingly cold winter's evening, entering Aylesbury on the outside of a coach without the slightest addition to his ordinary clothing, while a poor labourer, sitting by his side, appeared warmly clad in a thick overcoat. His appearance at times excited the compassion of his fellow travellers, who mistook him for a decayed gentleman in extreme poverty. Just before the introduction of railway-travelling, he had been visiting some of his Kentish property, when, as he was returning to London, the coach stopped at Farningham. It was a bitterly cold day, and, with the exception of Mr. Neild, all the outside passengers, though well wrapped in greatcoats and rugs, entered the inn "to take something to warm them." Sitting in the comfortable parlour drinking their brandy and water, they saw with pity their thinly-clad companion still mounted on the coach. Thinking he only remained there in the cold because he was ashamed to enter the inn when he had no money to spend, they subscribed for a glass of brandy and water, and sent it to the "poor gentleman," who drank it off, and thanked his benefactors for their kindness. He often took rather

long journeys on foot, especially in Buckinghamshire, where he had estates situate in different parts, which he could not visit by any public conveyance. In these walking journeys he never scrupled to avail himself of any proffered "lift," even in the dirtiest farm-cart; he has been known to sit on a load of coal, to enable him to proceed without expense, though, after all, he would probably give the driver a penny or two for the accommodation; for it is a fact that, miser as he was, he never liked to receive anything without paying for it, though his ideas of remuneration were certainly on a very restricted scale. When business required his presence at North Marston, he used to reside with his tenant on the Rectory Farm. While staying there, about the year 1828, he attempted self-destruction by cutting his throat; his life was saved chiefly by the prompt assistance of his tenant's wife, a Mrs. Neal. The rash act was supposed to have been caused by a sudden declension in the Stocks, in which he had just made a large investment. Mr. Neild's ordinary answer to all applications for charitable contributions was a refusal; but in some few instances it was otherwise. He once, but only once, gave a pound to the Sunday-school at North Marston; he contributed £5 or £10 towards building a school at Aston Clinton; he sent £50 to the Culham Training College; he was an annual subscriber to the London Asylum for the Blind; and he promised £300 towards the building of an Infirmary for Buckinghamshire, but withheld it from an objection to the site. Thus it appears that Mr. Neild, as a miser, did not quite reach the perfection of the character which we see displayed in Dancer, Elwes, and other examples of this deplorable kind of eccentricity. Neither was it true of him, as said in various obituary notices, that his mind had no intellectuality—that nature had no beauty or endearments for him—that he was "a frigid, spiritless specimen of humanity." Mr. Neild, in reality, possessed considerable knowledge of legal and general literature; and, despite his narrowmindedness on the subject of money, he retained to the last a love for the ancient classics, and enjoyed poetical pathos and elegant phraseology, both in ancient and modern authors. There is one incident which, if true, as there is reason to believe it is, presents a pleasing contrast to his general character. It is said that, finding the son of one of his tenants an exceedingly clever boy, he persuaded his father to bring him up for one of the learned professions, and paid himself, either wholly or in part, the expenses of his school and college education. That boy is now a distinguished scholar, and a dignitary in the Church of England. In February, 1850, Mr. Neild became subject to a very painful disorder, from which he suffered more or less to the end of his life. On his death his will necessarily came to light, and great was the sensation which it occasioned. After bequeathing a few trifling legacies to different persons, he left the whole of his vast property, which was sworn to as under £250,000, to "Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, begging her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same, for her sole use and benefit, and her heirs, &c." The executors were the Keeper of the Privy Purse, for the time being; Dr. Henry Tattam, archdeacon of Bedford; and Mr. Stevens, of Willesborough; to each of whom he

bequeathed £100. He was buried, on the 16th September, in the chancel of North Marston Church—in that very chancel which he had so elaborately repaired with strips of calico. His will had excited such curiosity that, though his life had passed almost unnoticed, a large concourse of persons assembled at Chelsea to witness the removal of his body, and the church and churchyard at North Marston were crowded with wondering, not lamenting spectators. Among them were many of his tenants, of his workmen, and of the poor of the parish in which he possessed so much property ; but not a tear was shed, not a regret uttered, as his body was committed to its last resting-place. He had done nothing to excite their gratitude, to win their sympathy, or to lay them under the slightest obligation. His property had passed into other hands, and they felt it was almost impossible they could suffer by the change. The only remark heard was—" Poor creature ! had he known so much would have been spent on his funeral, he would have come down here to die, to save the expense !"

> Of all who flock'd to swell or see the show,
> Who car'd about the corpse ? The funeral
> Made the attraction, and the black the woe ;
> There throbb'd not there one heart that pierced the pall.—BYRON.

The will was duly proved, and the Queen was left to take undisputed possession of his property. She immediately increased Mr. Neild's bequest to his executors to £1,000 each ; she provided for his old housekeeper, for whom he had made no provision, though she had lived with him twenty-six years ; and she secured an annuity on Mrs. Neal, who had frustrated Mr. Neild's attempt at suicide. Her Majesty has since, in 1855, thoroughly and judiciously restored the chancel of North Marston Church, and inserted an east window of beautifully stained glass, beneath which is a reredos sculptured in Caen stone, and bearing this inscription—" This Reredos, and the stained-glass window above it, were erected by Her Majesty Victoria (D.G.B.R.F.D.) in the eighteenth year of her reign, in memory of John Camden Neild, Esq., of this parish, who died August 30th, 1852, aged 72."

NEVILL, RICHARD.—He was Earl of Salisbury ; became possessed of the Manor of Olney by his marriage with Ann Beauchamp, sister to Henry, Duke of Warwick. By this marriage Richard Nevill became Earl Warwick, which dignity was conferred upon him by patent, 27th Henry VI. This great Lord was slain at the battle of Barnet in 1471, and his estates were confiscated. It was declared by an Act of Parliament that his two daughters—Isabella, married to George Duke of Clarence, and Anne, who was married to Richard Duke of Gloucester, the King's brothers—should succeed to their mother's inheritance, in the same manner as if she had been dead. Olney fell to the share of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III., by right of his wife. He held other manors in this county, and was buried in Bisham Abbey.

NEVIL, GREY.—He was descended from the family of the Earl of Abergavenny, his great ancestor being Sir Henry Nevil, Knt., a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Henry VI. Grey Nevil was very popular amongst the Dissenters ; was elected member

of Parliament for Abingdon in 1705, Wendover in 1708, and Wallingford in 1710. With Lord Barrington he presented to George I. an address of attachment to the Brunswick family. The influence of his personal character and great landed property, with his ability and devotion to the principles of the revolution of 1688, rendered him an able supporter of the Government. He died in 1723.

NEWLAND, ABRAHAM.—He was of obscure parents, but the humility of their position did not prevent their fulfilling the most important duties to their numerous progeny. William Newland, the father, was a miller and baker, at Grove, Bucks; he had 25 children, by two wives. Abraham was born in Castle-street, Southwark, in 1730. The place where he received his education has not been recorded, nor the name of his tutor discovered. In 1748 he left home and became a junior in that great establishment, the Bank of England, which was through life to be the sphere of his activity. It is said that during the first years of his occupation at the Bank he united with the profits of his situation a stipend he derived as organist to one of the churches in the neighbourhood of Southwark. Mr. Newland applied his talents to the discharge of his engagement as Clerk in the Bank of England, in various gradations, progressively rising in the scale of that establishment, until his faithfulness and abilities were rewarded, in January, 1782, by the appointment of Chief Cashier, with a liberal salary. When he was nominated to this post the accommodation in the Bank buildings was improved for the reception of this principal servant, and so much was he attached to his employment, and so punctually did he acquit himself in relation to it, that for five and twenty years, during which he was engaged, he never once slept out of the building. Mr. Newland's position was one of great anxiety, but every confidence was placed in him. One circumstance beclouded him through his latter years. It was the conduct of a clerk in the Bank, of the name of Robert Astlett. Mr. Newland was much attached to Astlett, who for years had deserved his regard, but he fell into extravagancies and eventually defrauded the Bank of £320,000. The effects of this transaction Mr. Newland felt to the end of his life, and they were supposed to have accelerated his end. In Newland's time Bank of England notes were nicknamed "Abrahams," as none were genuine unless they bore his signature. There were also at that period Abram-men, or Tom o'Bedlams; these were idiotic people, who were allowed to stroll about the country to beg. Many of them were rank impostors, and were called Sham-Abrams, which gave rise to the rhyme:—

> I've heard people say
> Sham Abram you may,
> But you musn't sham Abraham Newland!

To sham Abraham Newland on a bank note would have led the forger to the gallows. Mr. Newland, after nearly sixty years of official duties at the Bank, retired on account of the infirmities of age, in September, 1807, and resided at Highbury Place. He lingered about two months only after leaving the Bank, dying in the November following, and was buried at St. Saviour's, Southwark, aged 77 years. He acquired great wealth, esti-

mated at £7,000 a-year; he was saving, but had none of the qualities of a miser. His family connections were most of them in poverty, and they were numerous. To several of his first cousins he allowed £80 a year each, and to others, more distantly related, smaller sums. One nearest allied to him in blood, after a course of indiscretion and extravagance, was so much reduced as to be obliged to sell fruit about the streets for his subsistence. This person he rescued from poverty by a weekly allowance of two guineas. On leaving the Bank he declined a proposed annuity, but accepted a piece of plate of the value of one thousand guineas, voted for his faithful services by the Governors and Company of the Bank, which gift, undoubtedly well meant, was ill-timed, as it was not completed at his death. He acquired by purchase a small estate in Chalfont St. Peter, where he occasionally resided, and which property he possessed at his demise.

NEWTON, THE REV. JOHN, was born in London in 1725. His father being master of a vessel, the son was brought up to the sea, and having been called to assist his parent at an early age, he had not the advantage of a regular education. From the published history of his early life he appears to have been vicious, thoughtless, and abandoned. He ascribed his change of character to reading some religious books he met with; notwithstanding this, he continued engagements in several vessels employed in the African slave trade, always admitting that the trade was unjustifiable, but inattention and self-interest prevented for a time the evil from being shunned. In 1750, he married, and, leaving the Guinea trade, obtained an appointment as tide-waiter at Liverpool. He now turned his attention to the ministry, but was undecided whether to go into the Church or join the Nonconformists. In 1764, he was admitted to deacon's orders and presented to the curacy of Olney, which he held for sixteen years. No sooner was he settled at Olney than he threw himself, with his whole heart, into the evangelical work of the village. He published a narrative of his life prior to his intention to enter the ministry; this was followed in 1769 by his "Review of Ecclesiastical Christianity," the "Apology," as he called it, "of Evangelical Christianity, to obviate the sophistry and calumnies which have been published against it." In 1779, the "Olney Hymns" appeared; of these Cowper wrote 68 and Newton 280. Some of these hymns are very fine, and have been described as second to none in our language. Newton's connection with Olney closed in 1780, on his presentation to the living of St. Mary's, Woolnoth, in the city of London, which he held for 28 years; he died in 1807, in his 83rd year, and was buried in his church. In addition to his review he was author of several other works—"Cardiphonia, or the Utterances of the Heart," "The Messiah," "A Series of Discourses," &c., forming altogether 8 vols., 8vo.

NEWTON, RICHARD.—He was son of Thomas Newton, the owner of the Manor of Lavendon, near Newport Pagnell. He was an eminent divine; born about 1676; educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford; became principal of Hart Hall in 1710, and took his degree of D.D.; obtained a canonry of Christ Church in

1752, and died the year following. Dr. Newton, at a great expense, erected Hart Hall, Oxford, into a college, in 1740. His works are "University Education," "Pluralities Indefensible," "Sermons," &c. As a scholar, gentleman, and divine, he gave undoubted proofs of an understanding naturally judicious, enriched with useful learning, of a heart warmed with extensive benevolence and softened by unaffected politeness. He died in 1753, in the 78th year of his age, and was buried in Lavendon Church, where there is a mural tablet to his memory.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAM, an English divine of great learning and piety, was born at Dinton in 1664, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Merton College, and took his degree of D.D. in 1695, at which time he was Rector of Selsey, in Sussex. He died about 1712. Dr. Nicholls published several valuable works, the principal of which were "A Conference with a Theist," "A Defence of the Church of England," and "A Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer."

NICHOLLS, RICHARD.—He was son of the Rev. Thomas Nicholls, of Clifton Reynes; was born at Clifton, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford; A.M. 1757, B.D. 1764, D.D. 1775. He held the Rectory of Drayton, Oxon, to which he was presented by the King; he was Chancellor of Wells, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to his Majesty. He is spoken of as a man of strong mind and extensive capacity. In literature, his attainments were eminent. He appeared to great advantage, when in the pulpit, where the dignity of his figure, the solemnity of his manner and the excellency of his discourses attracted great admiration. In quickness of apprehension, vivacity of wit, and profusion of anecdote, he had few equals. He died at Boddicot, Oxon, in the year 1813, aged 80 years.

NIGEL.—The story relating to Nigel the Forester is ascribed to the time of Edward the Confessor. Nigel was a keeper of the King's forest, and, having killed in Boarstall Woods a tremendous wild boar, the terror of the inhabitants of the forest and the neighbourhood, on presenting the head of it to the King received as his reward a grant of lands called the Dere Hyde, a wood called Hule Wood at Boarstall, and the custody of the forest of Bernewode, to himself and his heirs, by the service of a horn, called the "Charter of the Forest." On the land, proceeds the legend, Nigel built a mansion called Borestalle, in memory of the slain boar. Kennet says that most part of this tradition is confirmed by good authority, and he refers to the chartulary of Boarstall, a transcript of evidence of the time of Henry VI., as a corroborative proof. The horn is still preserved as "Nigel's Horn," in the custody of the Lords of Boarstall.

NOBLE, MARK.—This industrious writer on history and biography was a clergyman of the Church of England, and was presented to the Rectory of Barming, in Kent, in 1784. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell," 2 vols.; "Memoirs of the Illustrious House of Medici, with Genealogical

Tables;" "The Lives of the English Regicides," 2 vols.; "A History of the College of Arms," and a supplementary continuation of "Granger's Biographical History of England," 3 vols. He also wrote several papers in the Archæologia, and was F.S.A. Lond. et Edin. His "Memoirs of the Life of Cromwell" introduce the reader to the history of several Buckinghamshire families, so also does his work on the Regicides. Mark Noble is entitled to be recorded amongst the historians of this county. He died at Barming in the year 1827.

NORWICH, RALPH DE.—He was presented to the rectory of Oakley in 1222, and was appointed parson of Brill in 1223, by King Henry III., who had recovered the right of the advowsons by judgment of his Court at Westminster. Norwich was the founder in 1244 of Chetwode Priory, which was dissolved in 1460 and annexed to Notley Abbey. In the 18th of John, he was employed in matters relating to Ireland, frequently going thither; he was united with the Chief Justice there and the Archbishop of Dublin in assessing the aid in the 4th Henry III. While in England he had the management of the duty on wool; he was constituted one of the King's Justices of the Bench on April 29th, 1230.

NUGENT, SIR GEORGE, BART.—At the general election of 1806, Sir George Nugent was returned as one of the members for the Borough of Aylesbury, in conjunction with G. H. Compton Cavendish, Esq. Sir George Nugent, G.C.B., D.C.L., created a baronet for military services in 1806, was the son of the Hon. Colonel Nugent, of the Foot Guards, and grandson of Robert Viscount Clare; he married Maria, a daughter of Cortlandt Skinner, Esq., Attorney-General of New Jersey, North America. Sir George was a Field Marshal, Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Foot, and Governor of St. Mawes. A very remarkable letter was written by the Duke of Wellington to Sir George Nugent, upon the occasion of the latter being made a Field Marshal, in which the Duke referred to their changed positions, he (the Duke) being a youngster (comparatively speaking) and Sir George in a position of importance at the time of the Irish rebellion. Sir George Nugent was father of the late Lady Cottesloe, of Swanbourne, and of Mrs. Clayton, wife of the late Rice R. Clayton, Esq., of Hedgerley Park. Sir George was Lord of the Manor of Little Marlow, and resided at Westhorpe House at that place. He served in America, and through the Irish rebellion, and was with His Royal Highness the Duke of York in Holland, after which he was Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica. On his return to England, he commanded the Western District at Exeter, and then the Eastern at Dover, ending his services by being Commander-in-Chief at Calcutta from 1811, till shortly after the battle of Waterloo; he died in 1849, at the advanced age of 92 years, and was succeeded by his son, the present baronet.

NUGENT, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD.—He entered his Majesty's service, as a midshipman, in the Hawk sloop of war, when only thirteen years of age, but soon left the navy for an ensigncy in the army of the East India Company. He first dis-

tinguished himself at the siege of Tannah, in 1774, where he was appointed to act as a lieutenant with the 2nd European Grenadier company, in storming that place. In the following year he commanded a detachment on board the Revenge, in a successful action with the Mahrattah fleet. In 1779 he was appointed secretary and aide-de-camp to Colonel Hartley, with whom he served at the siege of Ahmedabad, and in several severe actions. He was next promoted to the command of the 1st battalion of native troops, at Bombay, which he held six years, and commanded his battalion during the siege of Mangalore. The state of his health having rendered it necessary that he should repair to Europe in 1786, and fearing that a return to a hot climate would prove fatal to him, he was employed in Ireland on the recruiting service, first for the Company, and afterwards for the King's service; for the former he raised 2,000 men, and for the latter 5,000, four-fifths of whom were obtained in one year. Lieut.-Colonel Nugent subsequently resided at Lilies, Weedon; he served the office of High Sheriff of Bucks in 1805, and was Lieut.-Colonel of the Bucks Militia, which post he resigned in 1813. Died, 1836.

NUGENT, LORD.—George Grenville, Baron Nugent, of Earlanstown, county Westmeath, was born on the 31st of December, 1789. He was the youngest son of George, the first Marquis of Buckingham, and in early life adopted the title of Lord George Grenville. His mother, the Marchioness of Buckingham, was created Baroness Nugent, 1800, of the Kingdom of Ireland, with the remainder to her second son. She died in March, 1812, and his Lordship took the title of Nugent, which he held until his demise; it then became extinct. Lord Nugent was an Oxford student, and there he completed a somewhat brilliant course of classical study, which it seemed to be his pride in after life to cherish and cultivate and to use for the enlightenment of the senate and the advance of popular intelligence. When but young, and his ambition ardent, he confessed the purpose of his life in these memorable words:—"From the earliest dawn of reason, my mind was eagerly directed towards the ambition of being able, on some remote day, to serve my country in Parliament. I never considered politics as a trade, but always as the noblest service to which the human mind could direct its powers. And, amid the warmest prayers which a young heart could frame that I might one day so serve my country, my fondest notion of that service was, the promoting and upholding with all my means and with all my strength the noble and sacred cause of public liberty!" He was early in the field as the supporter of mechanics' institutions, and subsequently the more advanced literary societies coveted his assistance, and did not apply for it in vain. He began statesmanship at a very early age, for soon after attaining his majority, and perfecting his education, he appeared in the Town Hall, at Buckingham, as a candidate for the representation of that borough, backed up by the influence of his family and of others who perceived in the form and intelligent bearing of the young nobleman ample hope of a high career. He had just returned from a continental tour, which greatly helped to expand a mind so rich in scholastic ability.

This was at the time when Percival was in the acclivity of his fame, and the Grey and Grenville party opposed an ambitious phalanx to his dominion. In the year 1812, we find Lord Nugent for the first time on the Aylesbury hustings. His speech was decidedly Liberal; he was returned without opposition. This was the year that Mr. Percival was shot, and when Lord Liverpool began to wield the reins of the British constitution. In the House of Commons Lord Nugent had become an orator of power. He threw himself into the controversy on the leading question of the day, and did great honour to his constituents. When his Lordship held the office of a Junior Lord of the Treasury, he succeeded in passing a very useful Act for the abolition of unnecessary oaths. It was formerly necessary to take oaths for the most ordinary objects connected with the revenue laws. Shopkeepers and dealers had to be sworn by an excise officer to certain trifling forms relative to tobacco and snuff, and auctioneers in reference to auction duties. Lord Nugent's Bill substituted simple declarations in certain instances and abolished the useless ceremony in others. His Lordship sat in four Parliaments for Aylesbury, before the passing of the Reform Bill, and was one of the most conspicuous partizans of the persecuted Queen Caroline, during her memorable trial. He was also distinguished for the energy and constancy with which he seconded the claims of the English Roman Catholics when seeking their civil rights, being at one period regularly entrusted with the presentation of their petitions; and in the subsequent struggle for Parliamentary reform he took an equally active part. In August, 1832, Lord Nugent accepted the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, when he issued his parting address to his constituents at Aylesbury. His term of office was but brief, as he returned in April, 1835.

The literary efforts of Lord Nugent were anything but compatible with his powers. Less connection with politics might have given to this country broader grasps of history than our literature supplies. John Hampden was his hero. Two monuments did his Lordship raise to perpetuate the patriotism of this remarkable man, one an obelisk on Chalgrove Field, the other in the shape of two volumes of letter-press. In addition to his "Memorials of John Hampden: his Party, and his Times," published in two vols. in 1832, he issued a small work, entitled "A Discourse between one John Hampden and Oliver Cromwell." This work is printed in the style, and also written in the orthography, of the date at which the discourse is assumed to have taken place. In conjunction with Lady Nugent, he, in 1832, produced a very pleasing work, in two volumes, entitled "Legends of the Library at Lilies*, by the Lord and Lady there" (Lilies is described as having been a monastery, or rather one of two; the Roses on one side of the road, and the Lilies on the other, gentle names for good old friars); also a work in two volumes, entitled "Lands Classic and Sacred," 1845, and various political tracts. One of his Lordship's first efforts as an author was a long poem on that portion of the Peninsular

* The original name of Lilies was La Lees; with other properties in the immediate neighbourhood, it formerly belonged to the Lee family, of Quarrendon.

War of which Portugal was the scene. One of his best pamphlets was upon the Ballot, and not the least important of his papers were those which he, in conjunction with Basil Montague and a committee opposed to capital punishment, published in *The Aylesbury News* in 1845. At the general election of 1847 his Lordship was again returned for Aylesbury, and he was one of the representatives of that constituency at the time of his death, which took place in 1851; he was then 61 years of age. In 1813, he married Ann Lucy, daughter of the Hon. General Vere Paulett, of Addington, Winslow, niece of the Earl Paulett; her Ladyship, who left no surviving issue, died in London in 1848. Lord Nugent's private character was honourable, full of generosity and meekness. He seemed to view distinctions of rank as mere nominal appendages of society. For one born, bred, tutored, and moulded amid the aristocracy, nothing could be more surprising than to find him the supporter of the largest measures of freedom which the most ardent democrats ever suggested. His last appearance in public was a fair index of the leading thought of his career; it was at the Quarter Sessions, at which he delivered one of his unadorned speeches in defence of the rights of untried prisoners, claiming for them sympathy and justice. His Lordship's opinions placed him in opposition to the more powerful among his own high-titled relatives; whilst, on the other hand, they went too far to allow of his occupying any long-continued place in the Cabinet of the Whigs. Whether regarded as a gentleman, a scholar, a politician, or a philanthropist, there was something about him in each of these relations which commands respect for his memory.

O.

Odell—Odo—Oldham—Orde—Orkney—Osyth—Oughtred—Ouseley—Overstone—D'Oyley.

ODELL, THOMAS. — He was born in Buckinghamshire, but the place of his nativity is uncertain; he ruined his estates by his political actions; he afterwards obtained permission to erect a theatre in Goodman's Fields; this was in 1729. In 1738 he was made deputy master of the revels: died 1749. He wrote four dramatic pieces, which for a while were favourably received.

ODO.—Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, was proprietor of the Manors of Dinton and Illmere, and first Lord of Hughenden after the Conquest; he held altogether 26 manors in Buckinghamshire. Odo was half-brother of the Conqueror, attended him to England, and, though an ecclesiastic, was raised to the Earldom of Kent, the first title of dignity which King William granted. He was likewise a Count Palatine; the county of Kent was committed to his charge, and he received the strong and important Castle of Dover. He was also one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and the principal person, under the King, for administering justice throughout the nation, and as such gave laws as King, having power over all the nobles of the land. After the Coronation, the King, going into Normandy, left Odo and William FitzOsborne guardians of the kingdom. Odo seated himself in Kent, where he had 184 lordships, besides 255 in other counties, and became, it is recorded, violent, oppressive, and so ambitious that he resolved on attempting to purchase the papacy. To that end he bought a stately palace at Rome, and designed to send all his treasures thither, that he might be ready, at the death of the reigning Pope, to carry his views into effect. During his brother's absence in Normandy, he, in company of Hugh, Earl of Chester and a great band of choice soldiers, commenced his journey to Rome by going to the Isle of Wight, where his ships lay ready for him. But contrary winds detained him, and the King, receiving intelligence of his design, came over and surprised him just as he was setting sail, and sent him a prisoner to the castle of

Rouen. He was afterwards convicted of numerous extortions, and his effects and lands were all confiscated to the King's use. He died at Palermo, in Sicily, 1096, and was buried in St. Mary's Church there, by his nephew, Robert Curthose.

OLDHAM, JAMES OLDHAM, was an opulent ironmonger in Holborn, London, and owner of the Manor of Great Missenden, by purchase, the property being sold to him in 1787, under a decree of Chancery. The Missenden estate was then described as comprising the Manors of Stoke Mandeville, Peterley-Stone, Netherbury, and Overbury, with the perpetual Advowsons, Copyholds, Quit-rents, Court Leets and Baron, and the appointment of officers for the parish. Mr. Oldham built the School-house on the road to Chesham, which was also intended as a place of worship. He was one of the most ardent followers of the celebrated Selina, Countess of Huntingdon; he died in 1822.

ORDE, THOMAS.—He was returned as one of the Members for Aylesbury at the general election of 1780; he was second son of George Orde, Esq., of Morpeth, Northumberland; was educated at King's College, Cambridge; A.B., 1770; A.M., 1773. He married Catharine, a natural daughter of Charles Poulett, Duke of Bolton, and, after the Duke's decease, was, in 1797, created Baron Bolton; was Lord Lieutenant of Hants and Vice-Admiral of the coasts of Hampshire and Dorset. He died at Hackwood Park, Basingstoke, in 1807. At the time Mr. Orde represented Aylesbury the system of public and systematic bribery at elections was at its height. In addition to frequent feasting of the electors, "benevolences," as they were termed, were distributed. At Christmas, 1780, Mr. Orde and his co-representative, Mr. Anthony Bacon, gave each voter 12 guineas. With such certainty were these payments looked forward to, that landlords would wait for the payment of their rents, and tradesmen would give credit, on the faith of benevolences; indeed some expectants would raise loans on the security of their deferred election money.

ORKNEY, GEORGE, EARL OF.—He resided at Cliefden House, Taplow. He was a favourite and distinguished General under John, Duke of Marlborough, and subsequently was much respected by Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III. He was also owner of Taplow Court, which he once occupied, and which estate passed to his sister and thence to his grandson. Lord Kirkwall, once well known at Aylesbury, succeeded to the title, &c. He died at Glenapp, Ayrshire, in 1877. He married the second daughter of George, Lord Boston, of Hedsor.

ORMONDE.—*See Boteler.*

OSYTH, SAINT.—In the Saxon times Aylesbury "grew famous" through its connexion with St. Osyth or St. Sithe, the daughter of Frewald, Fredewald, or Frithwald, a Mercian Prince and of (according to some) Wilteburga, a daughter of Penda, King of Mercia. There is much diversity of opinion respecting the time of her birth. Alban Butler, in his "Lives of the Saints," does not mention the year of her birth, but states

that she was born at Quarrendon, and beheaded by the Danes at Chick, "for her constancy in her faith and virtue, about the year 870." According to this writer, she was "niece to Editha, to whom belonged the town and manor of Ailesbury, where she was brought up by her pious aunt." Some writers usher St. Osyth into the world in the year 610, others in 613, and some about the time that Butler says she died. Dr. Browne Willis also says that this sainted lady was born at Quarendon, and educated by her two aunts Edburg and Editha; that her father compelled her to marry Sighere, a Christian King of the East Angles, although she had vowed to lead a life of celibacy; that on the day of her espousals she obtained the consent of her husband to perform her vow; that her husband gave her the village or manor of Chick or Chich, now St. Osyth, near Colchester, in Essex, where she built a church and monastery, and there lived and governed many years, but at length was beheaded in the incursions of Inguar and Hubba, two Danish pirates, on the 7th day of October, Anno 600. "After which, her body, having been bury'd at her church aforesaid, was thence removed to Ailesbury, and inter'd in the church there, where it rested forty-six years, 'till it was again translated to Chich, during which time many miracles were said to be done at Ailesbury, and in memory of her a religious house was built, where the parsonage of Aylesbury now stands." He continues, "'Tis doubtless owing to her that the church of Ailesbury was one of the most ancient in all these parts, and the parish thereto belonging of the greatest extent of the whole country, it including Ellisborough parish in the Chilterne, as also Bierton, Buckland, Stoke Mandeville, and Quarendon, all of which places were formerly only chapels of ease to it." The legend of St. Osith or Osyth appears to be confused with the history of the above-mentioned aunts, Eadburg and Editha. These "two holy virgins" are also stated to be the daughters of Frewald or Fredewald, and they are reported to have been born at Quarendon. They are said to have possessed Aylesbury by the gift of their father, and to have become nuns here in a convent of Trinitarians, an order which, says Dr. Lipscomb, in his "History of Buckinghamshire," "unfortunately was not established in England until some centuries afterwards."

OUGHTRED, WILLIAM, an English divine, born in 1573 at Eton, and educated there and at King's College, Cambridge. In 1603 he was presented to the living of Aldbury, near Guildford, where he devoted himself to mathematical studies. During the usurpation he was frequently molested, though a peaceful resident in his parish, and he was liberated only by the interference of Whitelock and other friends. On hearing the news of Charles's restoration, he expired, it is said, in a sudden ecstasy of joy. He published, in 1631, his "Clavis," a most valuable work, containing many new theorems in algebra and geometry, which have been adopted by Newton and other learned philosophers. He published also several other useful works. Fuller says of him that he "branched from a right ancient family in the North, born in the town, bred in the school of Eton, became fellow of King's College, and at last was beneficed by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, at Albury, in Surrey. All his contemporaries unanimously acknowledged him

the prince of mathematicians. This aged Simeon had (though no revelation) a strong persuasion that before his death he should behold Christ's anointed (Charles II.) restored to his throne, which he did accordingly, to his incredible joy, and then had his *Dimittis* out of this mortal life, June 30th, 1660, aged 86 years."

OUSELEY, SIR GORE, BART.—The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley was the purchaser of the Manor at Beaconsfield, formerly held by the Wallers ; he was created a Baronet in 1808, and, in 1810, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia. In 1812 and 1814 respectively he was honoured with the insignia of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun and the Grand Cross of the Imperial Russian Order of Alexander Newski. Sir Gore was a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Antiquarian Society, of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh, and several other societies. Sir Gore's conduct during the time of his residence at Lucknow was most useful to British interests, and was fully approved by the Governor-General. His intimate acquaintance with the Persian language and his conduct at Lucknow induced Lord Wellesley to select him for the office of Mehmander to the Persian Ambassador, as being the person in England best qualified for that situation. The ability, discretion, and zeal with which Sir Gore Ouseley discharged the duties of that situation again induced Lord Wellesley to recommend him to his Majesty for the office of British Ambassador to the King of Persia. After having successfully negociated a treaty between England and Persia, whilst Russia was in alliance with France, under a happy change of circumstances, he effected a pacification between Persia and Russia, and throughout these transactions preserved the good opinion and confidence of both parties. The Emperor of Russia manifested his favour by a most gracious reception of Sir Gore at St. Petersburgh, when he conferred on him the Order of St. Alexander Newski. His Imperial Majesty also recommended him in the strongest terms to the Prince Regent, for the honour of a British peerage, stating that by Sir Gore's timely aid, Russia obtained the advantage of a large disposable force in the rear of Buonaparte's army, which enabled the Emperor to drive the invader from his dominions. Sir Gore Ousley died in 1844.

OVERSTONE, LORD.—Samuel Jones Loyd, Lord Overstone, was born in 1796 ; educated at Eton and Cambridge. He was at one time a partner in the firm of Jones Loyd & Co., bankers, but retired on his elevation to the peerage in 1850. He was long known as an eminent financier, and it is stated that at the time Sir Robert Peel brought forward his Bank Charter Act the minister was indebted to Lord Overstone for suggesting the most valuable portions of the Bill. Lord Overstone published several pamphlets on banking and commercial matters, and was considered an authority on such subjects. He became member for Hythe in the House of Commons in 1819, and was frequently solicited to become a member for the City of London, which he declined, although at all times he lent his influence to secure the election of Liberals. A collection of

his papers was published in 2 vols. in his lifetime, for private circulation only. Lord Overstone possessed large properties in Buckinghamshire. He died in the year 1883.

OYLEY, SIR JOHN DE.—He was the owner of Hambleden, and resided at Greenland House, in that village, in 1644, when it was garrisoned for the King, with a view of commanding the passage of the Thames from Henley and Reading to London, and suffered a severe siege of six months from the Parliamentary forces under the command of Major-General Brown. The Parliamentarians battered it with cannon from the opposite side of the river until it was almost a heap of ruins; and at length, after several attacks and many skirmishes, the Governor, Colonel Hawkins, surrendered "the house and fort of Greenland" upon honourable terms, on the 11th of July. Traces of the fortifications raised during the siege are still visible, and several cannon balls have been found. The mansion being in great part destroyed, Sir J. D'Oyley sold the estate to Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke; it was the jointure of Lady Periam, first the wife of Sir Robert D'Oyley, secondly of Sir Henry Neville, and thirdly of Sir Wm. Periam, Knt. Lady Periam died in 1621, and was buried at Henley, having been a great benefactor to Hambleden and some of the neighbouring parishes. She bequeathed a farm called the "Borough," in Hambleden, to Archbishop Laud, upon trust, to be bestowed upon such College in Oxford as he might think proper; and therewith were founded two Scholarships in Balliol College, but with preference to Lady Periam's Grammar School in Henley, or to natives of Buckinghamshire.

P.—Q.

Paganell—Page—Paget—Pakington—Palliser—Palmer—Parker—Patishull—Pattison—Peckham—Pelham—Penn—Penington—Penryhn—Percy—Peverell—Peyvre—Phillips—Phelips—Piers—Pigott—Pilsworth—Pinwell—Pole—Portland—Pote—Potter—Praed—Pretyman—Pritchard—Priest—Pye—Quartermain—Quarendon.

PAGANELL, SIR FULK, Baron of Dudley, Co. Stafford, was the son of a Norman Baron, on whom William the Conqueror bestowed the most princely grants in several counties, and who, according to some authorities, founded the Priory of the Holy Trinity at York. Sir Fulk married Beatrix Ansculf, and thus became possessed of the Manor of Newport, which place was subsequently known as Newport Pagnell; he founded the Priory of Tickford, and gave thereto the Church of Newport, with its appurtenances, adding to the endowment the Churches and Lordships of Bradwell, Willen, and Chicheley, the mill at Caldecote, and lands in the neighbourhood. Ralph Paganell, his son, to whom Newport descended, took part with the Empress Maud against King Stephen, and he held amongst others the Castle of Ludlow. On the death of Ralph, Gervase, his son, confirmed the grants of his father and grandfather to Tickford Priory, and augmented them. He also founded and endowed a Priory at Dudley. In the first year of the reign of King Richard I. (1189), Gervase Paganell was one of the Barons attending the first coronation of Richard, that monarch having been crowned three times. Hawyse, his daughter and heir, married, first, John de Somerie or Somery, and afterwards Roger de Berkeley, of Berkeley, Co. Gloucester. During the continuance of the family of Paganell, Newport seems to have remained amongst the demesne lands of the chief lord, and not to have been demised to any feudatory tenant. The family, though they might occasionally reside, do not appear to have been regularly seated at Newport Pagnell, but at Boothby Pagnell, in Lincolnshire. The family of Paganell merged into that of Somerie, or Somery.

PAGE, WILLIAM, D.D.—He was presented to the Rectory of Quainton in 1817. In 1795, he was elected from Westminster to Christ Church; took his A.B. in 1799, and

was A.M. in 1812. His attention to his studies was so exemplary that at the early age of twenty-four years he was appointed to the second mastership of Westminster School. On the retirement of Dr. Carey, in 1814, he was promoted to the office of Head Master, for which he was eminently qualified. He held two other livings and several appointments, most of which he resigned on being presented to the Rectory of Quainton. He was not the acknowledged author of any published work, but was usually accredited with many of the prologues and epilogues to the Latin plays annually performed by the Westminster scholars. The discourses which he occasionally delivered in the Chapel Royal, as sub-almoner, evinced great learning, with perspicuity of expression and strength of reasoning. He died at Oxford in 1819, and was buried in Christ Church, where there is a tablet to his memory.

PAGET, LORD WILLIAM, was Lord of Great Marlow, which Lordship was granted him by Philip and Mary. This extraordinary statesman, after having enjoyed the confidence of four successive sovereigns, and by uncommon prudence and sagacity escaped the dangers which attended the violent commotions in Church and State at that period, left the world in peace. He died at West Drayton in July, 1563. Ann, his third daughter, was wife of Sir Henry Lee, Knt., of Quarrendon, Master of Ordnance to Queen Elizabeth, &c.; the ancient tomb in the north transept of Aylesbury Church is to the memory of this lady and her three children. Thomas, Lord Paget, of Great Marlow, succeeded his brother Henry in 1569; he took a decided part in favour of the unfortunate Queen of Scots, and, being concerned in the Throckmorton conspiracy, was obliged to quit the kingdom in 1584, and being further engaged in the Babington plot was attainted in 1586. He is said by Camden to have been a man of great learning and very superior abilities; he died an exile at Brussels in 1589.

PAGET, WILLIAM, Knt., was eldest son of Henry, Lord Paget; he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, but the attainder of his father was not reversed till 1603; he died in 1629, and was succeeded by his son William, who was made a K.B. at the coronation of Charles I. This William distinguished himself by his opposition to the King in the beginning of the civil commotions; he was appointed by the Parliament Lord Lieutenant of Bucks; he executed the ordinance in defiance of the King's proclamation, and subscribed a greater number of horses for the Parliamentary party than any other person. He afterwards went over to the Royal party, and was in great favour at the Restoration. He resided at Harleyford, near Marlow, almost constantly during the rebellion, but at the end of it sold this Manor to Robert Moore, Esq.

PAKINGTON, ROBERT.—Robert Pakington was M.P. for London, married Katharine, one of the daughters of Sir John Baldwin, and by such marriage became possessed of the Manor of Aylesbury, and other properties. He had acquired great wealth as a London merchant, was very devout, and came to a tragical end. In crossing Queen Street, Cheapside, to attend early morning service at church, he was in 1537 shot

by an assassin, and it being foggy the murderer escaped. The cause of the enmity to the deceased was that he had abjured the Romish faith, and, being one of the representatives of the City, had spoken severely in Parliament against the covetousness and cruelty of the clergy. At this period Tyndale's "Translation of the New Testament" came over from Antwerp in large numbers. Tonstal, the Bishop of London, was anxious to suppress the Testament, and consulted Pakington, who traded to Antwerp. Pakington was a secret friend of Tyndale, and knowing his want of money, and that a great many of the Testaments were still on hand, told the Bishop that if his lordship pleased he would buy up all the unsold copies. The Bishop consented, and Tyndale had the money, Pakington the thanks, and the Bishop the books, which were buried in Cheapside. The printers in Holland, finding the books so eagerly sought after, immediately printed another edition, and next year they came over in greater numbers than before. The Bishop blamed Pakington for not buying all the books; Pakington averred he did, and hinted to the Bishop that to stop the supply he must buy the type and presses. The Bishop, having already bought experience, smiled at the proposal, and so the matter ended. Robert Pakington left an only son, Thomas, also three daughters, viz., Elizabeth, wife of John Lane, and afterwards wife of Sir Richard Mallory, Knt., and Alderman of London; Ann, wife of Richard Cupper, Esq., of Glympson, Oxon; and Margaret, wife of Benedict Lee, Esq., of Burston, at whose death she married Thomas Scott, Esq., of Yorkshire.

PAKINGTON, SIR THOMAS, KNT.—He was son of Robert Pakington, and was an infant at the time of his father's cruel death; he was made an in-ward of the Keeper of the Privy Seal. In 1551, he came into possession of the Manor of Aylesbury, with other estates; he was knighted by Queen Mary. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson, of Hawridge, by whom he had eight children; he died in London in 1571, and was buried at Aylesbury on the 12th of June, with great pomp, the officers of the College of Arms attending. The funeral was a very grand one, the like of which was never before seen in Aylesbury—"There were Trompetors and heralds, and led-horses all caprisoned, and the officer of the College of Arms was present; there was Robert Croke, Esq., Clarenceaux King of Arms, Hugh Cotgrave, Esq., Richmond Herald, and a vast retinue." The mourners were John Pakington, Esq., the son and heir, Sir W. Cordell, Knt., John Burlacy, Esq., and Richard Cupper, Esq., and the ceremony was witnessed by a great concourse of all classes of people.

PAKINGTON, DAME DOROTHY.—She was daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson, Knt., of Hawridge; was wife first of Sir Thomas Pakington, Knt., of Aylesbury, and last of Thomas Tasburgh, Esq., of Hawridge. She was sole executrix under her first husband's will, and appears to have been a woman of great spirit and energy, and her name is associated with the political movements of the period in which she lived. At the general election of 1572, the members returned for Aylesbury were Thomas Lichfield

and George Burden. In the return they are described as having been elected by Dorothy, widow of Sir Thomas Pakington, Knt., Lord of Aylesbury. The Pakington family completely monopolised the representation of Aylesbury. Dame Dorothy claimed her right to elect, as the widow and representative of her late husband, who had been Lord of the Manor. After this election she made the following return to the writ:—"To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall come. I, Dame Dorothy Packington, widow, late wife of Sir John Packington, Knight, lord and owner of the town of Aylesbury, send greeting. Know ye, me, the said Dame Dorothy Packington, to have chosen, named, and appointed my trusty and well-beloved Thomas Lichfield and George Burden, Esqrs., to be my burgesses of my said town of Aylesbury. And whatsoever the said Thomas and George, burgesses, shall do in the service of the Queen's Highnese in that present Parliament to be holden at Westminster the eighth day of May next ensuing the date hereof, I, the same Dorothy Packington, do ratify and approve to be my own act, as fully and wholly as if I were or might be present there. In witness whereof to these presents I have set my seal this fourth day of May, in the fourteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c." This extraordinary document is carefully preserved, with other ancient Parliamentary returns, in the Chapel of the Rolls, and is referred to in all works treating on the subject of Parliamentary elections. Dame Dorothy died in 1577, and is buried in Hawridge Church, where there is a monument to her memory.

PAKINGTON, SIR JOHN, K.B.—He was son of Thomas and Dorothy Pakington, and succeeded his father as Lord of Aylesbury; he was educated under Lewis, Dean of Gloucester, and, having remarkably distinguished himself when Queen Elizabeth visited Worcester, was invited to attend the Court; was made K.B. in his father's lifetime, and afterwards a Privy Counsellor. He lived in such splendour that his fortune was injured, and notwithstanding the kindness of the Queen, with whom he was a great favourite, he quitted the allurements of the Court, and retired into the country, resolved, to use his own words, "to feed upon bread and verjuice until he had made up for his extravagance." He enjoyed the favour of his sovereign during the remainder of his life, and was exceedingly popular; retrieved his estate, and added considerably to his possessions. He had a spirit as truly great and noble as his designs were generous and honourable, so that his whole course was a continued series of laudable actions. He lived in great friendship with his neighbours, kept a hospitable table, and built a stately mansion at Westwood, near Droitwich, but chiefly resided at Aylesbury, where he entertained King James and his Queen, with a great train of courtiers, soon after their accession, in a manner as splendid as ever had been done by a subject. Lloyd remarks that "he was a brave gentleman and a fine courtier; for he could smile ladies to his service and argue statesmen to his designs with equal facility. His reason was powerful, his beauty more. Never was a brave soul more bravely seated. Nature bestowed great parts on him, and

education polished him to an admirable frame of prudence and virtue. Queen Elizabeth called him her Temperance; the Earl of Leicester his Modesty." He adds:—"This new star was a nine days' wonder, engaging all eyes until it set, satisfied with its own glory. He came to Court, he said, as Solomon did, to see its vanity, and retired also, as he did, to repent it." He died in 1625, aged 77 years, and was buried at Aylesbury.

PAKINGTON, SIR JOHN, BART., was the only son of Sir John, K.B. High expectations were formed of him when very young, and his father procured for him a Baronet's Patent, when he was about twenty years of age, soon after his marriage, which, although contracted without his consent, did not prevent his settling upon him the Manor of Aylesbury, after which he resided there, and was chosen M.P. for the Borough, but died in his twenty-fourth year. In the record of his burial, 29th October, 1624, in the Aylesbury register, he is denominated "Sir John Pakington, Knight and Baronet, the hopes of Aylesbury." His father survived only until the next year.

PAKINGTON, SIR JOHN, was the third Baronet; he succeeded to the title on the death of his father and grandfather. During his minority he was committed to the guardianship of Thomas Lord Coventry, Keeper of the Privy Seal, whose daughter he afterwards married. He was elected a Knight of the Shire for Worcester in 1639, and also returned for Aylesbury, and again chosen for both in 1641, but made his election for Aylesbury, and was its representative until the Civil War, when, upon passing an ordinance for settling the Militia in 1642, he received a commission to array men for the King's service in Worcestershire. Having thereupon exerted himself with great zeal, and being taken prisoner by the Parliamentary forces, he was committed to the Tower. His persecutions on account of his loyalty, his imprisonment in the Tower of London, the destruction of his mansion, the deprivation of his Manor and estates at Aylesbury, caused him great anxiety and trouble. In 1663 an Act of Parliament enabled Sir John Pakington and his trustees to sell estates for payment of his debts and raising a portion for his younger children, in which are set forth his prosecution and trial and the attempts made to confiscate his estate. Notwithstanding his persecutions, Sir John maintained a steady attachment to the Government, and was conspicuous for his firmness. His wife, Dorothy, was a lady eminently distinguished for her wisdom and piety; her virtues and talents have been abundantly celebrated, and she was the accredited authoress of several excellent books. She lived in intimacy with many bishops and other learned divines, who admired her genius and declared themselves edified by her conversation and instructed by her writings. Sir John was the last of the family to reside at Aylesbury, and at his death the close connection of the family with the town, which had existed for so long a period, ceased. He died in 1680, and was buried at Hampton Lovett, Worcestershire. The Pakingtons continued to hold this Manor and estate until April, 1802, when Sir John Pakington, the eighth Baronet, conveyed

all his rights, &c., in the Manor of Aylesbury, Bierton, and Broughton-Hollands (*alias* Stavely) to George Nugent Grenville Temple, Marquis of Buckingham, K.G.

PALLISER, SIR HUGH, BART.—He was descended from a Yorkshire family, and was born at Kirk-Deighton in that county. He was sent early to sea and was so attached to the navy that he soon acquired the character of a skilful seaman and able officer. Without the aid of high birth, powerful connexions, or party interest, he regularly rose to eminent stations in the naval service. He was with Admiral Matthews in the Mediterranean, in 1744; and in July, 1746, promoted to be the commander of the Weasel sloop. On his station off Beachy Head, in November, 1746, he captured four French privateers, though two of them were each greatly his superior in force. In 1759, he was, with Admiral Saunders, on the successful expedition against Quebec, on which occasion he commanded the body of seamen who landed and took possession of the town. In 1770, he was appointed comptroller of the navy, and elected an elder brother of Trinity House, and, in 1773, was created a baronet. He continued to enjoy the favour of his sovereign and the esteem of his countrymen, till the unfortunate occurrence in the memorable battle off Ushant on the 27th of July, 1778, which occasioned Admiral Keppel, under whom he served as Vice-Admiral, and himself to prefer counter charges against each other as to their conduct on that day. The merits of the question were drowned in party violence, and though both were acquitted, neither of them was so much respected as before. The hearing of the dispute between Keppel and Palliser was held at Portsmouth. Public feeling was much excited in favour of Keppel. The proceedings of the mob were disgraceful. Palliser had to make his escape privately. When the news of the decision reached London, houses were illuminated and guns fired. At night a mob of drunken people went to the house in Pall Mall where Palliser was supposed to reside, and thoroughly demolished it. Windows at other houses which were not illuminated were smashed to atoms, and the mischief done altogether was alarming. The mansions of Lord Germain, Lord Lilburn, Lord Sandwich, Lord North, and others were attacked. Eventually the Guards were called out and the rioters dispersed. The acquittal of Sir Hugh was pronounced in the following terms:—"The behaviour of the Vice-Admiral of the Blue on the 27th and 28th days of July was, in many instances, highly meritorious and exemplary; but he was blameable for not making the distressed situation of his ship known to the Admiral; yet, as he is censurable on no other part of his conduct, the Court are of opinion he ought, notwithstanding, to be acquitted, and he is acquitted accordingly." At his death he was Admiral of the White, Governor of Scarborough Castle, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He resided at the Vache, Chalfont, for some years, in great privacy, and died there, in 1796, at the age of 74, consequent on a disorder occasioned by the wounds he received on board the Sutherland in 1747. A handsome monument is erected to his memory at the Church of Chalfont St. Giles.

PALMER, SIR JAMES, KNT.—He was the first of the Dorney line, and third son

of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, in Kent; was born in 1584. He was of the Bedchamber of James I., and was knighted by Charles I., who made him Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber. He followed his Royal master all through the war, and had to compound with the Parliament for his estate. He died in 1657, and was buried at Dorney. Philip, his son and successor in the Dorney estate, who was a Colonel in the Royal army during the civil war and fought bravely in several engagements, was knighted soon after the Restoration, and made Cupbearer to Charles II. He lived very profusely, and wasted a great part of his estate; he died at Dorney in 1683, when the property passed to Charles, eldest son of Sir Philip Palmer. This Charles died, and was buried at Dorney in 1714. His son, Charles Harcourt, succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death, without issue, of Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart., of Wingham in 1725, and, dying in 1773, was succeeded by his grandson (then a minor) of the same Christian names, who died without issue in 1838, when the title became extinct. The Dorney Court estate then passed to John Palmer, Esq., as testamentary heir. All the adventurers in the Holy War (as Fuller and others have it) were called *pilgrims* or *Palmers*, and therefore several Christian champions after this expedition retained this devout appellation; so that there have been above sixty considerable families at a time in England of this very surname, differing in their arms, and noways related but by marriage. The first mentioned, under the assumed name of Palmer, was the founder and first Prior of Dublin Priory, founded in 1188. He was of Danish origin, and of that family who were afterwards Earls of Castlemaine. There is an original record at Dorney Court, which states that the Palmers of Sussex are reputed, in that county, one of the ancient families before the Conquest, and that they served in the Holy War. From a pedigree of the family since the reign of Edward I., with whom ended the Crusades, it appears that from 1307 to 1670, the Palmers have matched with four noble families—the Lords Sands, Audley, Powis, and Grandison; have married ten heiresses, viz., Seddinghouse, Hopham, Bilton, Clement, Wisse, Audley, Verney, Villiers, and Ferrers. Besides, by Clement, they quarter the arms of Tewder Maur, Prince of Wales in the time of William Rufus. The chief houses of this family were at Angmering and Parham in Sussex, Wingham in Kent, and Dorney in Bucks.

PALMER, SIR THOMAS.—Palmers were connected with Boarstall, Ashendon, Ludgershall, Wotton, and Pollicott at a very early date. Thomas Palmer was advanced to great favour by King Henry VIII., was employed in the wars in France in the eighteenth of that reign, and was knighted. He was imprisoned in the fifth of Edward VI., as an accomplice of the Duke of Somerset. He was afterwards concerned in the conspiracy which was designed to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne, and was brought to the scaffold and suffered, with the Duke of Northumberland, in August, 1553; he made a long and fanatical speech on the scaffold. A Sir Thomas Palmer, his descendant, was Lord of Pollicott in 1714. The possessions of the family afterwards passed to the Grenvilles by purchase.

PARKER, JOHN.—Mr. John Parker, of High Wycombe, was the second son of Mr. William Parker, who filled the highest municipal office in that borough. Mr. Parker was an antiquary of great local reputation. His chief work was his "Early History and Antiquities of Wycombe," which was published in 1878 by subscription. The preparation of this book, which displays much learning and research, occupied the greater part of Mr. Parker's latter years. The subject was congenial to his tastes, and, from the antiquity and many historical associations of the Borough of Wycombe, is more interesting to the outside public than the books of antiquaries are wont to be. Mr. Parker also published a "Life of the late Mrs. Hannah Ball," who, it is believed, was the first to establish Sunday Schools in this country; also the History of the Nonconformist body worshipping at the old Crendon Lane Meeting House, Wycombe, with which he had been long and honourably connected. As a bibliologist Mr. Parker had the rare faculty of remembering an author's works once seen, their merits, and the editions printed. He was a considerable collector of books. Besides possessing a valuable law library, his private library was extensive; it was chiefly noticeable for its works on divinity, and, whilst the earlier puritan divines were the authors most prominent, there might be found a choice assortment of Anglican theology on the shelves. Mr. Parker was endowed with varied tastes; he was an enthusiastic musician, and in his early life did much to promote the art of music in his neighbourhood. He was a solicitor, having been admitted to the profession at the Michaelmas term, 1823. He filled many important offices with great efficiency. He was Town Clerk of Wycombe for many years, holding that office in connection with that of Clerk to the Borough Bench. On his resignation of the Town Clerkship he retained the office of Clerk to the Magistrates, and continued the trusted adviser of the Bench till advancing age led him to resign it into the hands of his son and successor. He was also Registrar of the County Court, Clerk to the Charity Trustees, and Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes, all of which offices he resigned when he retired from the more active duties of his profession. Though a decided and consistent Nonconformist of the old school, he reckoned among his friends many of the clergy of the Established Church. He was a liberal supporter of public movements for the good of Wycombe, his native town, and died there, greatly respected, at the close of the year 1880, in the 80th year of his age.

PATESHULL, HUGH DE.—He was Rector of the Third Portion of Waddesdon, sometimes called the Portion at the Green; he was advanced to the Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry at Christmas, 1239; on the temporalities being restored, he was consecrated in the Priory, near Guildford, in July, 1240. He was son of Simon de Pateshull, Chief Justice of England, and probably of the same family as Walter de Pateshull, Sheriff of Bedford and Bucks, in the reign of Henry III., and of Simon de Pateshull, who held the same office from 1263 to 1266 inclusive. It is said that before he attained his preferment he was Treasurer of England and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and that he reluctantly accepted the episcopal dignity. He had the

character of an upright man, but gave offence to the Monks of Coventry by his favours to the Canons of Lichfield. He died in December, 1241, and was buried in his Cathedral Church of Lichfield.

PATTISON, DOROTHY.—She was the daughter of the Rev. Mark James Pattison, rector of Hauxwell, near Richmond, Yorkshire, and was born in 1832. Dorothy was the youngest but one of a family of twelve, her junior being Mr. Frank W. Pattison, a well-known London journalist. Soon after attaining the age of 20 years, Dorothy began to exhibit that restlessness of spirit which soon demonstrated that she was eminently unfitted for the placid existence of a country parsonage. In early life she had suffered much from physical weakness, and the full flow of health and animal spirits which seemed to come with her budding womanhood eventually found vent in that philanthropy which marked the remainder of her life. It would be impossible to give anything like an adequate summary of the labours of a woman whose self-sacrificing zeal has been so often acknowledged in the annals of Christian work. She first left her home in 1861, to become the village schoolmistress at Little Woolston, Bucks, but in 1864 joined the Sisterhood of the Good Samaritans, whose headquarters were at Coatham, near Redcar, Yorkshire, and thus for the first time became known by her subsequently famous name, "Sister Dora." The discipline was severe, but it proved effectual, for in 1865, she willingly undertook duty at grimy Wallsall, in the Black Country, and it is with this place that she was chiefly associated for the remainder of her life, which terminated in 1878. She laboured unceasingly for the benefit of suffering humanity—through personal sacrifices such as few women make. Sister Dora's tall, handsome figure may now be seen in marble, white and pure as her life and her motives, in the town of Walsall, where a handsome statue has been erected to her memory, and where she was best known, and the same grateful feelings which called into being this almost unique monument of woman's worth also placed her portrait in the hospital in which she so long laboured, and a memorial window in the Parish Church of Walsall.

PECKHAM, HENRY, was a younger son of Sir Edward Peckham, of Denham, cofferer of the household and member of Council under Edward VI., and one of those who so warmly espoused the cause of Queen Mary. Peckham, who was returned for Aylesbury in 1554, and for Wycombe in 1555, was unfortunately mixed up in the Dudley conspiracy; in which Edmund Verney, his brother-in-law, Francis Verney, Throgmorton, Lord Bray, and others were implicated. The leader, Sir Henry Dudley, was a cousin of the Duke of Northumberland. Peckham had been one of the sharers in the forfeited estates of the Duke of Norfolk; he was obliged to relinquish his grant, with but small compensation, and complained of his treatment. He was led into the Dudley conspiracy by one Christopher Ashton, of Abingdon. At his trial his conduct was infamous; it was stated on his behalf that he merely joined the conspiracy as a spy; he even had the baseness to send to the council a statement of all the conversations which

he had had with his fellow prisoners during chance interviews with them whilst in the Tower. Probably influence was exerted for the contemptible Peckham, but even the services of his loyal father did not suffice to procure a commutation of the terrible severities of the legal sentence. In March, 1556, Peckham and several others were suddenly seized and sent to the Tower, and in July following he was hanged for his share in this conspiracy. The object of the conspirators was the substitution of Elizabeth, as Queen, for Mary, as a means of re-establishing the Protestant as the national religion.

PELHAM, SIR WILLIAM.—He resided at Eythorpe or Eythrop, having married Dame Dorothy, widow of Sir William Dormer, of that place. Sir William Pelham was an eminent statesman and a military commander; he was descended from the Pelhams of Hertfordshire. He had the command of the pioneers in the army of the Duke of Northumberland, when sent by Queen Elizabeth to assist the Scottish Protestants against the French troops, and was one of the Commissioners to confer with the Queen Regent at Edinburgh. He had a chief direction at the siege of Leith, where the fort he built was named after him, "Mount Pelham." Having continued that seige until the peace, he was employed in 1562, under the Earl of Warwick, to assist the Protestants in France; was at the taking of Caen, in Normandy, and in 1563 was wounded at the seige of Newhaven. He was subsequently in Ireland, and for his services was knighted in 1579: on the death of Sir William Drury, he was chosen Justicier of Ireland, until the appointment of a Chief Governor. Queen Elizabeth appointed him Master of the Ordnance and a Privy Counsellor, and in 1585 he was constituted Field-Marshal. In 1586 he commanded the English cavalry and performed many gallant services; was wounded in the body by a bullet at the seige of Dowsborough, and closed his eventful life at Flushing in 1587. Dame Dorothy Pelham was connected with Wing through her first husband, Sir William Dormer, Knt., K.G., who was Lord of that Manor. This benevolent lady founded the almshouses at Wing, known as "Dormer's Hospital," and endowed them. She survived her second husband, and acquired great reputation for her munificence, charity, and hospitality at Eythorpe, where she died in 1613; she directed her interment at Wing, near her first husband, to whose memory she erected a fine monument. In the directions for her own interment she made no mention of the name of her second husband.

PEMBROKE, EARL OF.—William de Valence was styled Earl of Pembroke; the name is associated with the Manors of Ashendon and Long Crendon, which estates were held by the ancestors of William de Valence. In 1257, he was summoned to attend the King at Chester, to assist in repelling an incursion of the Welsh; but discontents between the King and his barons daily were arising on account of favours shown to certain foreigners; the Earl was unpopular, and fled for safety to France, and remained abroad until 1260. He returned to England in attendance on King Henry III., who was desirous of making terms with the factious nobles, but they were so enraged by the King

bringing back this favourite that they would not permit him to land until he had sworn to observe the ordinances lately made by the mad Parliament at Oxford. Pembroke took flight again, and his lands were seized, but on due submission restored to him, and he had a formal pardon. He took the principal command at the battle of Lewes, where Henry III. and his son were taken prisoners, and the Earl with difficulty escaped; his lands were again seized. Eventually he again returned, with his attachment to the King unabated; he joined Earl Warrenne in raising forces, and effected the liberation of his sovereign; he was assassinated at Bayonne. He was succeeded by his only son, Adomar, who was engaged in the dispute with Piers de Gavestone, who was taken prisoner at Scarborough. Adomar, on a journey to Rome, fell into the hands of a Burgundian in 1316, and had to pay £20,000 for his ransom; he accompanied Queen Isabella into France in 1321, where he was murdered in consequence of his having been a partizan against the Earl of Lancaster.

PENINGTON, ALDERMAN.—Isaac Penington, Alderman of London, served the office of High Sheriff for that City in 1638, and in 1640 was elected one of its Members of Parliament. He made himself very conspicuous in the House of Commons by his advocacy of the rights of the Parliament and the people. In 1642 he was chosen Lord Mayor of London, and was afterwards appointed Lieutenant of the Tower. He was a Commissioner of the High Court of Justice for the trial of Charles I., and one of the nineteen regicides, who, relying on the word of a King, came in before the expiration of the forty days. He with thirteen others was committed to the Tower of London, over which he once ruled as an honourable and executive governor. He was cruelly used during his imprisonment by Sir John Robinson, the Lieutenant. His estates were forfeited, and a part of them granted to George, Bishop of Worcester, on petition, and a part to the Duke of Grafton. Although Penington took part in the King's trial, he did not sign the death-warrant; he was committed a close prisoner to the Tower, and never obtained his release, but died there, and the State papers of December 19th, 1661, contain a "Warrant to Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, to deliver the corpse of Isaac Penington, who died in prison there, to his relations." The Peningtons resided at Chalfont St. Peter, and had possessed land there as early as the year 1559.

PENINGTON, ISAAC.—He was the eldest son of Alderman Penington, of London, the regicide. On his marriage with Lady Springett, his father gave up to him the family property at Chalfont St. Peter. According to the testimony of William Penn, who married Penington's daughter-in-law, Isaac Penington was born about the year 1617; "he received a liberal education through all the advantages the schools and universities of his own country could give, joined with the conversation of some of the most intelligent and considerable men of that time." From his childhood, Ellwood tells us, he was religiously inclined. "I met," says Penington, "with some writings of the people called

Quakers, which I cast a slight eye upon; I disdained them as falling short of that wisdom which I had been longing and searching for." After a time he was invited to meet one of the Quaker sect, when he was so powerfully impressed with their doctrines that he joined their community; he was not a silent member of it, and thus his persecutions. Before the close of the year 1660, Isaac Penington and Thomas Ellwood were made prisoners, the former at Aylesbury and Ellwood at Oxford; their offence was their persistently holding religious meetings in their own houses. This persecution was occasioned by the outbreak of the Fifth Monarchy men. Letters passed between the prisoners; one addressed by Penington to Ellwood is dated "Aylesbury Jail, 14th of the Twelfth month, 1660;" letters from Penington to his wife are dated in the following month. There is no account of the precise time or circumstances under which Penington was released from Aylesbury Gaol on this occasion; it must have been early in the year 1661; in 1665, Penington was again in Aylesbury Gaol. The Penington family continued to occupy the Grange at Chalfont St. Peter for some years after the Alderman's estates were confiscated. This estate was bestowed by Charles II. on the Duke of Grafton, and temporary permission was given to the former proprietors to remain in the house which formerly had been their own. Soon after Isaac Penington had been confined in Aylesbury Gaol this permission was withdrawn, and the family were ejected. Mary Penington, the wife, with her younger children, then took a small house at Aylesbury, to be near her husband. This second imprisonment of Penington must have been a long one, as his letters are dated from Aylesbury Gaol in 1665, 1666, and 1667. He was eventually liberated by the good offices of the Earl of Ancram. Only three weeks elapsed when, by the contrivance of the Earl of Bridgwater and one Palmer, a magistrate, he was again imprisoned. He was on this occasion confined in a most unhealthy and incommodious apartment in the same Gaol, which so much debilitated his tender constitution, and brought on such a severe attack of illness, that for a time it was thought he would not recover. Ellwood describes the place as "So decayed that it was scarce fit for a dog-house." Sixty or seventy Quakers were kept imprisoned in this miserable place. During his various imprisonments he wrote several religious works, and his correspondence was very extensive. In 1668 a relative of Mrs Penington took out a writ of Habeas, which brought her husband to London to trial; it was then ascertained that there was no case whatever to try, so he was at once liberated. Most men would have sued for false imprisonment those who had illegally caused so much suffering. In 1672 Penington was again made a prisoner, for the fifth time. On this occasion his confinement was in Reading Gaol, and arose out of a visit he paid to Friends who were there confined. He continued a prisoner for twenty-one months, till Charles II. released by Letters Patent such Friends as were imprisoned throughout the nation on suits of the Crown. In the autumn of 1679, Penington accompanied his wife to her native place in Kent, and after visiting her tenants there they remained at one of the farms, called Goodenstone Court. Just at the time fixed

for their return home Penington was taken ill and died, after a few days' suffering. His remains were interred in the burial-ground at Jordan's, in Chalfont, where a small head-stone now marks the spot, with the name and date, "Isaac Penington, 1679." His age was sixty-three years. Many testimonies were published respecting the Christian life of this good and cruelly persecuted man.

PENN, WILLIAM, was the son of Sir William Penn, Knt., an eminent English Admiral in the reign of Charles II. He was born in London, 1644. His father took care, in his education, to place him in schools where he might improve, and about the fifteenth year of his age he was placed in Christ Church College, Oxford; but as he withdrew from the national forms of worship with those who, like himself, listened to the preaching of Leo, a Quaker of eminence, he was fined for non-conformity, and the next year, as he pertinaciously adhered to his opinions, was expelled from the college. His father considered his singularly serious conduct as tending to impede his elevation to the favors of the licentious court, and therefore, after being, as he says, whipped and beaten, he was turned out of doors (1662). After being in France, and then a law student at Lincoln's Inn, he, in 1666, was sent to manage an estate in Ireland, and there he renewed his acquaintance with Leo, and showed such partiality to the Quakers that he was imprisoned by the Mayor of Cork. His return to England produced a violent altercation with his father, who wished him to abandon those habits so offensive to decorum and established forms, and when he refused to appear uncovered before him and before the King, he a second time dismissed him from his protection. In 1668, he first appeared as a preacher among the Quakers, and, in consequence of some controversial dispute, was sent to the Tower, and remained in confinement seven months, during which time he wrote his most celebrated work, "No Cross, no Crown," and finally obtained his release from confinement by an exculpatory vindication, under the title of "Innocency with her open Face." The passing of the Conventicle Act again sent him to prison, from which he was released by his father, who was now reconciled to him, and left him on his decease some time after a valuable estate of £1,500 per annum. In 1672, he married Maria Springett, a lady of principles similar to his own, and fixed his residence at Rickmansworth. In 1677, he went with Fox and Barclay to the Continent on a religious excursion; and after visiting the chief towns of Holland, they proceeded to the Court of Princess Elizabeth, the granddaughter of James I., at Herwerden, where they were received with great kindness. Penn now dovoted himself to a steady perseverance in the propagation of his opinions, and from that time published a great variety of tracts, and travelled much in Holland and Germany to support the cause of Quakerism. In 1681 Charles II. granted him, in consideration of the services of his father, and for a debt due to him from the Crown, a province of North America, called the New Netherlands, but now denominated Pennsylvania. In consequence of this he invited settlers from all parts of the kingdom, and drew up in 24 articles the fundamental constitution of his new province, in which he held out a greater

degree of religious liberty than existed in the Christian world. A colony of people, chiefly of his persuasion, soon flocked to share his fortunes, and the lands were cleared. In 1682, Penn visited the province and confirmed the good understanding with the natives, and after two years' residence, and with the satisfaction of promoting the prosperity of the colonists, he returned to England. At the revolution he was suspected of treasonable correspondence with the exiled prince, and therefore exposed to persecution. In 1694, he lost his wife, but though severely afflicted by the event, he in about two years married again, and travelled in Ireland and England as a preacher. He visited, in 1699, his province, with his wife and family, and returned to England in 1701. He published "A Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania," proposing an easy purchase of lands and good terms of settlement to such as were inclined to remove thither. In 1682 he embarked for his new colony; in the following year he founded Philadelphia; nor did he cease to watch over its interests with a paternal eye till his death, which happened in 1718, at Ruscombe, near Twyford, Berks, at the age of 74 years. He was buried in the Friends' burial-place, Jordan's, in Chalfont St. Giles, near the graves of his two wives and those of five children,—two daughters, each named Gulielma Maria (1672 and 1689), a son William (1674), a daughter Margaret (1674), and a son Springett (1694). Penn's first wife was Gulielma Maria Springett, the daughter of Mrs. Penington, by her first husband, Sir W. Springett. His second wife was the daughter of Thomas Callowhill, of Bristol, and, according to a recent biographer, "compensated for the soft, angelic radiance which had clothed the first wife by indomitable strength and resolution." Her energy, in some degree, made up for the decline in Penn's mental and bodily faculties, caused by paralysis, for some time previous to his death.

PENRYHN, LORD.—Edward Gordon Douglas-Pennant, third son of the Hon. John Douglas and Lady Frances, eldest daughter of Edward, 1st Earl of Harewood, was born in 1800, educated at Eton, and joined the fourth battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of which he became Colonel. He married, in 1833, Juliana Isabella Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of Mr. George Henry Dawkins-Pennant, of Penrhyn Castle, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. It was at the time of this marriage that he assumed by Royal licence the additional surname of Pennant. By this alliance, Colonel Pennant subsequently succeeded to the magnificent estate of Penrhyn Castle, in North Wales, which, though of great value before the development of the Penrhyn Slate Quarries, has since been largely appreciated. After retiring from the army, Colonel Pennant settled down in North Wales, where he turned his sword into a ploughshare, and directed his attention to the improvement of his estates—converting wretched swamps into smiling corn-fields, covering sterile mountains with valuable and ornamental timber, and paying the greatest possible attention to the efforts of his tenantry and labourers. Despite his military engagements, he entered Parliament as a member for Carnarvonshire in 1841, and continued holding the seat for the county for many years, no one attempting to disturb him from

that position. He married, secondly, in 1846, Maria Louisa, daughter of Henry, fifth Duke of Grafton, and by her he had five daughters. Lord Penryhn, who was created a Baron by the late Earl of Derby, in 1866, was better known as Mr. Douglas-Pennant, and he sat the greater part of his life in the House of Commons for Carnarvonshire. Except the late Sir Watkin Wynn no man was more popular in Wales. No peer was a more regular frequenter of the gallery in the House of Commons. Lord Penrhyn was Lord-lieutenant of the county of Carnarvon, having been appointed to succeed Sir Richard Bulkeley in 1866. He was a Magistrate for Bucks and Northamptonshire, and resided at Wicken Park, Stony Stratford; he died in March, 1886.

PERCY, THOMAS DE.—He was Earl of Worcester in 1397; held the Manors of Buckland, Agmondesham and Singleborough: he distinguished himself as a commander by sea and land, and in divers civil offices of high importance in the State, being Admiral of the Fleet, Vice-Chamberlain, and Steward to the King's Household, Ambassador to France, and the King's Lieutenant of North and South Wales, but, being taken prisoner in an insurrection, was beheaded at Shrewsbury.

PEVERELL, WILLIAM.—He is reputed to have been a natural son of the Conqueror, but this close relationship is doubted. He held eight manors in Bucks, comprising estates in Hartwell, Dinton, Ludgershall, Quainton, Hogshaw, Adstock, Haversham, and Stoke Goldington, besides lands in Middle and East Claydon; he died in 1113; his son, or grandson, forfeited his lands by his adherence to King Stephen. King Henry II. retained the greater part of these lands.

PEYVRE, SIR PAULIN, possessed the Manor of Lavendon and various other estates in Bucks. He was one of the King's Justices in the 33rd of Henry III. He died in 1251. The name is also connected with Maids Morton; two maiden ladies, descendants of Sir Paulin, were the reputed founders of Maids' Morton Church. On removing a slab in the middle of the nave of that church a large stone coffin was found, in which, according to tradition, the bodies of these two maiden ladies were discovered. The name is variously spelt.

PHELIPS, or PHILIPPS, SIR EDWARD, Knt.—He married Elizabeth, a member of the family of the Pigotts, of Hogshaw, and is said at one time to have resided at that place. He was Master of the Rolls, and a very conspicuous person in his day; he was descended from an ancient Welsh family, and was son of Sir Thomas Philipps, chief builder, and Supervisor to King Henry VIII. at Calais. In 1602 he was made Serjeant-at-law, and in May, 1603, King's Sergeant, and was knighted at Whitehall. He sat in several Parliaments; was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, and, in 1608, was appointed Master of the Rolls.

PHILLIPS, HENRY, Gent., described as of London, by his will, dated the 29th day of September, 1714, bequeathed to his cousins and executors, William Mead and

John Mead, the sum of £5,000 upon trust, that the same should be applied to the purchasing of lands of inheritance in fee simple in the county of Bucks, or as near to the same as conveniently might be, to be settled by his said executors, or the survivor of them, upon trustees in succession for ever, for the enlargement of and further provision for the Free School in Aylesbury, for instructing poor boys of Aylesbury and Walton, in the first place, from time to time for ever, and providing sufficient and convenient books and other necessaries for that purpose; and for want of a sufficient number of poor boys in the said parishes of Aylesbury and Walton fit to be admitted into the said school, then for the instructing of such other poor boys of the next neighbouring parishes, together with those of Aylesbury and Walton, and for finding them books and necessaries, all of which said poor boys should be instructed in the Latin tongue, writing, arithmetic, and accounts, so as to be fit to go and be apprentices to good trades; with a proviso, that if the trustees should not agree, by articles in writing in legal and sufficient manner, that the said school and schoolmasters thereof should be regulated according to such direction and conditions as his executors, or the survivors of them, should appoint in the settlement concerning the said school, and for placing and displacing the masters and teachers thereof, as the trustees in the said settlement or settlements thereof for the time being should think convenient, the said gift or legacy given for the benefit of the Free Schools should cease and be void, and in such case that the sum of £5,000 should be applied by his executors, or the survivor of them, as was mentioned in another part of his will.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS.—He was born at Ickford in 1708, and his family being Roman Catholics, he was educated at St. Omer's, in France, and entered into the Society of Jesuits, but did not long continue amongst them, having, it is said, through the interest of Charles Stuart, called the Chevalier de St. George, obtained a Prebend or Canonry in the Cathedral of Tongres. He died at Liege, in 1774; was author of "A Letter to a Student in Divinity," a work which passed through three editions and has been commended for many excellent rules and observations contained in it, and "The Life of Cardinal Pole," 2 vols. Thomas Phillips, of Ickford, the father, and also this Thomas Phillips, the son, left rent-charges out of their property for the purpose of clothing old people and educating the young people of Ickford, but the trustees dying, and no others being nominated, the charities were neglected and eventually lost, nothing of them having now been known for 100 years. There are several memorials in Ickford Church to members of the Phillips's family, showing that at one period it was an important one in that village.

PIERS, JOHN, A.M.—He was instituted to the Rectory of Quainton in 1558; was born at South Hinksey, Berks; was a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; resigned the living of Quainton in 1566, on being promoted to a prebend in Chester Cathedral; in 1567 he was advanced to the Deanery, and in 1570 elected Master of Balliol College, Oxford. In 1576 he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, and on the

death of Archbishop Sandys translated to the Metropolitan Chair of York; he died in 1594, and was buried in York Cathedral, where there is a tablet to his memory.

PIGOTT, SIR CHRISTOPHER.—The name of Pigot or Pigott will be found in the annals of Buckinghamshire for the last five hundred years. Lloyd and Powell in their "Chronicle" give a pedigree of the Pigot family; they assume that "in the reign of King Henry I., 1109, Cadogan ap Blethin, Lord of Powis, married the daughter of L. Pigot, of Saye, a nobleman of Normandie, and had had divers Towns and Lordships in that countrie, by gifte of the sayde Pigot, and a son also by his daughter, named Henry, to whom the King gave £10 of his uncle Jerworsh's raunsome, who was ye saide King's preserver. It is supposed from a branche of this Pigot are lineallie descended those Pigotts which have manie ages since continued at Chetwin, in Shropshire, bearing three Fuciells or Millpecks." The name of Pigot appears in the list of Sheriffs for Bucks and Beds in the years 1408, 1411, 1527, 1551, 1566, 1570, and for Bucks, after the joint shrievalty of the two counties ceased, in 1592, 1738, and 1792. Thomas Pigott represented Aylesbury in 1588. The name is associated with properties at Grendon, Whaddon, Doddershall, Quainton, Calverton, Beachampton, Loughton, Stony Stratford, Hogshaw, Fulbrook, and several other places in the county. A Richard Pigot was a brave military character; he adhered to the Yorkists in the War of the Roses, and was slain at the Battle of Wakefield in 1460. The King rewarded Serjeant Pigott, Richard's son, for his father's services by the grant of Whaddon Hall and Chase. He was buried in Whaddon Church, where a very curious marble tomb to his memory still remains. Serjeant Pigott acquired the Manors of Doddershall and Grendon, which still remain in the Pigott family. Sir Christopher Pigott, the subject of this notice, was knighted by James I., and subsequently elected one of the members for Bucks in the room of Sir F. Goodwin, after a disputed election in 1603. In a debate in the House of Commons in 1606 on the subject of the Union with Scotland, Sir Christopher addressed the House in a very excited manner, expressing his horror at a union between a rich and fertile country like England and a land like Scotland—poor, barren, and disgraced by nature; between, rich, frank, and honest men and a proud, beggarly, and traitorous race. "Let us not," said he, "join murderers, thieves, and roguish Scots with the well-deserving. They have not suffered above two Kings to die in their beds these two hundred years." The House was much amazed at this speech. Three days after the words were spoken a message from the King was delivered to the House, his Majesty having been greatly aggravated by Pigott's speech. The member attempted an explanation, but the House disregarding his appeal he was ordered to kneel by the King's Serjeant, Sir Edward Philips, then Speaker (and brother-in-law to Sir Christopher). He was dismissed the House and imprisoned in the Tower, and a new writ was ordered for the election of a Knight of the Shire in his place. After ten days' imprisonment, Sir Christopher, complaining of ill-health occasioned by his confinement, was released; it is presumed he never again had a seat in Parliament. He died in 1613, and was buried at Hogshaw.

PIGOTT, GEORGE GRENVILLE.—He was eldest son of William Pigott, of Doddershall and Grendon, who was Receiver-General for the county of Bucks, Vice-Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and Colonel of the Bucks Militia. Grenville Pigott was educated at Rugby, and entered the Army in 1812. In 1823, he undertook diplomatic service, in which he continued until 1830, when he was returned to the House of Commons as member for St. Mawes, under the influence of the Duke of Buckingham; he represented that borough only two years, when it was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832. In 1845, Mr. Pigott was appointed a Poor Law Commissioner, the duties of which office he, with great industry and integrity, performed until very nearly the close of his life; he was strictly a local gentleman, was a J.P. for Bucks, D.L., and Lieut.-Colonel of the Bucks Militia; was an active Governor and firm supporter of the General County Infirmary at Aylesbury, of which establishment he filled the office of President in 1863. He died in London in 1865, at the age of 68 years, and was buried at Quainton.

PILSWORTH, CHARLES. — He married Parnell, eldest sister of Francis Tyringham, of Lower Winchendon, who dying without issue, an estate at Oving passed to her and her husband. Charles Pilsworth was a barrister-at-law, and one of the representatives of the Borough of Aylesbury in the fifteenth of George II. He married, as his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.; she was grand-daughter of John, Viscount Fermanagh. Pilsworth died in January, 1745, and his widow held his estate; at her decease it was sold to Richard Hopkins, Esq.

PINWELL, G. J., was born at Wycombe in 1842. He went to London, however, so soon after his birth that he may be called a Londoner. After preliminary studies he entered the Heatherley School of Arts in Newman Street, Oxford Street (formerly kept by the late Mr. Leigh), where he may be said to have graduated. He turned his attention to the making of designs for book illustration, and the remarkable facility and rare tact which he showed in this occupation soon caused him to become known as a clever artist in this line, and he successively obtained employment in illustrating *Once a Week*, *The Sunday Magazine*, *Good Words*, and other serials of the same class. In 1869 Mr. Pinwell was elected an Associate, and in 1871 a Member, of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, to whose annual exhibition he had contributed many meritorious works. The illustrations to Dalziel's "Vicar of Wakefield" were the first of his efforts which really brought him into notice, and his last works as an illustrator were to a story by Jean Ingelow, which appeared in *Good Words*. Among his best pictures were "A Seat in St. James's Park," "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" (Rats), "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" (Children), "The Elixir of Love," "The Saracen Maiden," "Out of Town," and "Landlord and Tenant." The three former of these pictures caused his election into the Water Colour Society. He had several oil pictures in progress, one of which, a large and important work, is from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and is

entitled "Vanity Fair." After 1871 his health began to fail, his contributions became irregular, and their quality unequal. A single picture would occasionally illustrate Pinwell's powers and faults; one portion would be exquisitely beautiful, another incomprehensibly slurred and weak. He painted some of the most pathetic of modern popular pictures, but worked too much to do all things well, and, on the whole, although his originality and ability were beyond question, he never did quite justice to the genuine powers he possessed. He died in 1875, aged 32 years, and was buried in Highgate Cemetery.

POLE, SIR RICHARD.—He was owner of the Manors of Medmenham and Ellesborough, which he inherited from his father, Geoffrey Pole, who died in 1479. Richard married Margaret, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, created by Henry VIII. Countess of Salisbury. She was attainted by Henry VIII., imprisoned under sentence of two years in the Tower, and beheaded with great barbarity in May, 1541, being then possessed of Aston Clinton and Chivery, with the fee farm rent of Aylesbury. Sir Richard Pole was engaged in the wars of Scotland, and was a First Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Prince Arthur; he was made K.G. He left issue, Henry, Lord Montague, Sir Geoffrey Pole, Arthur and Cardinal Reginald Pole. The fate of this unfortunate family is too well known to need recital.

POLE, SIR HENRY, K.B.—He was eldest son of Sir Richard Pole; was created Baron Montague by Henry VII., in 1504; he was attainted for conspiring to restore his brother, the Cardinal, and was beheaded on Tower Hill in January, 1538. The Aston Clinton estate passed to Winifred, his youngest daughter, who first married Sir Thomas Hastings and secondly Thomas Barrington, Esq. Geoffrey, his brother, accused him of a conspiracy; this Geoffrey was imprisoned in the Tower, and sentenced to death, but was not executed.

POLE, CARDINAL REGINALD, was son of Sir Richard, brother of Lord Montague, and cousin of Henry VII. He was born at Stoverton Castle, Worcestershire, in the year 1500, and entered, at the age of 12, at Magdalen College, Oxford, under Linacre and Latimer. He was made Prebendary of Salisbury and Dean of Exeter, and, by the favour of his relation, Henry VIII., was, with a splendid allowance, permitted to go to Italy to finish his education, in the Universities of Padua, Venice, and Rome. He returned in 1525 to England, and was received with great kindness by Henry; but the agitation at the divorce from Catherine disturbed the harmony which subsisted between him and the Court. Pole, however, refused to approve what his conscience condemned. This offended Henry, and procured the withdrawing of all his pensions and the passing of a Bill of Attainder against him. Stripped of his honours, Pole found favour at Rome; was created a Cardinal, and sent as legate to France, to Flanders, and to the Council of Trent. On the death of Paul III., 1549, Pole was twice elected to succeed to St. Peter's chair, but rejected the proffered honour. On the accession of

Mary, Pole was selected as the fittest legate to reconcile England to the Holy See; and after he was informed that his bill of attainder was repealed, he returned to his native country. On the death of Gardiner, he was confirmed by the Pope in the See of Canterbury, to which he had before, on the expulsion of Cranmer, been elected; and to his other dignities was added that of Chancellor to both Universities. He died in 1558.

PORTLAND, THE DUKE OF.—*See Bentinck.*

POTE, JOSEPH.—He was a bookseller at Eton during many years. In addition to being the printer and publisher of several learned and valuable works, he was author of "The History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle, and the Royal College and Chapel of St. George," &c. Mr. Pote died at Eton in 1787, aged 84 years.

POTTER, THOMAS.—He was a son of Archbishop Potter; was one of the representatives of Aylesbury in the Parliament of 1754, was an intimate friend of John Wilkes, of Aylesbury, and had considerable influence over him. It was by Potter's advice that Wilkes contested Berwick-on-Tweed in 1754, a step which involved him in great expenses and disappointment. Potter was a very frequent visitor at the Prebendal House at Aylesbury; he had a great deal of vivacity in his manner, and his conversation was replete with wit, which made his company agreeable, especially to young men, but he was often coarse in his language, and his presence at Wilkes' residence became offensive to Mrs. Wilkes, who was a lady of peculiar delicacy. In 1757, Potter was appointed one of the Vice-Treasurers of Ireland; he then vacated his seat for Aylesbury, and a vacancy happening at the same time at Oakhampton he was returned for that constituency, and by the adroit management with which the matter was arranged by Potter's assistance, Wilkes was returned for Aylesbury. Potter's name is connected with an unsuccessful attempt made, in 1753, to pass a very useful measure enacting an annual registration of the whole population, with their births, marriages, and deaths, in fact, an annual census. After considerable opposition he succeeded in passing it through the House of Commons. It was not popular in either of its objects, and its author did not stand high in the public esteem. The census was regarded as ominous and unlucky by a superstition more generally felt than avowed; and the register was viewed by the nation in the odious light of a French institution; therefore when the Lords threw out the Bill on the second reading, no disappointment was exhibited, and no effort made to revive it. Still, the attempt to obtain the Act showed that its author was a man of some reflection, and it was a misfortune that the prejudices of the public should have hindered the passing of so useful a measure.

PRAED, MACKWORTH WINTHROPE.—He was the third and youngest son of William Mackworth Praed, Sergeant-at-law, and for many years of the Audit Office; was born in London in 1802. His education was commenced at Langley Broom, near Iver; in 1814 he was transferred to Eton, where he soon became conspicuous by the

talents he displayed. Notwithstanding his extreme youthfulness, the Eton boy gave promise of great genius. With a few schoolfellows he ventured upon a miscellany known as the "Etonian," the first number of which appeared in November, 1820. In the publication of the Etonian, Charles Knight, of Windsor, was closely connected with Praed, and he thus speaks of him—"I was more and more astonished by the unbounded fertility of his mind and the readiness of his resources. His general acquirements and universal information are fitly recorded, as well as his acquaintance with the world at large. I had many opportunities of studying his complex character. His writings, especially his poems, occasionally exhibited that remarkable union of pathos with wit and humour which attested the originality of his genius, as it was subsequently developed in maturer efforts. In these blended qualities a superficial inquirer might conclude that he was an imitator of Hood. But Hood had written nothing that indicated his future greatness, when Praed was pouring forth verse beneath whose gaiety and quaintness might be traced the characteristics which his friend Mr. Moultrie describes as the peculiar attributes of his nature." The summer of 1821 terminated Praed's brilliant career at Eton, and in that same year he commenced his residence as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge. Since the days of Canning, no Etonian had brought with him so high a reputation, and large expectations were formed with respect to his academical career. It was indeed soon apparent that neither his time nor his talents would be devoted exclusively, nor even mainly, to the pursuit of university distinction. His disposition was eminently social, his company gladly welcomed wherever he was pleased to bestow it, whether by his immediate contemporaries or by men of higher standing. His habits were by no means those of a severe or regular student. It was not long before he found himself literary employment foreign to his academical pursuits, and sufficient of itself to occupy almost any pen but his own. For scientific studies he had no peculiar liking or aptitude, though he acquired without difficulty the modicum of mathematical knowledge which was then required from a candidate for classical honours. Whilst at Cambridge his political opinions were of a Liberal character, and his associations for some years after he left the University had been with the Liberal party. Thus, in 1829, he was found engaged on the committee of Mr. Cavendish, the Whig candidate for the representation of Cambridge, and he also expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Brougham's return for Yorkshire. His appearance, therefore, with the Conservative party in the House of Commons caused considerable surprise. The change was, however, more apparent than real—a change in political associations rather than a change in sentiments. He was the zealous and active friend of national education, was attached to the doctrines of free trade, and hailed with pleasure the relief of religious opinion from political restrictions. In 1829 Mr. Praed was called to the Bar; he took the Norfolk Circuit, and rose rapidly in reputation and practice. He was first returned to Parliament for the Borough of St. Germain's, in 1830, and again for the same constituency in 1831. In 1832, after the passing of the Reform Bill, by which St.

Germain's lost its franchise, he unsuccessfully contested the Borough of St. Ives, in Cornwall, and was without a seat until the next Parliament; during the interval, he resumed his practice at the Bar with his wonted vigour, and with no inconsiderable success. In 1834 he was returned for Yarmouth, and in the next year held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control. In 1837, having received an invitation from some of the electors, he retired from Yarmouth to contest Aylesbury, and retained the seat up to the time of his death. Notwithstanding Mr. Praed's Liberal proclivities he received the support of the whole force of the Conservative party and the Grenville influence, and was the adopted candidate of the advocates of Protection and Conservatism in his opposition to Lord Nugent, whom he defeated by 117 votes. The name of Winthrope Mackworth Praed is far less familiar than it deserves to be. Some writers with great natural gifts have obstinately stood in their own light—have written so obscurely that the world would not be at the trouble of deciphering their meaning. Praed wrote as clearly as Cowper, and yet he remains comparatively unknown as a poet. The Americans, with their usual aptitude, perceived his merits, and very soon published his poetical works, but included in their edition poems which Praed never wrote, and which, for his literary fame, it is better he did not write. In 1864, an English edition of his poems was published by his two daughters. As an author of "Verses of Society"—and those not of a transitory interest nor on altogether frivolous themes—he is superior to Thomas Moore, indeed to any poet of his class. He combined no small portion of the wit of Hood with an elegance to which Hood could not lay claim. That Praed should have gathered so little fame is the more remarkable as, during life, he had a reputation equal to his merits. The friend and contemporary of Macaulay at Cambridge, he awakened an equal expectation of future greatness in all who knew them both. He carried off as many prizes as the embryo historian; he divided with him the applause of the undergraduate audience in *The Union;* and in the poems which the friendly rivals contributed at that period to *Knight's Magazine*, Praed surpassed Macaulay. Some few of his poems deserve to live as long as the language, and to be popular while humour, elegance, and pathos still command a welcome. It is impossible to question the social charms of a man who could write such a poem as the "Belle of the Ball." Mr. Praed died in July, 1839, at the early age of 35 years. He was buried at Kensal Green, where a tablet is erected to his memory, bearing an inscription from the pen of the Rev. James Hildyard. Mrs. Praed, his widow, died in 1863; two daughters were left to mourn the loss of their parents; they, in 1864, published a collection of the poems of their father, with a memoir inscribed to the memory of Helen Praed, their mother, "in fulfilment of her long cherished wish and intention."

PRETYMAN, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., was a younger son of Robert Pretyman, Esq., of Bury St. Edmunds, and brother of George Pretyman, D.D., successively Bishop of Lincoln and Winchester. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge, A.B. 1778, A.M. 1781, D.D., Prebendary of Norwich 1786, Rector of Shotley, Suffolk, Precentor

and Archdeacon of Lincoln 1793, and Prebendary of Aylesbury, in the Cathedral of Lincoln, and died in 1817. His son, John Pretyman, A.M., was instituted in 1811 to the Rectory of Sherrington, and appointed in 1817 to the Prebend of Aylesbury. After his death in 1842, an Honorary Canon, for such is the new name, was appointed in his stead. The Cathedral Act of 1839 vested in the Ecclesiastical Commission the property attached to the Prebendal Stalls, and under the authority of that Act the Commissioners refused the renewal of lives under which leases of that property were held. They were at the same time empowered to buy out remaining leaseholders. This they did in the case of the Aylesbury Prebendal Estate, about the year 1872, when two of the three lives of the then leaseholders were existing. The rentals of these Prebendal lands are now paid over direct to the representative of the Bishop of the Diocese.

PRICHARD, SIR WILLIAM, KNT.—He was of Great Linford, where he erected almshouses, and by his will, dated 1702, endowed them. Lady Prichard, also by will, left £800 for apprenticing poor boys of Great Linford, and other charitable objects. The income of these charities is about £50 per annum. Sir William was President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, an Alderman of London, and had been Lord Mayor of that city. He died in 1704, and bequeathed the Manor, after his lady's decease, to his two nephews, Richard Uthwatt and Daniel King, Esqrs. The former gentleman purchased the latter's interest, and died Lord of the Manor of Great Linford in 1719. The estate descended to his eldest son and heir, Thomas Uthwatt, Esq., who filled the office of High Sheriff of the County, and, dying in 1754, left an only daughter, Catherine, who was married to Matthew Knapp, Esq., of Little Linford.

PRIEST, THE REV. ST. JOHN.—He was author of a work entitled "A General View of Agriculture of Buckinghamshire" (1810); was Secretary to the Norfolk Agricultural Society, under the patronage of which his work was produced. He treats of the situation, divisions, extent, climate, soil, minerals, water, &c., of the county; also of agricultural tenures, buildings, modes of occupation, implements, cultivation, inclosing, improvements, stock, rural and political economy, indeed all matters relating to agriculture in the County of Bucks.

PYE, SIR EDMUND.—He held the Manor of Bradenham; in 1660, he was voted a delinquent by the Parliament, and fined £3,065 for living in the enemy's (*i.e.* the King's) quarters. He married Catherine, sister of the brave and loyal John Lord Lucas; died without male issue, and this Manor descended to his grand-daughter, who was Baroness Wentworth. Thomas, Viscount Wentworth, sold the Manor and estate of Bradenham, in 1787, to John Hicks, Esq. In 1713, Dame Catherine Pye, his widow, conveyed an estate to trustees for the purpose of educating 20 boys or girls of the parishes of Bradenham, Towersey, Princes Risborough, Hughenden, and West Wycombe; the children were to be educated on strictly Church of England principles.

QUARRENDON, VISCOUNT.—Edward Henry Lee, Bart., held the Quarrendon

estate, and was the fifth baronet; was Colonel of the First Foot Guards. On his advancement to the Earldom of Lichfield, by King Charles II., in 1674, he received his second title of Viscount Quarrendon, from the Buckinghamshire estate. The Quarrendon estate passed to Henry, eleventh Viscount Dillon, and in the early part of the present century was sold by Charles Dillon Lee, twelfth Viscount Dillon, to James Du Pré, Esq., of Wilton Park, Beaconsfield.

QUARTERMAIN, RICHARD.—He was possessed of lands in Long Crendon, which, in 1550, the King, on petition, granted to Sir John Williams, Knt., of Thame. Quartermain founded the chantry or guild of St. Christopher, at Thame. The Quartermains were essentially an Oxfordshire family; a branch was settled at Shabbington in the middle of the 17th century. There is a tomb in Little Kimble Churchyard describing Stephen Quartermain as son of Benjamin Quartermain, of Hogshaw House, Quainton, a descendant of the ancient Quartermains, of Oxfordshire. There are some brasses in Thame Church to members of this family.

R.

Radcliffe—Rede—Reid—Richard—Rickford—Rivett—Roberts—Robinson—Roderick—Roslyn—Ross—Rothschild—Rowell—Rusbairn—Rumbald—Rumsey—Russell.

RADCLIFFE, JOHN, an eminent physician, was born in 1650, at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and was educated at the Grammar School there, and at University College, Oxford. Having obtained his medical degree, he settled, in 1684, in London, where he soon acquired great reputation, to which his ready wit and conversational powers contributed. In 1686, he was appointed physician to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and, after the revolution, was often consulted by King William III., whose favour he lost in consequence of the freedom with which he delivered his opinions when in attendance on his Royal master. When Anne succeeded to the Crown, Godolphin could not obtain for him the post of chief physician, as he had given her offence by telling her that her ailments were nothing but the vapours. But, though deprived of office, he was consulted in all cases of emergency, and received a large sum of secret service money for his prescriptions. Dr. Radcliffe left £40,000 to the University of Oxford for the foundation of a public library of medical and philosophical science. He was owner of the Manor of Wolverton, which formed a part of his munificent bequests; he represented the Borough of Buckingham in the Parliament of 1713; he died in 1714, aged 64 years, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Oxford, with great respect and solemnity.

REDE.—The family of Rede of Boarstall was a very ancient one. Edmund Rede obtained Boarstall Manor in 1427, by his marriage with Christiana, sole daughter of Robert James, who at his death was possessed of large property in Bucks. Edmund Rede was a large benefactor to the Abbey of Dorchester. By his will, dated 1487, he left to his son William Rede, amongst other bequests, "the great horn garnished with silver and gilt, which the King gave to Nigel, the forester of Bernewood, and which he desires his heirs never to alienate, under pain of excommunication."

REID, CAPT. MAYNE.—He resided at The Ranches, Gerrard's Cross; was a modern novelist, son of a minister of the Irish Presbyterian Church, and was designed for the ecclesiastical profession; this, however, was not congenial to his taste, as he preferred a more active life, and, having attained his twentieth year only, set out on his travels and visited America. He took up his habitation near the Red River, hunting and trading with the Indians. He joined the Volunteer force at New Orleans in 1840, when they were about to visit the Mexicans, who had invaded Texas. He spent a wandering period upon the prairies of Missouri and then went to Philadelphia, and after spending a short time there as a journalistic writer joined the American army as a captain. He as a soldier obtained a character for bravery, which he exhibited on various occasions in the war against Mexico. He intended taking service under the Hungarian banner, but was not required. He next entered upon his literary labours, and produced a series of novels which met with great success. He published "The Rifle Rangers," "The Scalp Hunters," and "The White Chief." "The Occola" first appeared in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.* Later his works were more adapted for juvenile readers, and he attracted a large number of young admirers of his publications. He was a vigorous writer, to which his success may be attributed. He was also the author of "Boy Hunters," "Headless Horseman," "Quadroon," &c. He died on the 22nd October, 1883.

RICHARD, KING OF THE ROMANS.—He founded, in the year 1265, the Abbey of Benedictine Nuns at Burnham, which was endowed with the Manors of Burnham, Cippenham, Stoke, Bulstrode, and other estates. He was the second son of King John, and brother to Henry III., in whose reign he was a very prominent character. After the battle of Lewes, in which the Royal cause was defeated, he had to endure nine months' imprisonment in the Tower. In 1265, peace was made, and as an act of thanksgiving he founded Burnham Abbey. Afterwards he passed three years in Germany, whence he returned in 1268, and having lived peacefully another three years, he closed his life at the Castle of Berkhampstead, on the 2nd of April, 1272, and was buried at the Abbey of Hales. Cole, the antiquary, who was for six years (1774-80) Vicar of Burnham, and must therefore have taken special interest in the antiquities of his parish, bases his doubt as to Richard being the founder of Burnham Abbey on the fact that the Monastery had not adopted the arms of the King of the Romans, but those, with a difference merely of colour, of the family of De Molins, from which circumstance he reasons that one of that family may have been the real founder, although, as had been done in other cases, the lustre of a royal name was borrowed, the Prince thus becoming the nominal founder only. De Molins was a great benefactor to Burnham Abbey, and it is most probable that some portion of the building being erected by his munificence his arms were placed upon it, and from that became the arms of the House. There can be no doubt that Richard Plantagenet was the real founder, as the Abbey had been in existence about a century before De Molins had any connection with it.

RICKFORD, WILLIAM, ESQ., M.P.—The family of Rickford was long settled at Watlington, Oxon, Mr. Rickford, the father of the member for Aylesbury, being the first of the family to reside in that town; he died in 1803, and was buried at Aylesbury. The subject of this notice, in conjunction with his father, established the Aylesbury Old Bank, in 1795, and which, amidst the numerous vicissitudes to which banking has been exposed, and the wreck of surrounding establishments, firmly maintains its ground. It was for a great many years conducted under the firm of W. Rickford and Son, and subsequently by Mr. Z. D. Hunt, nephew of Mr. Rickford. In private life Mr. Rickford was highly respected, and the relative and domestic duties of society were discharged by him in the most exemplary manner. He was charitable, and the poor of Aylesbury, at his death, lost a friend who, for many years, gladdened their hearts by his annual distribution of food and other necessaries amongst them, and at the season when such assistance is doubly needed. Mr. Rickford was for many years an active magistrate and a useful member of several of the charity committees of Aylesbury. In the Bedford Charity he took an active part. On his first connection with this charity it was found to be in a deplorable state from mismanagement, the property belonging to it being occupied by interested parties at nominal rents; no distribution of funds took place; indeed, there was nothing to distribute. Through Mr. Rickford's exertions, and his business-like capacity and integrity, the charity was soon put upon a different footing. The first enquiry into the mismanagement of this charity was instituted by Mr. Rickford the elder, and was carried out with unwearied interest by his son. In contemplation of an election, in 1818, a very influential requisition was drawn up and presented to Mr. Rickford, soliciting him to become a candidate for the representation of the Borough and Hundreds of Aylesbury. The requisition was so numerously signed, not only by the townsmen of Aylesbury but also by the electors of the Hundreds, that Mr. Rickford was induced to accept the invitation, and a contest for the seat was the result, the competitors being Lord Nugent, Mr. Cavendish, and Mr. Rickford. The result of the poll was—Rickford, 986; Nugent, 606; and Cavendish, 509. At the general election of 1842, Mr. Rickford retired; he had represented Aylesbury in eight successive Parliaments—from 1818 to 1841. The venerable gentleman outlived the constituency he so long represented, as, at the time of his decease, he was the oldest elector on the register. Mr. Rickford's voice was seldom heard in the House of Commons. In a debate on the East Retford Disfranchisement Bill he called attention to a local circumstance with which he was familiar, and addressed the House on the subject:—"He cautioned the House against transferring bribery from one class of electors to another, and recommended the right of election to be conferred on the resident freeholders. He considered this caution necessary from the fact that previous to the addition of the freeholders of the Three Hundreds to the electors of Aylesbury, the adjoining parish of Hartwell contained only two freeholders, the whole parish being the property of a worthy baronet and the Rector. The land-tax on the worthy baronet's estate amounted to about £108 per annum.

Shortly after the addition of the Hundreds to the elective franchise a certain peer purchased the land-tax of the Hartwell Estate and split it into fifty-one fee-farm-rents of rather over 40s. each per annum, disposing of the votes amongst his tenantry, which vote is handed down to each succeeding tenant." Although not a speaker, he was a valuable addition to the House, by his business-like qualifications: he was well adapted for the details of Committee work, of which he undertook his full share. Mr. Rickford married Mary, daughter of Mr. John Vanderhelm, of Amsterdam, who survived him; they had issue two sons and one daughter, viz., William, who died January 18, 1798, aged 5 years; James, born February 22, 1797, who died January 24, 1809; and the late Elizabeth, wife of the late Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart. He died in January, 1854, at the advanced age of 85 years.

RIVETT, COLONEL GEORGE.—He married Joanna, daughter and heiress of Serjeant Thurbane, of Ellesborough, and thus became owner of Chequers, in Ellesborough. The gallant Colonel received his death wound at the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, after returning to the field, from which he had before been carried off as dead. His widow married John Russell, Esq.

ROBERTS, GEORGE, was rector of Hambleden, from which living he was ejected; he is said to have been an accurate scholar and an able preacher. In 1642 he was sent for as a delinquent by the House of Commons, upon which he fled to Oxford; he was created D.D. He suffered much for his loyalty. After the Restoration he returned to his living, and was made Archdeacon of Winchester, in which office he was installed in 1660. He died in March, 1661, and was buried at Hambleden.

ROBINSON, GEORGE, was Member of Parliament for Great Marlow, for which borough he was returned in 1731; he belonged to a Corporation established in 1730 to lend money to the poor on pledges, by the name of the Charitable Corporation; the whole affair proved to be an iniquitous method of enriching the promoters and ruining numbers of industrious individuals, and as such was made the subject of Parliamentary censure. Robinson, who was cashier to the Corporation, disappeared from the House of Commons; the seat was declared vacant, and Sir Thomas Hoby, Bart., was returned in his place.

RODERICK, DAVID, A.M.—He was of Queen's College, Oxford, and appointed, in 1784, perpetual curate and lecturer of Cholesbury. He also held the Vicarages of Sherborne and Windough, in Gloucestershire. He was for some years one of the Masters of Harrow School, was an eminent Greek scholar; he contributed to a History of Hertfordshire some valuable information as to ancient roads and other matters. He was an intimate friend of the learned Dr. Samuel Parr, who mentions him as one "whose very name refreshed his soul." Roderick died in 1830.

ROSLYN, EARL.—He resided at Baylis House, Stoke Poges; was descended from

the Wedderburnes, of Berwickshire; was called to the Bar in 1757, was King's Counsel and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1763, and in 1771 was appointed Solicitor-General to the King, and in 1778 Attorney-General. In 1780 he was nominated Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and created Baron Loughborough, and in 1795 Lord Loughborough; in 1801, he was made Earl of Roslyn, and retired from the office of High Chancellor in consequence of ill-health and increasing infirmities and passed the remainder of his days partly at Weymouth and partly at Baylis House, where he died suddenly, on the 3rd of January, 1805, aged 72 years, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

ROSS, SIR JAMES CLARK, KNT., was born 15th April, 1800; was the son of George Ross, Esq., of Chatham-place, London, and Balsarroch, County Wigton, and nephew of Sir John Ross, R.N., K.C.B. He entered the navy on the 5th of April, 1812, as first-class volunteer on board the Briceis, 10, commanded by his uncle, Captain John Ross, under whom he was employed as midshipman and master's mate in the same vessel, and in the Actæon, 16, and Driver, 18, in the Baltic, White Sea, and Channel, and on the west coast of Scotland, until 1817. On the 16th January, 1818, a few weeks after Captain Charles Hope Reid had succeeded to the command of the Driver, he was again placed under the orders of Captain John Ross as Admiralty midshipman on board the Isabella, hired sloop, and in the course of the same year accompanied him on his first expedition for the discovery of the North-West Passage. In December, 1818, he joined the Severn, 40, and between January, 1818, and 1825 was engaged under Sir W. E. Parry in three other voyages to the Arctic regions. During the first two of these voyages, he was attached to the Hecla and Fury, bombs, and while absent on the second he was promoted —26th December, 1822—to the rank of lieutenant. On the last occasion he was again in the Fury, and was wrecked in that vessel. In 1827 Mr. Ross, as first officer of the Hecla, was the companion once more of Captain Parry in his attempt to reach the Pole from the Northern shores of Spitzbergen by travelling with sledge boats over the ice. On his return to England he was presented with a Commander's commission, dated 8th November, 1827, In 1829, he was employed under his uncle in the Polar expedition equipped by Sir Felix Booth. For his eminent services—especially that of planting the British flag on the North Magnetic Pole in 1834—he received the rank of Post Captain. Guided by scientific skill, and insensible to the appalling fatigue and privations by the way, he conducted his gallant party to that point where they saw the needle deflected downwards right into the bosom of the earth. Playful as was the record mirthfully "sung out" on the occasion, it was sufficient to fix an immortal name on—

> Sir James Clark Ross, the first whose sole
> Stood on the North Magnetic Pole!

In December, 1835, he was invested with the command of the Cove (sixth-rate), for the purpose of conveying relief to some missing whalers who had been frozen up in Baffin's Bay. He was subsequently, until 1838, employed in making a magnetic survey of Great

Britain and Ireland, and on the 8th April, 1839, was appointed to the command of the Erebus for the purpose of magnetic research in the Antarctic seas. During an absence of four years, three attempts were made to penetrate the icy limits of the South Pole. In the course of their cruise his ship and her companion discovered a vast continent, and succeeded in arriving within 157 miles of the Pole. A short time after his arrival in England, Captain Ross received the order of knighthood, and on the 31st January, 1848, was appointed to the Enterprise, sent out in search of Sir John Franklin. His efforts, although prosecuted with energy, were unsuccessful. Sir J. C. Ross was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1823, and a Fellow of the Royal Society on the 11th December, 1828. He was a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and Royal Geographical Society. In 1833 he received the thanks of the Common Council of London, a piece of plate from the subscribers to the Land Arctic Expedition, and several medals from learned societies, and, in 1844, the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. He married on the 18th October, 1843, Ann, the eldest daughter of Thomas Coulman, Esq., of Whitgift-hall, and niece of R. J. Coulman, Esq., of Whadworth-hall. The death of Lady Ross was a blow from which Sir James never recovered. It was sad to witness the despondency that fell upon his hitherto indomitable and elastic spirit—his efforts to shake it off for the sake of his children were vain—he resorted for even temporary relief to some of the scientific pursuits which had so long engaged his energies; he went out to join the Ordnance Survey. He returned to his desolate home, sickened and died. Altogether in his sphere, in his daring enterprises, and in all his relations of public and private, philosophical and social life, few names are to be recorded with more honour than that of Sir James Clark Ross. He died at Aston Abbotts House in 1862, at the age of 62 years, and was buried in the church of that village.

ROTHSCHILD, NATHAN MEYER. — Meyer Anselm de Rothschild was a merchant, and afterwards a banker, in Frankfort; he died in the year 1812, leaving five sons—Anselm, Solomon, Nathan Meyer, Charles, and James. He also had five daughters. Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, whose life is here recorded, came in the year 1800 to England, where he acted as agent for his father in the purchase of Manchester goods for the Continent. Shortly afterwards, through the agency of his father for the elector of Hesse Cassel and other German Princes, he had large sums placed at his disposal, which he employed with such extraordinary judgment that his means went on at a rapid rate of accumulation. Besides the essential co-operation of his brothers, he had agencies in almost every city in the world, with hosts of minor dependent capitalists who participated in his loans, who placed implicit confidence in the family, and were ready at all times to embark with them in any operation that was proposed. Nothing, therefore, was too great or extended for him. His great success in loan operations made it a matter almost of rivalry with all those states which wanted to borrow money to obtain his co-operation; and yet he continued to steer clear of all the bad bargains which were made during the zenith of his career as a banker and financial merchant. His transactions in

bullion and foreign exchanges were also on an immense scale, and not less lucrative, perhaps, than his foreign loans; in short, as they were not subject to the reverses which his loan contracts necessarily at times were, they might even have been the most important branch of the whole concern. Mr. Rothschild had gone to Frankfort, to be present at the marriage of his eldest son, Lionel, with one of his cousins, a daughter of Baron Charles, when he was taken ill, and speedily died. His corpse was conveyed to London, and deposited in the burial-ground belonging to the German synagogue in Duke's Place, on the 8th of August, 1836. Mrs. Rothschild was the third daughter of Mr. Levi Barnet Cohen; her husband placed unbounded confidence in her, so much so that he bequeathed nothing to public charities, servants, nor dependents, entrusting the whole of these arrangements to his wife; she was in the strictest sense a participator in all his joys and sorrows from the first hour of their union. Nathan Meyer left four sons—Baron Lionel of London, Sir Anthony of Aston Clinton, Baron Meyer of Mentmore, and Baron Nathaniel, who married Charlotte, the only daughter of Baron James, of Paris, in which city he settled.

ROTHSCHILD, BARON LIONEL.—He was the eldest son of Nathan Meyer and the head of the House of Rothschild; he married, in 1836, Charlotte, daughter of Baron Charles de Rothschild, of Frankfort, by whom he had Sir Nathaniel Meyer, now Lord Rothschild; Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, of Wing; Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, of Halton; a daughter, Leonora, married to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, of Paris; also Evelina, who married Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, now of Waddesdon Manor; her death, in 1866, was a blow from which her father never entirely recovered. The political career of the Baron was chiefly memorable for its connexion with the emancipation of the Jews. It was in his person that the battle for their liberties was fought in the House of Commons. It is needless to say that he was throughout life strictly identified with the Jewish body, of which he was, in a certain sense, the chief and leader. At the time when the Baron entered public life it was impossible for him or any person of the Jewish religion to sit in Parliament. The tests of the sacrament, &c., had now dwindled to an oath, but this concluded with the words "On the true faith of a Christian," which a member of the Jewish persuasion could not repeat. At the General election in July, 1847, he was elected, by 6,792 votes, member of Parliament in the Liberal interest for the City of London, with Lord John Russell and two other members. Parliament that year met early; one of the first debates was on a resolution of Lord John Russell, affirming the eligibility of Jews to all functions and offices to which Roman Catholics were admissible by law. The debate on the resolution was memorable for the appearance on the Whig side on that question of Mr. Gladstone, then the newly elected Tory member for the University of Oxford. The Bill, however, was not passed till 1858. In the meantime the Baron had been elected again and again. In 1849 he had been a member for two sessions without having taken the oath, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. A new writ was issued for the City, and he was again returned,

and continued to be a member without taking the oath; but being again returned in succeeding Parliaments, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds a second time in 1857, and on the 23rd of July a new writ was issued for the City, and he was for the fifth time returned. During his period of probation as the unsworn representative of that constituency, he sat below the bar, and when notice was taken of the presence of strangers, still retained his seat. Eventually the Jews' Disability Bill passed, and its principle was extended by a further Act, carried two years later. Baron Rothschild was the first who took the amended form of oath. In commemoration of the event, several scholarships were founded by subscription and otherwise; the Baron endowed the City of London School with its most valuable scholarship in honour of taking his seat. The philanthropic services of the Baron it is impossible to particularize. Frequently they were unknown to his most intimate friends. The Baroness was his almoner in the organization of the great Free School, which she raised from hundreds to thousands of pupils, and many of them from squalor to comparative refinement. He himself often made it a condition of a gift that it should not be published, and whenever his sons presided at a charity festival there were huge anonymous donations, the origin of which might only be divined. Large acknowledged donations were also made to charities of every creed and for all kinds of suffering; and it was always said that, enormous as the income of the Baron was, more than a tithe of it was applied to charitable works. The Baron was a martyr to rheumatic gout; and for more than twenty years suffered from it; he had to be wheeled from room to room in his house, or from his carriage to his office, in a chair constructed for the purpose; still, up to the last working day before his death he attended to business at his offices in New Court; his death was somewhat sudden, and took place at his London residence in Piccadilly, in June, 1879; he had reached his 70th year.

ROTHSCHILD, SIR ANTHONY DE.—He resided at Aston Clinton, was second son of Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, and one of the leading partners in the house of N. M. Rothschild and Sons. He married, in March, 1840, Louisa, daughter of Mr. Abraham Montefiore, by whom he had issue two daughters, Constance, married to Cyril Flower, Esq., and Annie, married in 1873 to the Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke, son of the late Lord Hardwicke, and now a widow. Sir Anthony was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1846, with special remainder, failing his own male issue, to the sons of his elder brother, Baron Lionel; consequently Mr. Nathaniel M. de Rothschild, then M.P. for Aylesbury, succeeded to the baronetcy. Sir Anthony who was a Baron of the Austrian Empire, had been Austrian Consul-General in London since 1858, and was a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London. His life was not eventful; and he was less known, probably, to the public than either of his two brothers. He was a steady man of business, and a quiet country gentleman; but in this comparatively reserved and retired sphere he silently rendered public and private services of very great value. He abstained from attempting to enter the House of

Commons, from a sense that the important share he took in the business of his firm would not enable him to spare sufficient time for Parliamentary duties. This left him, however, more leisure for the ordinary offices of friendship and charity, which he fulfilled with genial and unlimited liberality. He was distinguished, even among his family, in all matters of business, for practical sense and sagacity; and in the administration of his great estates he combined these qualities with a generosity and kindliness of feeling not always associated with them. His splendid house at Aston Clinton was the constant scene of a hospitality which embraced Royalty and distinguished persons of all classes and professions, and some of the most interesting society of the last 30 years will always be associated with it. He and his family were unwearying in beneficence to the poor of the neighbourhood and always worked in cordial sympathy with the charitable labours of the clergy of the surrounding villages. But he preferred to exert this charity in the wholesome way of encouraging labour and finding work for the industrious. He would find men work in the hope of making them industrious. Whatever the weather, and whatever the demand for labour, it was his rule to keep all his labourers at work during the winter. The cottages and other buildings on his estate were models; and he was one of the best of landlords. He has, however, still stronger claims to be remembered by members of his own community. He took by far the most important part in the management of the great Jews' School in Spitalfields, of which he was President. The Jews evince a great capacity for managing institutions of this kind satisfactorily. They have a kind of voluntary Poor Law among themselves, and succeed, without extravagance, in supplying very largely for their own body the place of ordinary parish relief. Seconded in all gracious offices by his wife, he offered, in short, a very rare example of great wealth administered by a steady combination of benevolence, judgment, and that genial disposition without which benevolence loses more than half its charm. He left a memory which will be gratefully preserved for years in the hearts of an immense circle of friends and dependents. Sir Anthony was a keen sportsman, and having always been the real owner of two or three race-horses in training, took open control of the valuable racing stud of his brother Baron Meyer de Rothschild, on the latter's death in 1874. He died in January, 1876, in the 66th year of his age.

ROTHSCHILD, THE BARON MEYER.—The Baron resided at Mentmore Towers. He was another son of the distinguished founder of the London House of Rothschild; his death was in every respect premature, he being only 55 years of age, and in the full enjoyment of the interests and pursuits to which he had devoted himself. He held a seat in Parliament up to the dissolution prior to his death, but it was well understood he did not intend to remain in the House. Like all his family he was a steady adherent to the Liberal party, but the worlds of art and sport chiefly suffered by his loss. His splendid hospitalities at Mentmore, his numberless charities, his munificent patronage of art formed a rare combination which it would be wished could have been longer

preserved amongst us. A passion for art of all kinds engrossed his life to the last. He spared no money for his purpose, but he had a purpose in all his expenditure. He made Mentmore a museum adorned with all that is beautiful. Baron Meyer's career on the turf was marked by such qualities that if his example could be more generally followed this national sport might be saved from the degradation which sometimes threatens it. He pursued a career which will always have attractions for men of wealth, but he pursued it in a manner which enabled him to render real service to the community. His friends will long bear in mind his kindness and generosity; his death was greatly regretted by a very large circle. The public felt they had lost a gentleman who had a rare capacity for making a really magnificent use of great wealth. The Baron married Juliana, the eldest of three daughters of Isaac Cohen, Esq.; she was cousin to her husband. The only issue of their marriage was a daughter, who married the Earl of Rosebery. The Baron died in February, 1874. The Baroness did not long survive her husband; she died at Nice, in March, 1877. She was comparatively young at her decease, but lived long enough for the development of all those noble qualities which she began to display early in life and the practice of those eminent virtues which distinguished her and which shone forth brightly amidst sufferings and sore bereavements, even as the darkness of the night serves to bring out the lustre of the stars. She was philanthropic but not sentimental. Her strong intellect pointed to the purely practical. All her benefactions, which were neither few nor far between, pointed in this direction. She knew that all improvement must come from within, and that no amount of aid from without can produce any permanent change for the better unless the habit of self-help fostered in the poor. She knew that rivers that run wide run shallow. She therefore liked to concentrate her charity and to keep in mind a fixed goal.

ROWELL, JOHN, was a plumber, and practised glass painting at High Wycombe, and afterwards at Reading. He was employed by the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood, and executed many pieces of glass painting for Dr. Maddox, Bishop of Worcester, particularly a history of "Christ praying in the Garden," after a design of Dr. John Wall, of Worcester. He painted a set of windows in the church of Hambleden for Dr. Scawen Kenrick. He did "The Nativity of Christ" and the "Roman Charity," in two large windows; the former was purchased of his widow by Mr. Chute, of the Vine, in Hampshire, the latter by Viscount Vane. Rowell discovered the beautiful red which is so conspicuous in old windows: but this secret is supposed to have died with him, in the year 1756. His brother, Francis, likewise practised painting on glass, and several specimens of his work are still occasionally to be met with; one portraying the Wycombe Corporation Arms is still preserved. It is initialled "Wycombe, F.R., 1730."

RUEBAIRN, RADULPHUS.—The legend of Radulphus Ruebairn runs thus:—"There came to pass a circumstance of so remarkable a nature at the good and holy town Ægliesburie (Aylesbury), in the monastery of that place, that I cannot forbear to make

mention of it. It seems that one of the holy brothers, by name Radulphus Ruebairn, had obtained some of the holy writings, and being thereat filled with joy, he retired to one of the unoccupied cells of the monastery, that he might without interruption read them the more carefully; so, shutting himself in, he set his lamp in a niche of the wall and sat himself down to peruse them, but they being very long and written in an almost illegible hand, he went on very slowly, and was so deeply interested in the contents, that he soon became unconscious of aught around him, or where he was, or anything of this world. He continued reading without interruption till he came to the end, not thinking of or regarding any single thing. But when he turned his eyes off the holy writings, he felt a dizziness of the head and found himself in utter darkness. He did not remember where he was or how long he had been there, nor could he see anything whatever; so, groping about with his hands for a long time, he at length found the door, and, unfastening it, he advanced into the monastery (remembering by this time where he had been, but not knowing how long), when one of the holy brotherhood, meeting him, started back and, seeming very much frightened, exclaimed, 'Father Radulphus is restored again;' but he, Radulphus, not understanding the meaning of these words, attempted to lay hands on the monk, but he eluded him, and hastened into the body of the monastery, where, declaring that he had seen the holy brother Radulphus, the whole of the fathers came in a body to meet him. But when they saw him they appeared very much terrified, but after he had spoken, they at length had courage to approach him, and were filled with joy at his return; not knowing, they asked him to relate where he had been, which he did. It appeared that he had been in the cell three days and nights so intent on the sacred writings that he had not felt the necessary calls of nature, and that his lamp could only have given light for four and twenty hours, so that he must have read two days without any light of this world. But he now began to feel the necessities of nature very strongly; he was taken to the refectory and regaled himself after so long a fast. This made a great noise at the time, nor is it likely that the story of Radulphus, and of his being shut up without food or drink for three days, will be soon forgotten in the neighbourhood."—CLANVILLE.

RUMBOLD, SAINT.—The south transept of Buckingham Old Church was called "St. Rumbold's Aisle," and in it was the chapel and shrine of the legendary saint of Buckingham. Visitors or pilgrims from all quarters flocked to this shrine, and so great was their number that a large inn or hotel was built for their accommodation at the west end of the church. This building was standing towards the close of the last century, and was called Pilgrim's Inn. Large donations were made to the shrine of St. Rumbold both by gift and will. Richard Fowler was amongst the foremost of the benefactors to it. This gentleman died in 1477, and by his will he directed his executors to complete Rumbold's aisle, then in progress, and to cause a new tomb or shrine to be "made curiously withe marble" for "the said sainte, where the old one is now standing." "And I will," he continued, "that there be set a coffyn or a chest, curiously wrought and gilt,

as it apperteynith, for to lay in the bones of the same sainte, and that this also to be done, in all things, at my cost and charge." According to the legend of St. Rumbold, or Romald, he was born at King's Sutton on the 1st of November, 623, and died three days afterwards. His father was Rumbald, King of Northumbria, and his mother the daughter of Penda, King of Mercia. He was baptised at Sutton by Bishop Widerin; died and was buried at Sutton; the next year his remains were carried by Widerin to Brackley, and the third year after his death his body wes brought to Buckingham. The legend further says that as soon as he was born he spoke certain holy words, professed himself a Christian, appointed his body to rest for one year after his death, the two next years at Brackley, and subsequently at Buckingham for ever. In course of time several churches and wells were dedicated to this infant saint. One of these wells was at Astrop, in the parish of King's Sutton, three were at Brackley, and several at Buckingham. To these springs the lame and the blind resorted in large numbers, relying upon the healing qualities said to exist in the waters. The principal well in Buckingham appears to have been situated in the Prebend End of the town, not far from the Cross Keys Inn; this was filled up in 1830. The streets in Buckingham now known as Church Street and Red Lion Lane are described in old maps of the town as St. Rumbold's Street. Well Street, too, is doubtless a memorial of "St. Romould's Well." There was a guild or religious fraternity in Buckingham, called "Gilde Sancti Romwold."

RUMSEY, JAMES, M.D.—He was a surgeon practising at Amersham; was the son of a Mr. Rumsey, formerly a medical practitioner at Chesham. Educated for his profession, Dr. Rumsey gave early proof of rising ability; he soon acquired a considerable reputation, which secured him an extensive practice and continued with increasing fame to the last of his active and useful life. Possessed of a powerful and discriminating mind, the promptitude and justness of his decision in cases of the most complicated character were remarkable, whilst he gave great proof of skill in his remedies in the healing art. His knowledge was not confined to his profession alone. His natural turn for general science, which he had long cultivated by study and reflection, and for which the strength and quality of his talents were peculiarly adapted, never failed of giving an interest to his conversation, when it turned on topics connected with science and philosophy. He died very suddenly on the road between Amersham and Uxbridge; his horses becoming somewhat restive, he alighted from his carriage, intending to walk a short distance, but he died almost momentarily, on the 27th February, 1824; his age was 71 years.

RUSSELL, LORD JOHN, K.B.—The family of Russell derive their descent from Huge de Rosel, a follower of William of Normandy, and they became possessed of the Manor of Chenies, by the marriage of Sir John Russell with Anne, daughter of Sir Guy Sapcote, Knt., of Toddington, Beds. This Sir John Russell was a gentleman of the Privy Chamber of Henry VIII.; was at the siege of Tournay knighted, and raised to the

peerage as Baron Russell of Chenies; was Admiral of the Fleet; at Boulogne in 1532; Comptroller of the King's Household 1537, and Privy Councillor; he held other high offices. The King on his deathbed appointed him one of the councillors to his son Prince Edward. On Edward ascending the throne, Lord Russell still retained his position and influence at Court, and on the day of the coronation he was Lord High Steward of England for the occasion, and soon afterwards was employed by the young Protestant King to promote the objects of the Reformation, which he did so effectually that as a reward he was created Earl of Bedford, and endowed with the rich Abbey of Woburn, which afterwards was, as it continues to be, the principal seat of the family. On the accession of Mary, though Lord Russell had so zealously promoted the Reformation, and shared so largely in the property of the suppressed monasteries, yet he was almost immediately received into the Royal favour, and re-appointed Lord Privy Seal. Within the same year he was one of the noblemen commissioned to escort Philip from Spain to become the Queen's husband, and to give away her Majesty at the celebration of her marriage. This was his last public act. The importance of the noble house of Bedford during the last three centuries may be traced to the admirable personal qualities of Sir John Russell in connection with a fortuitous occurrence. At an early age he was sent abroad to travel, and to acquire a knowledge of the continental languages. He returned in 1506, an accomplished gentleman and a good linguist, and took up his residence with his father at Berwick. Shortly after his arrival a violent tempest arose, and on the next morning, 11th January, 1506, three foreign vessels appeared on the Dorset coast, making their way for the port of Weymouth. Information being given to the Governor, Sir Thomas Trenchard, he repaired to the coast to meet the vessels, whether belonging to friends or foes. On reaching the harbour they were found to be part of a convoy under the command of Philip, Archduke of Austria, and only son of Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany. This young Prince had just married Johanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Castile and Arragon, and was on his way to Spain when overtaken by the storm, which had separated the vessel in which he was sailing and two others from the rest of the convoy, and had forced them to take shelter in Weymouth harbour. Sir Thomas Trenchard immediately conducted the Archduke to his own castle, and sent messengers to apprize the King, Henry VII., of his arrival. While waiting for the King's reply, Sir Thomas invited his cousin and neighbour, young Russell of Berwick, to act as interpreter and converse with the Archduke on topics connected with his own country, through which Mr. Russell had lately travelled. "It is an ill wind," says Fuller, referring to this incident, "that blows nobody profit;" so this accident of the storm proved the foundation of Mr. Russell's preferment. The Archduke was so delighted with his varied knowledge and courteous bearing, that, on deciding to proceed at once to Windsor, he requested Mr. Russell to accompany him, and when they arrived there, he recommended him so highly to the King's notice that he granted him an immediate interview. Henry was extremely struck with Mr. Russell's conversation and

appearance, "for," says Lloyd, "he had a moving beauty that waited on his whole body, a comportment unaffected, and such a comeliness in his mien, as exacted a liking, if not a love, from all who saw him; the whole set off with a person of middle stature, neither tall to a formidableness, nor short to a contempt, straight and proportioned, vigorous and active, with pure blood and spirits flowing in his youthful frame." Mr. Russell was forthwith appointed a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. There is nothing in his correspondence nor in any early notice of him that betrays the character of a time-serving courtier. The true cause of his continuing in favour doubtless lay in his natural urbanity, his fidelity, and especially in that skill and experience in diplomacy which made his services so valuable, if not essential, to the reigning sovereign. He died "full of years as of honours," on the 14th of March, 1555, and was buried at Chenies. The chapel, which has ever since been the family burial-place, contains a fine series of monuments, all of a costly description, ranging from the date of the Earl's death to the present period; and the vaults below contain a great many members of the Russell family or their alliances. His grandson, Sir Francis Russell, was slain on the borders of Scotland in 1585.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, fifth Earl, and first Duke, of Bedford, was born in 1614; received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford; was a member of the Long Parliament in 1640, and commanded the reserve of horse at the battle of Edge-hill; but in 1643 he joined the royal standard, and fought with great bravery at the battle of Newbury. He was not, however, in favour with the royal party, and retired to private life till the Restoration, when he assisted at the Coronation, and was elected a Knight of the Garter. He also attended the Coronation of William and Mary, who, in 1694, exalted him to the rank of Marquis of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford. Died 1700, aged 87 years, and was buried at Chenies.

RUSSELL, LORD WILLIAM, third son of the preceding, was a distinguished supporter of constitutional liberty, and was born about 1641. In 1679, when Charles II. found it necessary to ingratiate himself with the Whigs, Lord Russell was appointed one of the members of the Privy Council. He soon, however, found that his party was not in the King's confidence, and the recall of the Duke of York, without their concurrence, induced him to resign. Although his temper was mild and moderate, his fear of a Catholic succession induced him to take decisive steps in the promotion of the exclusion of the Duke of York. In June, 1680, he went publicly to Westminster Hall, and, at the Court of King's Bench, presented the Duke as a recusant, and, in the November following, carried up the exclusion bill to the House of Lords, at the head of two hundred Members of Parliament. The King dissolved the Parliament, evidently resolved to govern thenceforward without one; and arbitrary principles were openly avowed by the partisans of the Court. Alarmed at the state of things, many of the Whig leaders favoured strong expedients, in the way of counteraction, and a plan of insurrection was formed for a simultaneous rising in England and Scotland. Among these leaders,

including the Dukes of Monmouth and Argyle, the Lords Russell, Essex, and Howard, Algernon Sidney, and Hampden, different views prevailed; but Lord Russell looked only to the exclusion of the Duke of York. He was, however, accused of having engaged in "The Rye-house Plot," which had for its object the assassination of the King on his return from Newmarket; and on this pretext he was committed to the Tower, tried, condemned, and executed, being then in the 42nd year of his age. After the Revolution, the proceedings against him were annulled. He was buried at Chenies on the 2nd of August, 1683.

RUSSELL, LADY RACHEL, wife of the preceding, was daughter of Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and the widow of Lord Vaughan. In 1667 she was married to Lord William Russell; and the affectionate zeal with which she assisted him when in trouble, and the magnanimity of her behaviour after his death, have excited for her a general feeling of respect and sympathy. Being refused counsel upon his trial, and allowed only an amanuensis, she stood forth in that capacity, and took down the notes. She survived his lordship forty years. She died in September, 1723, and was buried at Chenies.

RUSSELL, EARL.—He was the second and youngest son of John, sixth Duke and tenth Earl of Bedford: was born on the 18th of August, 1792; married in 1835 the widow of Lord Ribbledale, by whom he had a daughter; he secondly married Frances Anna Maria Elliott, second daughter of the Earl of Minto. During his long political life he was more generally known as Lord John Russell; he received his education at Westminster School, and at the University of Edinburgh. He entered the House of Commons in 1813, then being 21 years of age, as the representative of the borough of Tavistock. Lord Castlereagh was then in power, and the young politician joined the opposition. He advocated Parliamentary Reform from his first introduction into the House; in 1830 he entered office as Paymaster of the Forces, and was a member of the administration of Earl Grey, which was pledged to carry Parliamentary Reform. Early in the year 1831, he introduced the Reform Bill into the House of Commons; after an extraordinary debate its provisions were carried on a second reading by a majority of one, but on a motion for going into committee it was defeated by eight. Earl Grey appealed to the country, and in the new Parliament the bill was again introduced, and was passed triumphantly. In the House of Lords it was rejected by a majority of 41; the bill was withdrawn, and after some modifications again made its appearance in the Lords, where, still meeting with opposition, Earl Grey resigned. The Duke of Wellington now led the Conservatives, and came into power as the head of that party, but the country had made up its mind to have "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill." The Duke was obliged to defer to the popular voice, he yielded, and the Whigs resumed power. Lord John Russell's popularity was great, and the Reform Bill was passed. Lord John was leader of the House of Commons in the Melbourne administration. In 1841 he was in opposition to Sir Robert Peel, and so continued until 1846, when, on the

disruption of Sir Robert's cabinet, on the question of the Corn Laws, Lord John Russell succeeded to power. In 1854 he introduced his new Reform Bill, but other important matters superseded it, particularly the war with Russia. Lord John disagreed with Lord Aberdeen on the question of the war, and withdrew from the administration. On the fall of the Aberdeen administration in 1855, he took office as Colonial Secretary under Lord Palmerston, but resigned in consequence of dissatisfaction occasioned by his policy at the Vienna conference in that year. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1859, and was raised to the peerage as Earl Russell in 1869. He wrote a biography of his ancestor, Lord William Russell, and an essay on the "History of the English Government and Constitution from the reign of Henry VII. to the present time;" "Don Carlos," a tragedy; "The Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht," and memoirs of Fox and the Poet Moore. Earl Russell died in 1878, and was buried at Chenies.

RUSSELL, SIR ROBERT GREENHILL.—The Manors of Ellesborough, Grove, and other properties became vested in Robert Greenhill, Esq., who thereupon took the name of Russell by sign-manual, and became Lord and proprietor of Ellesborough. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, A.M. 1787. He represented the Borough of Thirsk, Yorkshire, in Parliament, from 1807 to 1814, and was again returned in 1818, 1820, 1826, and 1831, sitting until the passing of the Act under which that borough was disfranchised, a measure which had his concurrence. He was created a baronet by patent in 1832; at his death, the Ellesborough estate passed by his will to Sir Robert Frankland, Bart., who took the name of Russell. This Sir Robert died in 1849, and the estate descended to his widow, Lady Frankland Russell, afterwards to Mrs. Frankland Russell Astley, her daughter. The Frankland family settled in Yorkshire at the time of the Conquest—their seat for the last 250 years and upwards being at Thirkleby, in that county. One of them, Sir William, son of Sir Henry Frankland, Knt., was created a baronet in 1660. Sir Thomas Frankland, the second baronet, married the youngest daughter of Sir John Russell, by Frances, Oliver Cromwell's youngest daughter. One of the two daughters of his son and successor (Sir Thomas Frankland) was married to John Morley Trevor, Esq., and the other to George Henry Lee, Earl of Lichfield—a remarkable alliance, as the Countess was descended in the fourth degree from Oliver Cromwell, and the Earl in the same degree from King Charles I. Sir Charles Henry Frankland, the next baronet, was collector of H.M. Customs in Boston, America, and afterwards Consul-General to Portugal. Sir Francis Frankland, his brother, distinguished himself in the naval service, and became an Admiral of the White. His son was Sir Thomas, the sixth baronet, and at his death, in 1831, he was succeeded by his son Sir Robert Frankland, who came to the estates of Sir Robert Greenhill Russell in consequence of the above-mentioned marriage between Sir Thomas Frankland and the daughter of Sir John Russell. Sir Robert died in 1849, leaving his estates to his widow. The title devolved upon his cousin, Sir Frederick William Frankland, son of the Rev. Roger Frankland, Canon of Wells.

S.

Sackville—Sadlier—Saye and Sele—Scaccariis—Schorne—Scot—Scott—Scrope—Selby—Seymour—Sharrock—Shaw—Shelburne—Sheldon—Shelley—Sibthorpe—Sidney—Skippon—Smedley—Smythe—Smyth—Somerie—Somerset—Spence—Spurstowe—Stanhope—Stebbing—Steele—Stephen—Stephenson—Stone—Stratton—Swinnock.

SACKVILLE, SIR WILLIAM, was possessed of estates in Fawley, which passed to Bartholomew de Sackville, and were held by him in 1250. Subsequently they were held by Thomas Sackville, who was member for Buckinghamshire in the eighteenth of Edward II. The manor descended to his nephew, Thomas de Sackville, who was Sheriff for Bucks in 1380, and one of the knights of the shire in several sessions during that reign. He left issue Thomas de Sackville, whose only daughter, Margery, married Thomas Rokes; in failure of issue the estate passed to the Rokes.

SADLIER, SIR RALPH.—In 1550, Henry VIII. granted to Ralph Sadlier lands in East and Botolph Claydon. Sir Ralph Sadlier was born at Hackney, and brought up under Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who made him his secretary. The King took great notice of him, removed him from Cromwell's employ, and advanced him to be one of his principal Secretaries of State, and he was sworn upon the Privy Council. The King relied on his advice in great matters of trust and importance, especially in State affairs between England and Scotland; he was one of the executors of the King's will. In the first of Edward VI., he was chosen Treasurer of the Army, and was sent to Scotland with the Duke of Somerset and Earl of Warwick. He was at the battle of Musselborough, near Edinburgh, where he showed great courage, and for his good service was made a knight banneret. He continued in the employ of Queen Elizabeth, was one of her Privy Council and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; he died in 1587, in the 80th year of his age.

SAYE AND SELE.—The Right Hon. Lady Saye and Sele, of Grendon Underwood, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, of Castlethorp, Bart.: she married, first, John Knapp, Esq., of Cumnor, Berks, next John Pigott, of Doddershall, Esq., and lastly the Right Hon. Richard, Viscount Saye and Sele, whom she survived. Her epitaph thus describes her—"In her youth the beauty and elegance of her person were the admiration of all who beheld her; for her cheerfulness, and pleasant manner, she was beloved by all her friends and neighbours." Her second husband left her, in dowry for life, the family estates and Doddershall House, and its contents. Here it was that after the death of her third husband, when she was at least 85 years old, she used frequently to entertain large social parties, and her balls were the gayest and pleasantest in the county. She was the life of all her parties; she still loved the company of the young, and was often the sprightliest amongst them; was passionately fond of dancing, and practised it with grace and elegance, even when many far her juniors were sinking into the decrepitude of age. There is a portrait of her at Doddershall. It is only an act of justice to Lady Saye and Sele to mention that while she loved gay recreations she was not unmindful of the wants of the poor. Her charitable institutions are the strongest and most conspicuous proofs of her munificence; and her justice was so correct that when she paid the debt of nature she had no other debt to pay. She died in 1789, aged 94 years. She left £6,000 to the poor of Grendon and Quainton.

SCACCARIIS, OR CHEQUERS, HENRY DE.—He held lands in Ellesborough in the reign of Henry III.; these lands for want of male heirs passed to the D'Autry, or Hawtree, family. The estate, after being with the Hawtrees for several generations, passed to the Crokes, when a female of that family carried it by marriage to John Thurbane, Esq., serjeant-at-law, whose only daughter married Colonel Revett, of the Foot Guards, who was killed at the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709.

SCHORN, OR SHORNE, SIR JOHN.—He was rector of North Marston from 1290 till his death in 1314; was a very pious personage—so much so that after his decease he was accounted a saint; little is known of him; he was perhaps a native of Shorne, and was probably a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury. In 1289 he was rector of Monks Risborough. Sir John, Saint John, or Master John Shorne, as he is called variously, was "renowned far and near for his uncommon piety and miraculous powers." His knees "became horny," says tradition, "by the frequency of his prayers." The well in the village, having been blessed by him, was believed to possess miraculous healing properties, and was much visited as a "holy well." Among the various legends respecting this pious Rector is the supremely ridiculous one of his having imprisoned the evil one within one of his boots—which "astounding miracle" raised him to the dignity of a Saint, and won for him the veneration of centuries. There is abundant evidence of the general belief in this occurrence, for besides the traditional accounts of the extraordinary feat, it was commemorated in sculpture, on rood-screens, and depicted in painted

Commons, from a sense that the important share he took in the business of his firm would not enable him to spare sufficient time for Parliamentary duties. This left him, however, more leisure for the ordinary offices of friendship and charity, which he fulfilled with genial and unlimited liberality. He was distinguished, even among his family, in all matters of business, for practical sense and sagacity; and in the administration of his great estates he combined these qualities with a generosity and kindliness of feeling not always associated with them. His splendid house at Aston Clinton was the constant scene of a hospitality which embraced Royalty and distinguished persons of all classes and professions, and some of the most interesting society of the last 30 years will always be associated with it. He and his family were unwearying in beneficence to the poor of the neighbourhood and always worked in cordial sympathy with the charitable labours of the clergy of the surrounding villages. But he preferred to exert this charity in the wholesome way of encouraging labour and finding work for the industrious. He would find men work in the hope of making them industrious. Whatever the weather, and whatever the demand for labour, it was his rule to keep all his labourers at work during the winter. The cottages and other buildings on his estate were models; and he was one of the best of landlords. He has, however, still stronger claims to be remembered by members of his own community. He took by far the most important part in the management of the great Jews' School in Spitalfields, of which he was President. The Jews evince a great capacity for managing institutions of this kind satisfactorily. They have a kind of voluntary Poor Law among themselves, and succeed, without extravagance, in supplying very largely for their own body the place of ordinary parish relief. Seconded in all gracious offices by his wife, he offered, in short, a very rare example of great wealth administered by a steady combination of benevolence, judgment, and that genial disposition without which benevolence loses more than half its charm. He left a memory which will be gratefully preserved for years in the hearts of an immense circle of friends and dependents. Sir Anthony was a keen sportsman, and having always been the real owner of two or three race-horses in training, took open control of the valuable racing stud of his brother Baron Meyer de Rothschild, on the latter's death in 1874. He died in January, 1876, in the 66th year of his age.

ROTHSCHILD, THE BARON MEYER.—The Baron resided at Mentmore Towers. He was another son of the distinguished founder of the London House of Rothschild; his death was in every respect premature, he being only 55 years of age, and in the full enjoyment of the interests and pursuits to which he had devoted himself. He held a seat in Parliament up to the dissolution prior to his death, but it was well understood he did not intend to remain in the House. Like all his family he was a steady adherent to the Liberal party, but the worlds of art and sport chiefly suffered by his loss. His splendid hospitalities at Mentmore, his numberless charities, his munificent patronage of art formed a rare combination which it would be wished could have been longer

preserved amongst us. A passion for art of all kinds engrossed his life to the last. He spared no money for his purpose, but he had a purpose in all his expenditure. He made Mentmore a museum adorned with all that is beautiful. Baron Meyer's career on the turf was marked by such qualities that if his example could be more generally followed this national sport might be saved from the degradation which sometimes threatens it. He pursued a career which will always have attractions for men of wealth, but he pursued it in a manner which enabled him to render real service to the community. His friends will long bear in mind his kindness and generosity; his death was greatly regretted by a very large circle. The public felt they had lost a gentleman who had a rare capacity for making a really magnificent use of great wealth. The Baron married Juliana, the eldest of three daughters of Isaac Cohen, Esq.; she was cousin to her husband. The only issue of their marriage was a daughter, who married the Earl of Rosebery. The Baron died in February, 1874. The Baroness did not long survive her husband; she died at Nice, in March, 1877. She was comparatively young at her decease, but lived long enough for the development of all those noble qualities which she began to display early in life and the practice of those eminent virtues which distinguished her and which shone forth brightly amidst sufferings and sore bereavements, even as the darkness of the night serves to bring out the lustre of the stars. She was philanthropic but not sentimental. Her strong intellect pointed to the purely practical. All her benefactions, which were neither few nor far between, pointed in this direction. She knew that all improvement must come from within, and that no amount of aid from without can produce any permanent change for the better unless the habit of self-help fostered in the poor. She knew that rivers that run wide run shallow. She therefore liked to concentrate her charity and to keep in mind a fixed goal.

ROWELL, JOHN, was a plumber, and practised glass painting at High Wycombe, and afterwards at Reading. He was employed by the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood, and executed many pieces of glass painting for Dr. Maddox, Bishop of Worcester, particularly a history of "Christ praying in the Garden," after a design of Dr. John Wall, of Worcester. He painted a set of windows in the church of Hambleden for Dr. Scawen Kenrick. He did "The Nativity of Christ" and the "Roman Charity," in two large windows; the former was purchased of his widow by Mr. Chute, of the Vine, in Hampshire, the latter by Viscount Vane. Rowell discovered the beautiful red which is so conspicuous in old windows: but this secret is supposed to have died with him, in the year 1756. His brother, Francis, likewise practised painting on glass, and several specimens of his work are still occasionally to be met with; one portraying the Wycombe Corporation Arms is still preserved. It is initialled "Wycombe, F.R., 1730."

RUEBAIRN, RADULPHUS.—The legend of Radulphus Ruebairn runs thus:—"There came to pass a circumstance of so remarkable a nature at the good and holy town Ægliesburie (Aylesbury), in the monastery of that place, that I cannot forbear to make

bullion and foreign exchanges were also on an immense scale, and not less lucrative, perhaps, than his foreign loans; in short, as they were not subject to the reverses which his loan contracts necessarily at times were, they might even have been the most important branch of the whole concern. Mr. Rothschild had gone to Frankfort, to be present at the marriage of his eldest son, Lionel, with one of his cousins, a daughter of Baron Charles, when he was taken ill, and speedily died. His corpse was conveyed to London, and deposited in the burial-ground belonging to the German synagogue in Duke's Place, on the 8th of August, 1836. Mrs. Rothschild was the third daughter of Mr. Levi Barnet Cohen; her husband placed unbounded confidence in her, so much so that he bequeathed nothing to public charities, servants, nor dependents, entrusting the whole of these arrangements to his wife; she was in the strictest sense a participator in all his joys and sorrows from the first hour of their union. Nathan Meyer left four sons—Baron Lionel of London, Sir Anthony of Aston Clinton, Baron Meyer of Mentmore, and Baron Nathaniel, who married Charlotte, the only daughter of Baron James, of Paris, in which city he settled.

ROTHSCHILD, BARON LIONEL.—He was the eldest son of Nathan Meyer and the head of the House of Rothschild; he married, in 1836, Charlotte, daughter of Baron Charles de Rothschild, of Frankfort, by whom he had Sir Nathaniel Meyer, now Lord Rothschild; Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, of Wing; Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, of Halton; a daughter, Leonora, married to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, of Paris; also Evelina, who married Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, now of Waddesdon Manor; her death, in 1866, was a blow from which her father never entirely recovered. The political career of the Baron was chiefly memorable for its connexion with the emancipation of the Jews. It was in his person that the battle for their liberties was fought in the House of Commons. It is needless to say that he was throughout life strictly identified with the Jewish body, of which he was, in a certain sense, the chief and leader. At the time when the Baron entered public life it was impossible for him or any person of the Jewish religion to sit in Parliament. The tests of the sacrament, &c., had now dwindled to an oath, but this concluded with the words "On the true faith of a Christian," which a member of the Jewish persuasion could not repeat. At the General election in July, 1847, he was elected, by 6,792 votes, member of Parliament in the Liberal interest for the City of London, with Lord John Russell and two other members. Parliament that year met early; one of the first debates was on a resolution of Lord John Russell, affirming the eligibility of Jews to all functions and offices to which Roman Catholics were admissible by law. The debate on the resolution was memorable for the appearance on the Whig side on that question of Mr. Gladstone, then the newly elected Tory member for the University of Oxford. The Bill, however, was not passed till 1858. In the meantime the Baron had been elected again and again. In 1849 he had been a member for two sessions without having taken the oath, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. A new writ was issued for the City, and he was again returned,

and continued to be a member without taking the oath; but being again returned in succeeding Parliaments, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds a second time in 1857, and on the 23rd of July a new writ was issued for the City, and he was for the fifth time returned. During his period of probation as the unsworn representative of that constituency, he sat below the bar, and when notice was taken of the presence of strangers, still retained his seat. Eventually the Jews' Disability Bill passed, and its principle was extended by a further Act, carried two years later. Baron Rothschild was the first who took the amended form of oath. In commemoration of the event, several scholarships were founded by subscription and otherwise; the Baron endowed the City of London School with its most valuable scholarship in honour of taking his seat. The philanthropic services of the Baron it is impossible to particularize. Frequently they were unknown to his most intimate friends. The Baroness was his almoner in the organization of the great Free School, which she raised from hundreds to thousands of pupils, and many of them from squalor to comparative refinement. He himself often made it a condition of a gift that it should not be published, and whenever his sons presided at a charity festival there were huge anonymous donations, the origin of which might only be divined. Large acknowledged donations were also made to charities of every creed and for all kinds of suffering; and it was always said that, enormous as the income of the Baron was, more than a tithe of it was applied to charitable works. The Baron was a martyr to rheumatic gout; and for more than twenty years suffered from it; he had to be wheeled from room to room in his house, or from his carriage to his office, in a chair constructed for the purpose; still, up to the last working day before his death he attended to business at his offices in New Court; his death was somewhat sudden, and took place at his London residence in Piccadilly, in June, 1879; he had reached his 70th year.

ROTHSCHILD, SIR ANTHONY DE.—He resided at Aston Clinton, was second son of Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, and one of the leading partners in the house of N. M. Rothschild and Sons. He married, in March, 1840, Louisa, daughter of Mr. Abraham Montefiore, by whom he had issue two daughters, Constance, married to Cyril Flower, Esq., and Annie, married in 1873 to the Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke, son of the late Lord Hardwicke, and now a widow. Sir Anthony was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1846, with special remainder, failing his own male issue, to the sons of his elder brother, Baron Lionel; consequently Mr. Nathaniel M. de Rothschild, then M.P. for Aylesbury, succeeded to the baronetcy. Sir Anthony who was a Baron of the Austrian Empire, had been Austrian Consul-General in London since 1858, and was a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London. His life was not eventful; and he was less known, probably, to the public than either of his two brothers. He was a steady man of business, and a quiet country gentleman; but in this comparatively reserved and retired sphere he silently rendered public and private services of very great value. He abstained from attempting to enter the House of

at Haddenham, where he engaged himself in scientific pursuits, in which he was proficient. He set up a valuable telescope at Haddenham, and studied hard in the more abstruse branches of astronomy. Though he modestly considered himself only an amateur in science, his attainments were very considerable, he having made some important discoveries in connection with the planet Saturn, and possessing, as one of the English astronomers said, "the finest astronomical eye in the world."

SCOTT, GEORGE GILBERT, KNT., R.A., LL.D.—He was born at Gawcott, near Buckingham, in 1811; was the fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Scott, incumbent of that hamlet, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Scott, of Aston Sandford. Having evinced a taste for architecture, he was articled to an architect in London in 1827; he commenced practice in 1835, and at once undertook a great number of important works. Those more immediately of the style in which he afterwards excelled are the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, St. Giles' Church, Camberwell, and the restoration of St. Nicholas, at Hamburgh. In competition with the most eminent architects in Europe, he bore away the first prize for erecting the Hotel de Ville, of Hamburgh, in 1855. He was in the first rank as a Gothic architect. His principal works are the Cathedral of S. John, Newfoundland; the restoration of the Choir of Ely Cathedral; the new Chapel, Library, and other buildings at Exeter College, Oxford; and the restoration of Hereford Cathedral and St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, London. In 1849 he became the architect to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and was employed in designing the new Abbey Gatehouse, and in making other restorations and improvements. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1855. Among his secular works are the new Foreign Office, and the Midland Terminus Station in the Euston Road; he also designed the Westminster Memorial to Lord Raglan, and wrote several pamphlets on Gothic architecture. He was a recipient of the Royal gold medal from the Institute of British Architects in 1859, and was one of the founders of the London Architectural Museum. He was the architect of the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park, upon the completion of which, in 1872, he was knighted. He died in 1878.

SCROPE, LORD.—The Scropes of Hambleden were descended from the Badlesmeres. Henry, Lord Scrope was much engaged in public affairs, being summoned to Parliament from the twenty-third to the thirty-third year of the reign of Henry VI. He died in 1420, leaving a son, John, who was made a Knight of the Garter by King Edward IV., and in the second of Richard III. constable of Exeter Castle; he was a firm adherent to the interests of the House of York, and was often engaged in the wars of Scotland, and several times was one of the commissioners to treat for peace with that kingdom. His son Henry was made a K.B. at the coronation of Henry VIII., and, pursuing a military life, was killed at the battle of Flodden, in 1513.

SELBY, THOMAS JAMES, inherited the Whaddon Chase estate from his father, Mr. Serjeant Selby. He died a bachelor in 1772; desirous that the estates

should descend to some persons of the name and blood of Selby, he devised them to his "right lawful heir," for the better finding of whom he directed advertisements to be published immediately after his death in some of the public newspapers; but should no heir be found, he then constituted and appointed William Lowndes, of Winslow, his "lawful heir," on condition that he took the name of Selby. In consequence of this remarkable bequest, numerous claimants appeared from all parts of the country, but none of their claims were established. In 1773 the Court of Chancery appointed Mr. William Lowndes receiver of the estates, whilst the claims of the several parties were considered; and in 1783, the Court made a decree, the effect of which was to put Mr. Lowndes into actual possession of the property, and order that the accumulated rents which up to that period had been paid into the bank should be handed to him. Mr. Lowndes then assumed the name of Selby. In 1783, Mr. Lowndes took possession of Whaddon Hall, and was on the occasion accompanied by a procession of his friends and dependents, together with a band of music. Actions of ejectment have on several occasions been brought by persons claiming the property, but have all been uniformly decided in his favour.

SEYMOUR, SIR EDWARD.—He resided at Langley Marish; was speaker of the House of Commons during the Long Parliament; Treasurer of the Navy, and in 1691 appointed a Lord of the Treasury and Comptroller of Queen Anne's Household; he died in 1707.

SHARROCK, ROBERT, a native of Adstock, was inducted to the rectory of that village in 1640, on the presentment of Edmund Bateman. Sharrock was son of a clergyman, and received his education at Winchester and New College, Oxford; he was D.C.L. in 1661; afterwards Prebendary and Archdeacon of Winchester, and Rector of Bishop's Waltham; he was author of the "History of the propagating and improving Vegetables by the concurrence of Art and Nature," also of several other works.

SHAW, GEORGE.—He was son of the Rev. Timothy Shaw, vicar of Bierton, Aylesbury, at which village he was born in 1751. His attainments as a scholar and other estimable qualities deserve to be recorded in the memoirs of Buckinghamshire Worthies. He was ordained a deacon in 1774, and officiated as curate to his father; but afterwards changing his intention, he went to Edinburgh, and there for about three years studied medicine and chemistry. Subsequently he became Deputy Botanical Lecturer at Oxford, removed to London, lectured there, and in 1788, at the establishment of the Linnæan Society, was chosen a vice-president, and in 1789 elected F.R.S., and gave lectures in zoology. In 1791 he was appointed one of the librarians and assistant keeper of the Natural History Department in the British Museum, when he wholly withdrew himself from medical practice. He then devoted himself entirely to his official duties, and to literary pursuits. In 1807, having delivered zoological lectures at the Royal Institution, and likewise at the Surrey establishment, he became Principal Keeper

of Natural History in the Museum. He died in his apartments in the British Museum in 1813, aged 62, and was interred in the burial ground of St. George's, Bloomsbury Square. His published works on Botany, Zoology, &c., &c., are numerous.

SHELBURNE, LORD.—Henry Petty, Lord Shelburne, was owner of the principal Manors in High Wycombe, by purchase from Thomas Archdale, Esq., in 1700. Lord Shelburne was second son of Sir William Petty, the founder of the Lansdowne family. Sir William was born in 1623, was the son of a clothier, at Romsey, in Hampshire, in which town, and at Caen, in Normandy, he was educated. Having studied medicine and anatomy at Leyden and Paris, he took his degree, and was subsequently made professor of anatomy, and Gresham professor of music. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, and secretary to Henry Cromwell, by whom he was employed in surveying the forfeited lands, for which charges were alleged against him in the House of Commons, and he was dismissed from his places. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made Surveyor-General of Ireland. He was one of the first Fellows of the Royal Society, to which he presented the model of a double-bottomed ship, to sail against wind and tide. He suffered much by the fire of London; but, by marriage, and various speculations, he recovered his loss, and died very rich, in 1687, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Romsey. There is a medallion of Sir William Petty on the Shelburne monument in High Wycombe Church. Of his works, the "Political Arithmetic" is the most important. In 1699, his son was created Baron Shelburne, and, in 1709, Viscount Dunkerron and Earl of Shelburne. His Lordship, having survived all his children, and dying in 1751, devised his estates to John Fitzmaurice, second son of his sister, Anne, Countess of Kerry, which John was, in October, 1751, created Viscount Fitzmaurice, and, in 1753, Earl of Shelburne; he built the Town Hall at Wycombe in 1757; dying in 1761, he was succeeded by his eldest son, William.

SHELBURNE, EARL.—William Petty, Earl Shelburne, was born in 1737, and entered the army when very young; he distinguished himself at the battles of Minden and Kampen. On the accession of George III., in 1760, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp, and subsequently reached to the position of Major-General. In 1761, he became Earl Shelburne. He at first supported Lord Bute, under whom he held office, but became in time attached to Earl Chatham, of whom he became an ardent admirer and unswerving supporter. Earl Shelburne was called upon to form an administration in 1782, and announced that he would adhere to all those constitutional ideas which for seven years he had imbibed from his political leader, the late Earl of Chatham. His ministry only extended over seven months, the siege of Gibraltar terminated gloriously, and Howe and Rodney won their triumphs on the seas. The Earl retired from office in 1783, resigning the leadership of his party to William Pitt. After he was created Marquis of Lansdowne, in 1784, he took but little share in public

business; he died in 1805, and was buried in the North Chancel Aisle of High Wycombe Church, but there is no inscription to perpetuate the memory of this eminent statesman. The Earl's Wycombe property was disposed of in 1798 to the first Lord Carrington. Lord Camden rated Lord Shelburne's oratorical powers above those of any peer of his time, Lord Chatham alone excepted. Lord Thurlow eulogised the correctness and minuteness of his information, and even Walpole does not deny him a high place amongst the debaters of his time. Boswell, in his "Life of Johnson," mentions that Johnson was at a certain period of his life a good deal with the Earl of Shelburne, and could not but have had a due estimate of that nobleman's activity of mind and uncommon acquisitions of important knowledge, however much he might have disapproved other parts of his Lordship's character, which were widely different from his own. Dr. Johnson was a frequent visitor at Loakes' House, Wycombe, the residence of Earl Shelburne.

SHELDON, GILBERT, D.D.—He was inducted to the rectory of Ickford in 1636, on the cession of Calibute Downing; he was youngest son of Roger Sheldon, of Stanton, Staffordshire, where he was born in 1598, receiving his name from his godfather, the Earl of Shrewsbury. He was warden of All Souls' College, Oxford; Chaplain to Lord Keeper Coventry, who recommended him unto the King; was made Prebendary of Gloucester, and held several other appointments. Dr. Sheldon attended the King's Commissioners at Uxbridge in 1635. In 1647 he was ejected from all his ecclesiastical offices, and, by order of the Parliamentary Visitors of the University of Oxford, in 1648 was imprisoned for six months to prevent his joining the King at the Isle of Wight. After his release, he retired to Snelstone, in Derbyshire, and from that neighbourhood supplied the King with money he collected amongst his friends. At the Restoration he did not resume his position at Oxford, but was appointed Master of the Savoy and Dean of the Chapel Royal, and in 1660 was consecrated Bishop of London, so that he did not again hold the Rectory of Ickford. In 1663 he was promoted to the See of Canterbury; in 1667 was made Chancellor of Oxford, to which University he was a liberal benefactor; he died in 1677, and was buried in the Parish Church, Croydon, where a sumptuous monument was erected to his memory by his nephew, Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor of London.

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE.—He was the eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart., and was born in 1792, at Field Place, his father's seat, near Horsham, Sussex, and was the grandson of Bysshe Shelley, the first baronet, who married the only daughter of William Perry, Esq., of Turville Park, Bucks, whose wife was one of the co-heiresses of the Sidneys, Earls of Leicester. Shelley was thus the descendant of a truly poetic line. He was educated first at Brentford, and then entered at Eton, where he progressed rapidly in his studies, and proved himself no indifferent scholar. At an early age, owing to his eccentricities of character, which led him to violate the rules of the school, he was removed from Eton, and entered University College, Oxford, where he persued his studies with great ardour, applying himself chiefly to logic, which his penetrating and inquisitive

mind applied to theological subjects in the most uncompromising manner. Here a repetition of his Eton youthful irregularities, deeply aggravated by his open avowal of atheism, occasioned his expulsion; and his family, naturally offended with his conduct and irreligious opinions, were subsequently still further estranged by his ill-assorted marriage. Fearless of all consequences, he even proceeded so far as to circulate his opinions in a pamphlet, which he sent round amongst dignitaries of the University. The consequence of this imprudent step was fatal to him; he was ordered to appear before the heads of the College, and, refusing to retract the opinions he had published, was immediately expelled. At the age of eighteen he married a young lady of the name of Harriet Westbrook; it was a runaway match, and brought with it nothing but care and disappointment, as such unions usually do, and was terminated by mutual consent in 1813, after the birth of two children. In the same year Shelley first met with Mary Woollstoncroft Godwin, the daughter of William Godwin, the novelist; they became intimately acquainted, and in the year following went abroad together. Shelley's conduct towards Harriet, his wife, whom he forsook after she had given up all for him, and had borne him children, was most disgraceful, and when travelling in France with that new love with whom he had eloped, he actually wrote and invited her "to come to Switzerland, where you will at last find one firm and constant friend, to whom your interests will be always dear—by whom your feelings will never wilfully be injured." Shelley subsequently made base insinuations as to the character of Harriet, which he never attempted to substantiate. In May, 1816, he paid a second visit to the Continent; at Geneva he formed a friendship with Lord Byron, who was at that time residing at the same hotel. After an absence of a year Shelley once more returned to England, and resided at Bath, where, in 1817, the news reached him that his wife Harriet had destroyed herself. To add to his troubles he was, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, deprived of the custody of his children, of whom he was very fond, on the ground of alleged atheistical and sceptical notions, and of certain avowed opinions regarding the intercourse of the sexes, which were deemed immoral and dangerous. Soon after the death of his wife, Shelley married Mary Godwin, and, having forfeited the friendship of all his relatives, could look for no assistance from them, and he had to endure the horrors of poverty. Eventually he took up his residence at Great Marlow. Here he is said to have passed his days like a hermit. Captain Medwin, who knew him from a child, tells us that "at Marlow he led a quiet, retired, and domestic life, and left behind him a character for benevolence which endeared him to the inhabitants. His charity, though liberal, was not weak. He enquired into the circumstances of the petitioners, visited the sick in their beds, and kept a list of industrious poor, whom he assisted with small sums in their distresses. It was, however, Shelley's misfortune, or the misfortune of his creditors, to leave Marlow with considerable claims upon him, whilst his dependencies were anything but tangible." The cause of his financial difficulties is explained in his own letters and in those of his wife. His father-in-law, Godwin, was a perennial trouble to him.

"Papa's embarrassments, arising out of his losses as a publisher," are referred to in Mrs. Shelley's letters. Shelley, upon the same subject, writes—"Had I kept in my own hands this £4000 or £5000, and administered it in trust for your permanent advantage, I should indeed have been your benefactor. As to any advantage that it ever conferred on you it might as well have been thrown into the sea." It was during his residence at Great Marlow he wrote his "Revolt of Islam." Notwithstanding he was heir to several thousands per annum, his unbounded charity left him at an early age in extreme destitution. He even sold some reversionary property in fee, to his father, for an annuity of £1,000, which provision enabled him to reside at Marlow. Early in the spring of 1818 Shelley once more quitted England, with a design of passing a few months in foreign travel; he stayed some time at Leghorn. At the latter end of the year he paid a visit to Lord Byron, at Ravenna. Shelley, in concert with his noble friend, proposed to set up a work to be entitled, "The Liberal," in the conducting of which Mr. Leigh Hunt was to take a share. For this purpose Mr. Hunt visited Italy in 1822. After a conference on the subject Shelley and his friend, Capt. Eleker Williams, set off on the evening of the 8th of July, to return to Lerici by water. Alluding to this melancholy event, Mrs. Shelley, in the brief memoir affixed to his posthumous poems, thus writes—"I was to have accompanied him, but illness confined me to my room, and thus put the seal on my misfortunes. His vessel bore out of sight with a favourable wind, and I remained waiting his return by the breakers of that sea which was about to engulph him. We waited for them in vain; the sea by its restless moaning seemed to desire to inform us of what we could not learn; but a veil may well be drawn over such memory. The truth was at last known, a truth that made our loved and lovely Italy appear a tomb, its sky a pall." The boat was seen to go down with every stitch of sail set, as was proved afterwards, when it was found. It would seem that Shelley had been insensible of the danger, as well as Williams. Williams was a good swimmer, and had without doubt made strong efforts for his life, having been washed on the beach partly undressed; but Shelley had his hand locked in his waistcoat, where he had in haste thrust a volume of Keats' Poems, showing that he had been reading up to the last moment, and had not made the slightest struggle to save himself. It was fifteen days after the shipwreck before the bodies were washed ashore and recovered. It having been decided by Shelley's friends that the remains should be reduced by fire, as the readiest mode of conveying them to the place where the deceased would have wished to repose, this painful task was performed in the presence of Lord Byron and Mr. Leigh Hunt. The ceremony having been completed, the ashes of Shelley were conveyed to Rome and deposited in the Protestant Burial Ground in that city, near the remains of a child he had lost and also near the resting place of his friend Keats. The principal poetical works of Shelley are "Prometheus Chained," "Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude," "Queen Mab," and "Cenci," the whole of which display a poetical genius of no common order.

SIBTHORPE, ROBERT, D.D.—He was of a Lincolnshire family, and was

educated at Oxford. In 1616 he was presented to the rectory of Water Stratford by Sir Robert Throckmorton; he was Chaplain in Ordinary to King James. He also held the vicarage of Brackley. He was accused by the Parliament of having been the cause of the fatal rupture between them and their monarch, by having preached up the Royal prerogative as being above the law; this was early in the reign of Charles I.; for his services to the King he obtained a prebend in the Cathedral of Peterborough and the rectory of Burton Latimer, which preferments he lost in the Rebellion. His sermons were censured by the House of Commons. He died in 1662.

SIDNEY, ALGERNON.—Algernon Sidney, the second surviving son of Robert, second Earl of Leicester, was born in 1617. His first entrance to public life was in 1641, when, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in Ireland, he went over to that country, of which his father was then Lord-Lieutenant, and commanded a troop of horse in the Earl's regiment. Both he and his elder brother, the Lord Viscount Lisle, distinguished themselves by their gallantry in the campaigns of that and the following year. Returning to England in August, 1643, the two brothers, who professed to be on their way to the King at Oxford, were seized as they landed in Lancashire, by order of the Parliament—an incident which lost them the favour of Charles, who believed that their capture was of their own contrivance. On this they both joined the Parliamentary party, and Algernon received a commission as Captain of a troop of horse in the regiment of the Earl of Manchester. In April, 1645, Fairfax raised him to the rank of Colonel, and gave him a regiment; and in 1646, his brother, Lord Lisle, having become Lieutenant-General of Ireland, he was made Lieutenant-General of the Horse in that kingdom and Governor of Dublin. He acted as one of the judges at the trial of the King, although he was not present when the sentence was passed, nor did he sign the warrant for the execution. On the establishment of the Protectorate, however, he retired from public affairs, and appears to have continued to reside at the family seat at Penshurst, in Kent, and at other places in the country, during the government of Cromwell and his son. But on the restoration of the Long Parliament, in May, 1659, Sidney was nominated one of the Council of State. He was sent the same year to Denmark to negotiate a peace between that country and Sweden, and was absent when the King returned. Whilst in Denmark, he made some observations as to the execution of Charles I., which were reported to the King. Finding the antipathy of the King so great he dared not return home, but resided at various places abroad. In France he openly favoured a plan for the establishment of a Republic in England. In 1677, a pardon and permission for him to return was obtained from Charles II., on the plea that he was anxiously desirous to see his aged father once more before he died. The Earl died the same year, and, although he had never approved the course his son had taken, left him a legacy of £5,100. In the year 1679, the 31st of Charles II., Sidney was returned as one of the representatives in Parliament of the Borough of Amersham. When the Rye House Plot was discovered, in June, 1683, Sidney was immediately

arrested, along with his friend Lord Russell, and committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason. He was brought to the bar of the King's Bench to plead on the 7th of November, and his trial took place on the 21st, before Sir George Jeffreys, who had been lately promoted to the position of Lord Chief Justice. Jeffreys exhibited little of his wonted coarseness and passion on this occasion, but his demeanour was very determined and inflexible, and he bore down every objection of the prisoner with an authority that nothing could shake or impress. The only witness in support of the principal facts charged was Lord Howard of Eserick, who had, according to his own account, been a party to the plot, and now came to swear away the lives of his associates in order to save his own; and as the law of high treason required two witnesses to prove the crime, the other was supplied by bringing forward a manuscript found among Sidney's papers, and asserted, no doubt with truth, to be in his handwriting, which it was pretended contained an avowal and defence of principles the same, or of the same nature, with those involved in the alleged plot. He was found guilty, and, being again brought up on the 26th, was sentenced to be put to death after the manner of execution then enjoined by law in cases of high treason. He twice petitioned the King for pardon, but all that could be obtained for him was the remission of the degrading and brutal parts of the sentence: and on Friday, the 7th of December, he was beheaded on Tower Hill. No one ever suffered with more firmness, or with less parade. He did not even address the people, but, when asked to speak, replied that he had made peace with God, and had nothing to say to man. The attainder of Sidney was reversed after the Revolution by the seventh private Act of the first session of the first Parliament of William and Mary, the preamble of which declared that Sidney had been most unjustly and wrongfully convicted and attainted, and the name of Algernon Sidney has since been held in honour by the majority of those who maintain the fundamental principles of free government.

SKIPPON, MAJOR-GENERAL.—Philip Skippon was a zealous Republican, and went great lengths with that party. He was one of Oliver Cromwell's Council of State, and had £1,000 a year in lands of inheritance assigned him by the Parliament for his services. He held Bletchley Manor, which was given to him on its forfeiture by the Duke of Buckingham, but at the Restoration it reverted to the true owner. Skippon is said to have been a waggoner in the service of Sir Francis Vere, which is extremely improbable; it adds much to his greatness if true, as he was able to raise himself to such eminent posts in the Army and State, under every disadvantage of the want of education. Skippon was attached to the Buckinghamshire garrison in 1645, when he attacked Boarstall House, but without success.

SMEDLEY, FRANCIS EDWARD.—He was the only son of Francis Smedley, Esq., of Grove Lodge, Regent's Park, High Bailiff of Westminster; was born at Great Marlow, October 4th, 1818. He was a strong, healthy child, but as he grew with years he developed a strange malady that stunted his physical growth and defied all medical

skill either to account for or alleviate. His early studies were therefore carried on at home; but in his fourteenth year he was placed under a private tutor at Brighton—the Rev. Charles Millett. He was, however, unable to stay there long, and after a few months returned home, where he continued his studies under the guidance of his cousin, the Rev. E. A. Smedley, one of the Masters at Westminster School, with which the family had long been connected—his grandfather had been Master and his father educated there. His first work, "Frank Fairlegh," was a re-cast of some sketches entitled "Scenes from the Life of a Private Pupil," which he contributed to *Sharpe's London Magazine*. His next work, "Lewis Arundel," also appeared first in the same periodical, and it was during the publication of that story that he became the editor of that magazine; he continued so until it became the property of Mr. Virtue. About this time he issued a Christmas story called "The Fortunes of the Colville Family." He was also a contributor to *Cruikshank's Magazine*, which work had but a very short existence, being discontinued after the third number. His next venture was "Harry Coverdale's Courtship," which was illustrated by H. K. Browne ("Phiz"), and issued in monthly parts. This promised to be his best literary performance, but illness prevented him from bringing it to a conclusion consonant with the lofty aspiration of its commencement; and, as he tells us in the preface, the latter part was penned at a time when "the author was under strict medical orders not to write a line." In conjunction with his friend, Mr. Edmund Yates, he published "Mirth and Metre," a book of humorous verse; Smedley's contributions being re-issued, in 1865, by Mr. Yates, under the title of "Gathered Leaves." In the autumn of 1856, Smedley was thrown from his pony carriage, and dragged some distance before the pony could be stopped, an accident which to a man in his delicate state could not but have very serious consequences. After the death of his father, which occurred February 25th, 1859, he continued to reside with his mother at Grove Lodge; but in 1863 he purchased Beech Wood, a handsome villa residence, prettily situated near Marlow, his native town. On Sunday, May 1st, 1864, he had a succession of epileptic fits, and expired the same evening. He was buried in the Churchyard at Marlow, and in the Church there is a neat mural tablet inscribed to his memory and that of his father and mother. One who was his most intimate friend, both in literary and social intercourse, thus speaks of him:—"His physical malady had kept his intercourse with the world so restricted, that while his mind was full, strong, and manly, his experiences of certain sides of life were as pure and unsullied as those of a young girl. All the impulses of his soul were deep-set, earnest, fervent, and generous. . . . . He had the strong liking and dislikings, petulances, love of small jokes, desire of praise, and irritation at small annoyances, which are frequently found in women; but, on the other hand, he had a magnanimity, an amount of patient long-suffering, and a courage, both moral and physical, such as are given to few men. He was of unsullied honour, and unswerving integrity, impatient of double-dealing; impetuous, yet easily guided; simple minded, and of fervent faith."

SMYTH, SIR THOMAS, KNT.—He was owner of lands in Wraysbury, including the Priory and other properties. He was a native of Saffron Walden, Essex; born in 1512; was of Queen's College, Cambridge; was appointed King's professor of civil law and Chancellor to the Bishop of Ely; he became a man of recognised worth and learning, and, in 1547, was nominated Provost of Eton College, where there is a portrait of him. In 1553, he resided at Ankerwycke, where his first wife died. He became Secretary of State in 1549, but was deprived of this office, yet, in 1551, he was again in the same position, when he was appointed Ambassador to France, concerning a match for Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry II., King of France, who subsequently married Philip II. of Spain. Once more Smyth forfeited all his employments and was imperatively charged not to leave the kingdom, so he passed his time at Ankerwycke. After again holding offices and undergoing many vicissitudes he retired to Hill Hall, where he died in 1577, aged 66 years.

SMYTH, SIR WILLIAM.—He was a descendant of Sir Thomas Smyth, of Wyrardisbury, the diplomatist of the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. Sir William was son of George Smyth, of Ankerwycke. In early life he was an officer in the army, and followed the wars in Ireland till he was thirty years old. He then went to Spain, was knighted in 1603, and was M.P. for Aylesbury in the same year; he was of great figure and service in the county. He died in 1626; his wife was one of the Fleetwoods, of the Vache, Chalfont, by whom he left several children. The Smyths retained their property at Wyrardisbury till 1661, when Thomas Smyth, Esq., parted with a portion of it to satisfy a fine of £8,000, in which sum he had been mulcted as a malignant.

SMYTH, ADMIRAL.—William Henry Smyth, Admiral, K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., of St. John's Lodge, Stone, Aylesbury, was descended on the paternal side from that Captain John Smith who, in the latter years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, successfully established the colonization of Virginia, in North America, after having previously distinguished himself in the wars between the Turks and the Christians in Eastern Europe, and received from the King of Poland, in guerdon of his success in three single combats, the special armorial bearings of three Turks' heads, coupées, which are still borne by his descendants. By the maternal side he was great grandson of Mathew Pilkington, author of the "Dictionary of Painters" His father, J. Brewer Smyth, of New Jersey, took an active part on the side of the Crown in the struggle between the North American Colonies and the Home Government, and, on the termination of the War of Independence, was obliged to fly the country, with the loss of his large landed possessions. He married in England, and returning to America in the intention of realizing some of his property, died shortly after. The subject of this notice was born in London in January, 1788, and was entered for a regular education at school at Castle Barnard; but his eagerness for adventure hurried him suddenly off to sea, and he found himself at the age of thirteen on board a West-Indiaman, under the com-

mand of a Master of the Royal Navy, who, noticing the zeal of the boy, took pleasure in imparting to him the rudiments of seamanship. He passed from this ship to the East India Company's general frigate, Cornwallis, which was shortly afterwards taken into the Royal Navy, and commissioned at Bombay in that turbulent year of need, 1805, under Captain Charles Johnston. Thus the young aspirant was launched on the career of his ambition, as a midshipman in the finest 50 gun frigate then known, and for the next four years, continually cruising about the Indian and Pacific Oceans, saw very varied service in contending with storms, with dangerous and unknown seas, and with the enemy, notably in the action with the French frigate, Surveillante, and the shore batteries in St. Paul's Bay, where the latter prevented them from bringing off the enemy's ship, which they had reduced to silence. The explosion of one of her powder magazines during the cruise very nearly put an end to the Cornwallis and her ship's-company altogether; but, amongst all vicissitudes, whenever opportunity allowed, young Smyth continued to improve his acquaintance with hydrography and scientific navigation based on astronomy. In 1809, he followed his Captain into the Powerful, which arrived home just in time to take part in the ill-fated Walcheren expedition; and, in 1810, he was put in command of a powerful gunboat, one of the flotilla formed to co-operate with the defenders of Cadiz, then sore pressed by the French besiegers. For eight months these gunboats were in daily conflict with the right of the French attack, which they were able entirely to arrest, until the consequences of the battle of Salamanca brought about the disastrous retreat of the besieging army. On the 15th of March, 1813, he received a Lieutenant's commission, on the recommendation of Lord Melville, a promotion which was due, not less to his eminent services in action than to his careful and accurate charts of La Isla-de-Leon and the neighbouring coast, executed in the intervals of his rough service with the gunboats. About 1814 he entered upon one of his greatest works, the "Survey of the Mediterranean," an employment which developed and confirmed his aptitude for astronomical study. While thus engaged, he formed an intimate acquaintance with the great Italian astronomer, Piazzi. At this period he formed also another acquaintance, destined to have an important influence on the success and happiness of his future life. It was at Messina that he met Annarella Warington, daughter of T. Warington, Esq., the English banker and consul at Naples. This lady became his wife in 1815, and thenceforth was for fifty years not only his beloved companion, but also his able assistant in all his literary and scientific labours. His survey of the Mediterranean Sea, stimulated by his acquaintance with Piazzi, seems to have roused into activity his latent love for astronomy, and he resolved to enter upon "a wider scrutiny of the general sidereal phenomena." The results of these labours are given in the "Celestial Cycle," a work which, together with his "Survey of the Mediterranean," has established his reputation for ever, as a singularly accurate observer and a man of science of the first order. It should be mentioned that the observations which were the foundation of the "Celestial Cycle" were chiefly made during his residence at

Bedford, where he erected an excellent observatory. This observatory was dismantled in 1839, and the Equatorial which he had employed with so much success was then removed to Hartwell, and placed in another observatory, built under his direction for Dr. Lee. He was never idle. All intervals of his busy life were filled up with what to most men would have been studies, but to him were recreations. In archæology, he collected a cabinet of Roman Imperial large brass coins, of which he issued a privately printed account, which has served as a model for all subsequent descriptions of the kind; he also composed a descriptive catalogue of the "Northumberland Collection" of coins, which was printed in a handsome quarto volume by the Duke. His other printed works were a "Memoir on Sicily," published in 1824; on "Sardinia," in 1828; "The life of Captain Beaver, R.N.," in 1829; "Nautical Observations on the Port of Cardiff," in 1840; "Ædes Hartwellianæ," in 1851; a "Memoir on the Mediterranean," in 1854; "Speculum Hartwellianum," in 1860; "History of the Royal Society Club," in 1860; "Addenda to the Ædes Hartwellianæ," in 1864; and the "Sailors' Word Book," issued posthumously in 1867; besides very many papers contributed to the Royal, the Antiquaries', the Royal Astronomical, and the Royal Geographical Societies (of which last he was mainly instrumental in bringing about the foundation, by his writings in 1830), as well as monthly articles for twenty years to the *United Service Journal*, especially in 1829, when he succeeded in bringing to pass the creation of the United Service Institution, to the Museum of which Institution he made over more than a thousand articles of professional and scientific interest which he had collected in the course of his varied career. It is mainly to the suggestion of Admiral Smyth we are indebted for the idea of the removal from Egypt of that extraordinary piece of antiquity now erected on the Thames Embankment, Cleopatra's Needle. On his return to England after an absence of many years, engaged in survey, he represented to the Government that the Needle, which had long been the property of the English nation, might be easily removed at a comparatively small cost. One of the members of the Government rather flippantly demanded whether an Egyptian obelisk in London would not be an anomaly? To this Admiral Smyth replied that "Cleopatra's Needle" in Waterloo Place, with "Nelson and the Nile," and "Abercrombie and Alexandria," inscribed on its base, would be as appropriate a reminder for posterity in London as anything could be. The conference was abruptly broken off with these words from the minister, "Oh! I dare say Chantrey would cut us one in Aberdeenshire for less money than it would cost to bring the other away." Notwithstanding this rebuff, the Admiral did not lose sight of the project, but it was not carried into effect in his lifetime. The last fifteen years of his life were spent at St. John's Lodge, near Aylesbury, where his genial temper, his varied information, and the noble simplicity of his character gained for him a universal esteem and affection. He became Vice-Admiral in 1858, and Admiral in 1863. Though his late years were spent in comparative retirement, his mental vigour remained unimpaired; and he was engaged in preparing another work for the press when his end arrived. His death was somewhat sudden, as he had always wished

it to be, and he passed away tranquilly, on the morning of September 9, 1865, in the 78th year of his age. He was buried in the churchyard at Stone, and eight years later his wife was laid in the same tomb. They left three daughters and three sons, one of whom, Lieut.-General H. A. Smyth, is now in occupation at Saint John's Lodge.

SMYTHE, SIR EDWARD.—He was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; was the proprietor of the Manor of Whitchurch; was buried there, being possessed of the Manor at the time of his death, in 1681-2; he was succeeded by his son, Edward Smythe. Several of the family are buried at Whitchurch. After they had held the Manor for two or three generations, it passed to the Watsons, and then to the Waterhouse family.

SOMERIE, ROGER.—In the 17th year of King Henry III. (1233), Roger de Somerie was summoned to Court to take upon himself the order of Knighthood, but as he disobeyed the summons his lands at Newport Pagnell and other places were seized by the King as a punishment for his contumacy. The King bestowed the manor and lordship of Newport Pagnell on William de Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford, and Ida, his wife, who was a near relation of King Henry III. William de Beauchamp obtained from the King many privileges at his Manor of Newport. In 1254, he held that town by all the same ancient customs and tenures which the Paganells had formerly done, and he died about 1260. Roger de Somerie survived the expiration of the grant of Newport to De Beauchamp, and having in the meantime reconciled himself to his Sovereign, he again obtained possession of his paternal inheritance. In 1270 (56 Henry III.) he had a grant of a weekly market on Saturday, at his Manor of Newport Pagnell, and of a yearly fair for eight days, to commence on the Vigil of St. Luke. He died in 1272, seised of that manor, and was buried in the Priory of Dudley. John de Somerie, who died in 1323, was the last male of his family, and having no issue, his inheritance was divided between his two sisters—Newport being apportioned to Johanna or Joan, wife of Thomas de Bottetourt, and Dudley Castle to Margaret, the wife of John de Sutton.

SOMERSET, THE DUKE OF.—He was owner of Richings Park, Iver, by purchase from Lord Bathurst, in 1739. Richings was then known as Percy Lodge. His Lordship died there in 1750; his Duchess held the estate in dower and died there in 1754; she was the Eusebia of Dr. Watts, and the Cleora of Mrs. Rowe. Shenstone flattered her in his poem on "Rural Elegance," and Thomson dedicated to her his poem on "Spring." Pope dedicated his "Epistle on the Use and Abuse of Riches" to her husband. The Duchess was in the habit of assembling all the poets and wits of the day at her house, and in an interesting vol. of Letters she gives glowing descriptions of the spot.

SOMERSET, DUKE OF.—Edward Adolphus St. Maur, or Seymour, twelfth Duke of Somerset, resided at Bulstrode Park, Gerrards Cross. He was born on the 20th of December, 1804. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. In the year

1830 he married the youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Sheridan and granddaughter of the brilliant wit and dramatist and great Parliamentary orator, Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Lord Seymour, as the title is given him in "Hansard," entered upon Parliamentary life in 1834, when he was returned, in the Liberal interest, for the borough of Totnes. This borough he continued to represent for 21 years. In the year following his return to Parliament he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and in 1840, as Secretary to the Board of Control, to which office he was appointed in 1839, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Board of Superintendence for Railways, which valuable measure, having been piloted through the House of Commons with considerable skill by Lord Seymour, received the Royal assent before the close of the session. From June to September, 1841, his lordship occupied the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. Lord Seymour voted in favour of the repeal of the Corn Laws, though he did not speak on behalf of that great measure. In 1851 he accepted from Lord John Russell the office of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and was accorded a seat in the Cabinet; but in the following year the Ministry went out. By the death of his father he was called to the Upper House in the year 1855. The new duke was a strong Liberal on some points, and in the session of 1858, he moved in the House of Lords the second reading of Sir John Trelawny's Bill for the Abolition of Church Rates. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's Government in June, 1859, he accepted the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and this post he continued to hold until the fall of Lord Russell's administration in 1866. The Duke was a man of excellent classical attainments, and was also a good mathematician. In 1842, he published a work entitled "The Elementary Properties of the Ellipse, deduced from those of the Circle and Geometrically demonstrated;" and in 1851 appeared a sequel to this work, "Of Alternate Circles and their connection with the Ellipse." In 1880, his Grace published "Monarchy and Democracy: Phases of Modern Politics." In this treatise an endeavour was made to trace the growth of modern political opinions. The writer was of opinion that there was an incessant interference with the governed; and the legislation of every recurring session imposed some new restriction on human freedom. The domestic life of the Duke of Somerset was saddened by severe domestic bereavements. His younger son, Edward Percy, died unmarried in India, on the 20th of December, 1865. Then his elder and only surviving son, Earl St. Maur, upon whom he built many hopes, and who exhibited great promise, died unmarried, on the 30th of September, 1869. The Duke, therefore, left no direct heir to his honours and estates, and he was succeeded by his brother, who was born in 1810. But he left three daughters, married respectively to Sir Frederic Graham, Lord Henry F. Thynne, and Sir John Ramsden, and all have issue. In 1851, the Duke was created a Privy Councillor, and in 1862 a K.G. He was Governor of the Royal Naval College and a Trustee of the British Museum. He died in November, 1885.

SPENCE, THE REV. JOSEPH, M.A.—He was presented to the Rectory of

Great Horwood in 1742 by the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford. He is said to have been a native of the county of Northampton, but his birthplace is omitted from the various biographical sketches of him which have been published. He was born in 1698; was educated at Winchester, and proceeded thence to New College, and took his degree of M.A. 2nd November, 1727, having entered Holy Orders in 1724. He travelled the continent with Charles, Earl of Middlesex, afterwards Duke of Dorset, and likewise attended Henry, Earl of Lincoln, on his travels through Italy, and was highly esteemed by those noblemen. In July, 1728, he was elected Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and was continued in that office ten years. About the same time he was presented by his College to the Rectory of Birchanger, in Essex, which he held, with his fellowship, until he was instituted to the Rectory of Great Horwood and made Professor of Modern History. Although he did not reside upon his living, he made an annual visit to his parish, and assisted many of the poor inhabitants by his bounty; he mostly resided at Byfleet, in Surrey, of which parish he was rector from 1756 to 1768. In May, 1754, he was preferred to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Durham, in the seventh stall. He was author of many fugitive pieces, some of which are reprinted in Dodsley's collection. Besides these publications, which deservedly raised their author to considerable reputation as a poet and writer, he left several manuscripts, which were entrusted to Dr. Samuel Johnson, who made many extracts from them for his "Lives of the English Poets." Mr. Spence was an occasional correspondent in the periodical works of his time, and amongst others to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in which he gave an explanation of the antique marble at Clandon Place, in Surrey, the seat of Lord Onslow. The estimate in which his character as a writer was held by able judges may be collected from Johnson's encomium, in his preface to the life of Dryden, and the elegant remarks of Dr. Warton and Bishop Louth. His death, which happened in 1768, was caused by his accidentally falling into a pond. He was buried in the Church of St. Mary, Byfleet, where there is a neat mural tablet to his memory.

SPURSTOWE, WILLIAM, A.M., was instituted as Rector of Great Hampden in 1638; he was afterwards Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge; was one of the Assembly of Divines appointed by an ordinance of Parliament in 1643 to advise upon the settlement of religion. He was expelled in the Civil Wars, for refusing the engagement, and was afterwards minister of Hackney, of which he was deprived for nonconformity. He was author of a "Treatise on the Promises," 8vo.; "The Spiritual Chemist," 8vo.; "The Wiles of Satan," and sermons. He died 1666.

STANHOPE, JAMES.—Charles Dormer, second Earl of Carnarvon, son of Robert, the first Earl, who was slain at the battle of Newbury, in 1643, dying without male issue, Hogstone, Eythrope, and other large estates passed by his only daughter, Elizabeth, in marriage with Philip Stanhope, second Earl of Chesterfield, to the Stanhope family. James Stanhope was a Colonel in the Foot Guards in 1694; was M.P. for Newport, Isle

of Wight, 1700; Brigadier-General, 1704; Envoy Extraordinary and Major-General, 1706; Secretary of State, 1714; First Lord of the Treasury, 1717, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; created Viscount Mahon and Baron Stanhope; Principal Secretary of State, 1718, and made Earl Stanhope; was a Lord's Justice, 1719 and 1720; died 1720.

STANHOPE, SIR WILLIAM, KNT.—He was the second son of Philip, third Earl of Chesterfield, was born in 1702, created by King George I. one of the new knights upon the revival of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and installed in 1725. He resided at Eythrope, was distinguished by his wit, humour, and literary talents. He expended large sums in the improvements and decorations of Eythrope House and grounds, and lived in great splendour and hospitality; was of that noted Club of wits and bon vivants who assembled at Medmenham Abbey; he held several public offices. In 1727 Sir William was one of the candidates for the Borough of Aylesbury, but being also chosen for the county he elected to become a knight of the shire. Some of the items of his expenses on account of his Aylesbury nomination strangely contrast with the mode of conducting elections at the present day. Sir William Stanhope died in 1772. As he left no male issue, Eythrope reverted to his elder brother. He left an only daughter, who married Welbore Ellis, Esq., M.P. for Aylesbury, afterwards created Lord Mendip.

STANHOPE, CHARLES.—He was second son of Philip, the second Earl Stanhope; born 1751; was educated at Eton and Geneva. He was a politician, and a man of science; returned to Parliament for High Wycombe at the general election of 1780, which borough he represented until 1786, when he succeeded his father in the peerage. He distinguished himself at an early period of the French Revolution by an open avowal of republican sentiments, and went so far as to lay aside the external ornaments of the peerage. As a man of science he ranked high, and was the author of many inventions, particularly of a method of securing buildings from fire, an arithmetical machine, a new printing press, a monochord for tuning musical instruments, and a vessel to sail against wind and tide. Several of his inventions were brought into practical use. He was twice married, first to Lady Hester Pitt, daughter of the great Earl of Chatham, by whom he had three daughters; and secondly to Miss Grenville, by whom he had three sons. He published "Principles of Electricity" and an "Essay on Juries." Died in 1816.

STANHOPE, PHILIP HENRY.—He was grandson of Charles, third Earl Stanhope, and the elder and only surviving son of Philip Henry, the fourth Earl, by his marriage with the Hon. Catherine Lucy Smith, fourth daughter of Robert, first Lord Carrington. He was born at Walmer, Kent, on the 30th of January, 1805, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees. He was not only a supporter, but also a personal friend of Sir Robert Peel, whose literary executor he was, jointly with Lord Cardwell, and under whom he served as Under-Secretary of State for

Foreign Affairs in his first short administration in 1834-5, and again in 1845-6 as Secretary to the Board of Control. He succeeded to his father's titles and estates in 1855. He acted for many years as President of the Society of Antiquaries, having first been elected to that chair as far back as 1846. He was President of the Royal Literary Fund, a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Foreign Member of the Institute of France, and an Honorary Doctor of Laws of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for Kent, in which county he was widely respected as a resident landlord and magistrate. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1858, and his name is well known at Oxford as the founder of the prize for the study of modern history which bears his name, and also as having on several occasions acted as an examiner there in those subjects in which he took an especial interest. Lord Stanhope never took a very prominent part in the proceedings of the Upper House of Parliament; but it deserves to be recorded to his credit that in 1858 he carried an Address to the Crown petitioning for the removal of what were known as the "State Services," with the exception of the service for Her Majesty's accession, from the Book of Common Prayer. The nation has also to thank his Lordship—jointly, with the late Lord Derby—for the establishment of the National Portrait Gallery. But it is rather as an historian than as a politician or statesman that Lord Stanhope will be remembered hereafter, at all events by those who recognize in him the Lord Mahon who achieved such great fame by his "History of the War of the Succession in Spain," his "Life of Belisarius," and his "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht down to the Peace of Versailles." He was the author also of a most interesting biography of the younger Pitt, for which he was able to secure much valuable information privately on account of his relationship to Pitt's sister, Lady Hester Stanhope. He was also the author of three essays on modern historical questions, delivered originally by him as lectures at Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham; and in 1863 his various contributions to literature were edited by him in a collected form, under the title of "Miscellanies." Lord Stanhope married, in July, 1834, Emily Harriet, second daughter of the late General Sir Edward Kerrison, K.C.B. The Earldom of Stanhope and the inferior titles were conferred in 1717-18, in reward for his reduction of Port Mahon in Minorca, on James Stanhope (a grandson of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield), subsequently Secretary of State, First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer under King George I., and twice one of the Lords Justices of the Kingdom. He married a daughter of Mr. Thomas Pitt, of Boconnoç, in Cornwall, and aunt of the elder Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham; from him the title has descended in regular succession through intermediate generations. Lord Stanhope was a considerable landed proprietor in Buckinghamshire; he died in December, 1875, and the title devolved on his eldest son, Arthur Philip, Lord Mahon. The seat of the Stanhopes is Chevening, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

STEBBING, REV. HENRY, D.D., F.R.S.—Dr. Stebbing was born at Great Yarmouth, in 1799; took his degree, B.A., at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1823.

After his ordination by Bishop Bathurst, he passed some time as second master under the celebrated Dr. Valpy, at Norwich Grammar School. Subsequently he held the Vicarage of Hughenden, to which he was appointed by John Norris, Esq., in 1835. In 1839 he became Incumbent of St. James's, Hampstead Road, assuming in addition the spiritual charge of a very poor and neglected neighbourhood, and the chaplaincy, during 44 years, of University College Hospital. In 1857 he was appointed to the Rectory of St. Mary Somerset, with St. Mary Mounthaw, in the City. Notwithstanding his constant toil as parish priest among the poor, he found time to work successfully in many departments of literature. He won recognition very early in life as a poet, and wrote many historical works. His "Lives of the Italian Poets" earned him the friendship of Samuel Rogers. He published several volumes of sermons, translations, editions of English classics, and of the Prayer-book and authorised version of the Bible. He was the first Editor of the *Athenæum*, and a member of various learned bodies—among others, of the Royal Society, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1843, in acknowledgment of his literary distinction. He possessed the friendship of many of the most distinguished persons in letters, art, and science, of his time. He kept all his faculties of mind unimpaired to the very last, and preached extempore with force and animation in his City pulpit within a few months of his death. He married Miss Mary Griffin, of Norwich, in 1824. She died in February, 1882, shortly before the close of her 77th year. The shock of her death broke down his strength, and he died, September 22nd, 1883.

STEELE, SIR RICHARD.—This celebrated author was born in Dublin, where his father was private secretary to the Duke of Ormond. Young Steele came to England, and was educated at the Charterhouse. He obtained an ensigncy in the Guards, when he wrote a work entitled "The Christian Hero," which inculcated a religious life as contrasted with the pleasures of a military one; this work produced him a Captain's commission. By the friendship of Addison he was introduced to Lords Halifax and Sunderland. In 1709 he commenced the *Tatler*; he was afterwards engaged, with Addison, in the *Spectator* and the *Guardian*. He resigned a Government appointment in 1713, in order to enter Parliament, and was returned for Stockbridge; but his parliamentary career was short, as papers in the *Englishman* and the *Crisis*, of which he was the author, were voted by the House to be scandalous libels, and he was therefore, after an able vindication of himself, in a speech of three hours, expelled by a majority of 245 against 152. He now defended the rights of the House of Hanover, and for his loyalty he was, on the accession of George I., made Surveyor of the Royal Stables at Hampton Court, and Governor of the Royal Company of Comedians, and in 1715 was knighted by the King. He was next member for Boroughbridge, and after the Rebellion was made one of the Commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. Though engaged in business, Steele did not forget his character as a writer, but occasionally produced political pamphlets. In addition to his periodicals he was the author of several comedies and other pieces. At the election of 1721 he was returned one of the members for

Wendover, in conjunction with the Right Hon. Richard Hampden. His comedy "The Conscious Lovers" appeared in 1722, was received with applause, and procured for him a present of £500 from the King. In the decline of life Steele became paralytic, and retired to Llangunnor, near Caermarthen, in Wales. As a writer, he is eminent; the versatility of his talents, the extent of his information, and his deep acquaintance with polite literature prove him to be an author of no ordinary rank, who would perhaps have shone to greater advantage if not united with the elegant Addison. Sir Richard in his private character was very eccentric, often exposed to difficulties, from which all the interest and the ingenuity of his friends were required to extricate him. Among other methods adopted to better his fortune was the bringing fish alive to market, but though he obtained a patent, and wrote to vindicate his plan, he failed, and thus severely narrowed his income. He died in Wales in 1729.

STEPHEN, JAMES, an eminent lawyer and political writer, was a native of Poole, in Dorsetshire; received his education at Winchester; was brought up as a barrister, and became Editor and Parliamentary Reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*. He at length obtained an appointment in the Prize Court at the Island of St. Christopher, where he realized a handsome fortune; and on his return to England he formed a matrimonial alliance with the family of Mr. Wilberforce. Having acquired while abroad an intimate knowledge of Colonial law, he now obtained a large and lucrative share of practice as an advocate in prize causes before the Privy Council. As the violation of territory by the masters of American vessels often came under his notice, he published his sentiments in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags;" when the talents and views displayed by the writer attracted the attention of Government, and he was soon after introduced into Parliament as a member for Tralee. He suggested and arranged the whole system of the Continental blockade, which for many years occasioned the greatest embarrassment to Buonaparte; and for his services the minister appointed him a Master in Chancery, which office he held during twenty years. He also distinguished himself, both in the Senate and by his pen, as the constant friend of African emancipation, and was regarded by the West India planters as their most formidable antagonist. He built a residence on Frith Hill, Great Missenden, which he at one time occupied. He died in 1832.

STEPHEN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, KNT.—He was a son of James Stephen; was a modern English lawyer, government official, and historian; was educated in the legal profession, and soon after entering upon practice was chosen as counsel of the Colonial department. Having retired from the bar he became assistant Under-Secretary for the Colonies. At a later period he was promoted to the permanent Under-Secretaryship of the same department, but after spending 35 years in the civil service, he, in 1847, retired from it. His distinguished services were rewarded with a knighthood. In 1849 he was chosen regius professor of modern history to the University of Cambridge. His contributions to English literature are highly esteemed, the most important being

"Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography." As originally published in the *Edinburgh Review* these essays were nearly as popular with a large body of readers as those of Macaulay, though on less attractive subjects. They were first published collectively in 1849, and have gone through several editions. He was also author of "Lectures on the History of France," published in two volumes in 1851; these are a popular treatise on French history, and have also gone through several editions. Sir James died in 1859; he was a valuable public servant and a good man.

STEPHEN, SIR GEORGE, KNT.—He was brother to Sir James; was a barrister and a modern English writer; is principally known by his work entitled "Adventures of a gentleman in search of a horse." He wrote "An attorney in search of a practice," a novel called "The Jesuit at Cambridge," and a pamphlet on "The Niger Trade and the African Blockade;" also a "Life of Christ," published in 1871. Sir George resided at Collins, Loosley Row, Princes Risborough, but emigrated to Australia, where he died in 1879. The Rev. W. Stephen, for so many years Vicar of Bledlow, was of the same family.

STEPHENSON, GEORGE.—He became a distinguished mechanician and inventor of the locomotive, although he began life in a very humble position, his father being a fireman in a colliery and the child a cowherd. In his 20th year he married, and was employed as a brakesman to an engine used to raise ballast from the holds of sailing vessels. In 1812 he was appointed engineer of a colliery at £100 per annum, which was the first step in his great career. The construction of a locomotive engine had long occupied his mind, and he eventually succeeded in his task. He made in 1814 a successful trial of his engine, which drew along a tramway eight loaded trucks, weighing 30 tons, at the rate of four miles an hour. Passenger traffic by rail was at this time scarcely thought of. He was engaged to make a survey for a proposed train or railroad between Manchester and Liverpool, which passed over a most troublesome bog known as "Chat Moss." Stephenson succeeded; he then had to invent signals, rails, stations, and all requisites for completing his work. He certainly was the greatest and boldest engineer of his time. His connection with this county was in the formation of the London and Birmingham Railway, now the London and North-Western. Stephenson's original track of this line of railway was not carried out. If his plan had been followed the main line would have passed very close to the town of Aylesbury, and would have taken the course now to some extent occupied by the Aylesbury and Buckingham railway. Stephenson died in 1848; he left an only son, Robert, who was born in 1803; he followed his father's profession of an engineer. He was connected with his father in the formation of the Aylesbury branch railway from that town to the junction at the main line at Cheddington. He only outlived his father about 11 years, and died in London in 1859. Robert Stephenson's principal works were the high-level bridge at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the tubular railway bridge across the Menai Straits, and the Victoria tubular bridge across the St. Lawrence, near Montreal.

STONE, MR. STEPHEN, F.S.A., a local antiquary and naturalist; was a younger son of Mr. Job Stone, of Wotton Underwood; for some years he resided with his brother at Terrick, Ellesborough, but in the latter part of his life at the secluded hamlet of Brighthampton, near Standlake, Oxon, in which neighbourhood he carried on his researches as an antiquary and naturalist with great ardour. The extent of his researches and the accuracy of his observations are evident in his numerous communications to the "Naturalist," "Zoologist," "Athenæum," "Field," &c., and various scientific societies. Mr. Stone gave particular attention to the habits of wasps and creatures which are, as parasites or otherwise, connected with them, and on these subjects made several interesting physiological discoveries. But the dexterity he acquired in the management of wasps, in making them, as it were, work to his will, was extremely interesting, and on this head an enormous nest in the Oxford New Museum and a series of curiously-formed nests in the British Museum are examples. From Mr. Stone's pursuits he became the recipient of all kinds of curiosities found in his neighbourhood, either natural or artificial. A few Anglo-Saxon beads, &c., being brought under his notice, which were unearthed with a skeleton in the village, he was led to search the spot, and discovered an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, on the excavation of which, at the joint expense of a few residents in Oxford and the neighbourhood, who were interested in antiquarian researches, and under the superintendence of himself and Mr. Akerman, the then Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, an extremely interesting and valuable discovery was made of Anglo-Saxon remains. These relics are deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, where, with the Douglas Collection, together with the large and valuable collection from the Fairford Graves, discovered and presented by W. M. Wylie, F.S.A., they form one of the most extensive and interesting collections of Anglo-Saxon antiquities in the kingdom. In digging gravel on land which had previously been a part of Standlake Common, near Oxford, it was discovered that here and there, circular pits, about five feet in diameter and three feet in depth, had at some time been sunk. Mr. Stone having noticed a spot which was marked out in curious patches of brighter green in dry seasons, an opportunity was taken for excavating it, when it was found to be the site of a number of circular pits, of various sizes, which are supposed to have been an early British village. The re-excavation of these pits took place when there was much snow, and in bad weather. Mr. Stone was in ill-health at the time, still nearly the whole was done under his immediate inspection, and measurements were taken by him of every point of the least importance. No metal of any kind was found during these excavations, the only objects discovered being three small quantities of rude chippings of flints, apparently for implements, some pieces of very rude pottery, and an implement of conglomerated gravel, supposed to have been for digging purposes. A model of the place, made and presented by Mr. Stone, is in the Ashmolean Museum; it probably represents the dwelling of some of the earliest inhabitants of whom any traces are known. In a communication to the Society of Antiquaries on the above discovery, Mr. Stone

called attention to a number of circular rings which, in like manner, became remarkably distinct in dry seasons from the green appearance of the corn as compared with that on the land around them. They had long been noticed, but were looked upon as "Fairy Rings;" however, on examination, they were found to result from trenches, which must have been made in the ground at some very remote period. They were 13 in number, being sunk in a V shape, each trench being formed with great regularity. The trenches were of various widths, from 10 to 15 feet; the depths also varying from 3½ to 5 or 6 feet; the circular spaces enclosed also varying from 70 to 130 feet diameter. No implement was found, nor any other object indicative of the age in which they were made, except in one of the smallest of the trenches, which appears to have been a kind of cemetery, as the trench, with a large part of the space within it, was in a measure studded with urns, or parts of urns, of very rude form and rough material, containing burnt and crushed-up human bones; and in one part of the trench the ground had been much burnt, probably from its being the place where the bodies were consumed previous to the bones being interred. This trench was the nearest to the (so called) British village, the distance being about 130 yards. The whole of the urns, which were removable, are in the Ashmolean Museum, and a detailed account of the excavations is given in the "Archæologia," vol. xxxvii. Enough has been stated to show the earnest application of Mr. Stone to the subjects which he more immediately made the objects of his study. He was no collector in the ordinary sense of the word, as the objects he most delighted in were freely bestowed where most conducive to general instruction and public benefit. Mr. Stone was never married. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and an honorary member of the Ashmolean Society; he died in 1866, aged 55 years.

STRATTON, MATTHEW, was Archdeacon of Buckingham from about 1219 till his death in 1268. He was the founder of a Chantry at Buckingham, dedicated to SS. John Baptist and Thomas of Canterbury. The Chapel, becoming dilapidated, was restored by John Ruding (Archdeacon of Bedford and Prebendary of Buckingham from 1471 to 1481), who also rebuilt or restored the Chancel of Buckingham Church. The Chantry was suppressed in 1548, and in the same year the building was appropriated to the purposes of a Grammar School. The building underwent alteration in 1776, and again in 1857, but there are still remnants of Stratton's work in existence.

SWINNOCK, GEORGE, A.B., was of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Chaplain of New College, and Fellow of Balliol; he was presented to the Vicarage of Great Kimble in 1660 by Richard Hampden, Esq., being then chaplain to the Hampden family; he was ejected for Nonconformity, and also from St. Leonard's Chapel, Aston Clinton, having retired about two years previously from the vicarage of Rickmansworth to Maidstone, in Kent; he died there in 1763. He was the author of several theological tracts and other religious works.

T.—U.

Tattam—Temple—Thompson—Throckmorton—Thurloe—Tindal—Tipping—Todd—Tower—Trevor—Trumball—Turner—Tyringham—Tyrrell—Ulfric—Uthwatt—Uwins.

TATTAM, DR.—The Ven. Henry Tattam was a native of North Marston, the son of an industrious farmer of that village; he was born in the year 1788, and in his early years assisted his father in his laborious farm occupations. Young Tattam was of a studious nature, and at times got into disgrace for giving more attention to his books than to the care of his father's plough team. It was soon evident that he was not adapted to agricultural pursuits, and he was sent to school, where he made rapid progress. Subsequently, by the assistance of friends, he obtained a University education, and on his admission to holy orders, was, in 1831, presented to the Rectory of Great Woolstone, of which living Mr. John Camden Neild was the patron. Dr. Tattam also held the Rectory of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, and, in 1844, was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Bedford. He took a prominent part in the promotion of the study of Oriental literature, and distinguished himself by having satisfactorily executed various missions to the East, in search for original MSS. of the Holy Scriptures, and especially in having obtained a Coptic version of the Bible. He also added to Biblical literature by many learned works, among them "Lexicon Ægyptiaco-Latinum" (1835), "Prophetæ Minores Ægyptiacæ" (1836), "A Defence of the Church of England" (1843), "Prophetæ Majores Ægyptiacæ" (1852). Many of his works have been introduced to the public by the Oxford University Press, with the highest testimonials to his diligence and abilities as an Oriental scholar by the most eminent authorities. He made several visits to the Holy Land. His death took place in 1868 at Stamford Rivers, of which place he was then Rector.

TEMPLE, SIR THOMAS.—According to genealogists, the family of Temple descended from Leofric, Earl of Leicester, in the time of Ethelbald, who succeeded to

the Mercian throne, A.D. 716. A Leofric of this family, who died in the 16th of Edward the Confessor, married the famous Godiva, of Coventry. Sir Peter Temple had a grant of the Manor of Merston Boteler, in the county of Warwick, in the seventh of Edward VI., being then described as of Burton Dassett, in the same county. This Peter was also owner of the Manor of Stowe. Sir Thomas Temple, the subject of this notice, the grandson of Peter, succeeded his father John at Stowe, and had the greatest part of the estate. He was knighted by James I. in 1603, and at the institution of the order of Baronets, in 1611, was advanced to that dignity. His lady Hester, who survived him, was the mother of four sons and nine daughters, who all lived to be married; and, what may be noted as still more extraordinary, she lived to see seven hundred of her descendants! This is affirmed by Dr. Fuller, in his "Worthies of England," who relates that he bought the truth of it by losing a wager on the subject.

TEMPLE, SIR PETER, was son and heir of Sir Thomas Temple, of Stowe, by Hester, daughter of Miles Sandys, of Latimer, the lady who had so many descendants. King Charles I. knighted Peter in 1641, and he represented the town of Buckingham in the last two Parliaments of that sovereign, and went with his party all their lengths both in the Parliament and in the Army. He was a Colonel in the Army up to the time of King Charles' death, when he declined serving any longer. He fell into great embarrassment in his fortune. By his second wife he had Sir Richard Temple, his successor, ancestor of the Dukes of Buckingham, and two daughters, Frances and Hester, one of whom was a busy woman and a great politician. The three brothers of Sir Peter were all warm Parliamentarians; Colonel Sir John Temple was one of the Commissioners for Munster; Thomas Temple, LL.D., was voted by Parliament "to be put into a parsonage;" and Miles, the youngest, much distinguished himself in the Army.

TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, was son and heir of Sir Peter Temple; he represented the borough of Buckingham in the Restoration Parliament, and was Lord Lieutenant of Bucks. He differed considerably in politics from several of his relatives; sat for Buckingham in all the Parliaments of Charles II., James II., and William III. He was a leading member of the House in the reign of Charles II., and distinguished himself in the prosecution of the conspirators in the so-called Popish plot, and in promoting the Bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York, and in the Convention Parliament voted the vacancy of the Throne, and for the Prince and Princess of Orange obtaining it. He was a Commissioner of the Customs for some years, but in 1694, when an Act passed to disable officers of the Customs from sitting in the House of Commons, he preferred his seat there to that at the Board of Customs. He died in 1697. He built Stowe House, and made the famous gardens there.

TEMPLE, RICHARD, EARL.—He was born in 1711. At the general election in 1734, he was returned for the town of Buckingham, and in the succeeding Parliaments served either for the town or the county, until he succeeded to the peerage. In 1756,

his Lordship was appointed First Commissioner of the Admiralty, but resigned that office the following year, when he was made Keeper of the Privy Seal, and admitted into the Privy Council. In 1760, he was elected a Knight of the Garter, and at the accession of King George III. was continued in all his places, but resigned the Privy Seal in 1761; and two years afterwards Lord Le Despenser was declared Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Buckinghamshire, in his place. His Lordship died in September, 1779, in consequence of an injury he received by a fall from his phaeton. In his capacity of Privy Counsellor, he was of infinite service to his country during the popular administration of his brother-in-law, Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. He was succeeded in the title and estate by his nephew, George Nugent Temple, Knight of the Shire for Bucks, and one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.—[*See Cobham.*]

THOMPSON, SIR JOHN.—He was of Haversham, Newport Pagnell; served the office of High Sheriff for Bucks; was created a baronet in 1697, with the title of Lord Haversham. He rendered himself conspicuous by having very boldly combated in the House of Lords the privileges of Parliament. His lordship was a Conservative, but to him we are indebted for the first printed debates in the House, edited by the members themselves.

THROCKMORTON, GEORGE, Knt.—He owned Hogshaw-with-Fulbrook, which he obtained by his marriage with Katherine, third daughter of Nicholas, Lord Vaux; he incurred the enmity of Thomas Lord Cromwell, who, under a pretext of his refusal to acknowledge the King's supremacy, but in reality to gratify his own cupidity by the possession of Sir George's estate, caused him to be imprisoned in the Tower, where he narrowly escaped the fate of Sir Thomas More. Through the intercession of Queen Katherine Parr, to whom his lady was near related, he obtained his release; he died in 1543. His son, Sir George, Knt., was preferred at Court by the Queen's interest, and the family obtained some recompense for the injuries received by the rapacity of Lord Cromwell. There is no record as to the time or manner in which their Hogshaw property was alienated. The second Sir George died in 1612, at the age of 92 years, and was buried at Hogshaw.

THROCKMORTON, SIR NICHOLAS, Knt.—The Throckmortons of Worcestershire and Warwickshire were a family of great antiquity. They became connected with Bucks in 1446, by the marriage of Sir Thomas Throckmorton with Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Olney, Knt., of Weston Underwood. Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was sewer to King Henry VIII.; Commander of Boulogne in the reign of Edward VI.; Chief Butler of England; Chamberlain of the Exchequer and Ambassador to Francis II., King of France. In the reign of Mary he was implicated in Sir Thomas Wyat's conspiracy, and brought to trial; he was acquitted of the charge, but detained as a prisoner for some time and fined £2,000. He was afterwards received by the Queen with favour

and esteem, and subsequently fought at the battle of St. Quintin's. He was a valiant soldier and Commander, and a consummate statesman. He died in 1570 of the plague, but Fuller says "not without a suspicion that he was poisoned."

THROCKMORTON, FRANCIS.—He was one of the Weston Underwood family; was detected in a treasonable correspondence with Mendoza, the Spanish Ambassador, was committed to the Tower, and put to the rack to extort confession. He had sent a cabinet of papers to Mendoza, and there were found in his coffers two lists, one of ports convenient to land forces at, and the other, of names of English gentlemen favourable to the Romish religion, but which he declared were forged, and so persisted when on the rack; on a second racking he confessed, and implicated others, but subsequently withdrew his confession, stating that he had made it to avoid torture. He was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and was executed at Tyburn in July, 1584.

THURLOE, JOHN, a statesman and political writer, was a native of Essex, and born in 1616. He was Secretary of State during the Protectorate; and though immediately after the Restoration he was arrested on a charge of high treason, yet such was Charles II.'s opinion of his talent and integrity, that he afterwards often invited him to take part in his administration, which he thought proper to decline. Died, 1668. His state papers have been published, and form a very valuable collection. His trustees held property at Astwood, in the Hundred of Newport Pagnell, he, by attainder, being incapable of holding or acquiring land or any estate in his own name in England.

TINDAL, MR. ACTON.—He was Lord of the Manors of Aylesbury, by purchase of the Trustees of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, in 1848; was grandson of Mr. Acton Chaplin, of Aylesbury, Clerk of the Peace for Bucks, and son of Mr. Thomas Tindal, of the Prebendal House, Aylesbury, also Clerk of the Peace. Mr. Acton Tindal held the same office, in which he succeeded both his grandfather and his father; he died at the Manor House, Aylesbury, in 1880.

TINDAL, MRS. ACTON.—Mrs. Acton Tindal was the only surviving child of the Rev. John Harrison, vicar of Dinton; she became the wife of Mr. Tindal in the year 1846. In 1848 she published a small collection of early poems, entitled, "Lines and Leaves," which were recognised as the offspring of considerable power of mind. The opening talent of Mrs. Tindal attracted the notice of Miss Mitford, who speaks of her young (then unmarried) friend, "who writes well and will write very well." Mrs. Tindal, though prevented by delicate health from mixing much with the world, yet lived in intercourse and correspondence with many persons of eminence in literature and art. In 1849 a volume of poems from her pen was published, under the title of "Rhymes and Legends," in which the natural development of her powers, in deeper feeling and in an enlarged experience of life, is plainly discernible. Besides the gift of the poetic vein Mrs. Tindal possessed what may be called the mind of an antiquary. She pored into old

family history and chronology with interest as patient as ardent, and held in her retentive memory many an otherwise forgotten page of genealogy. She died at the Manor House, Aylesbury, in May, 1879, leaving three sons and a daughter.

TIPPING, WILLIAM.—He was second son of Sir George Tipping, Knt., of Draycot, Oxon; was a Commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1614; afterwards entered at one of the Inns of Court, but, relinquishing the study of the law, returned to Oxford; was a justice of the peace; was puritanically affected, and took the covenant in the Civil War. In 1640 he became Vicar of Shabbington; in 1647, was one of the Parliamentary visitors of the University; about 1648 his living was sequestered. He died in 1648, at Waterstock, and was buried there. He was the author of several pamphlets, discourses, &c.

TODD, THE REV. HENRY JOHN, A.M., was presented to the Vicarage of Eddlesborough by the Earl of Bridgewater in 1805. He compiled a magnificent work descriptive of Ashridge; he also edited a new and enlarged edition of "Johnson's Dictionary," a work which will be a lasting monument of his taste and erudition; this edition of the dictionary is known as "Todd's Johnson." He was preferred to the Rectory of Settrington, Yorkshire; advanced to a stall in York Minster, and to the Archdeaconry of Cleveland; having vacated the benefice of Settrington, he became Chaplain and Librarian to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth.

TOWER, CHRISTOPHER.—He resided at Huntsmore, in Iver, of which place he was owner. At the general election in 1734, he was returned as one of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Aylesbury, and was joint auditor of His Majesty's revenue; he died in 1771; his great grandson, Christopher Tower, was one of the Knights of the Shire of Buckingham in 1845.

TREVOR, ROBERT, was son of Thomas, first Baron Trevor, and succeeded to the title as the fourth Lord Trevor, his brothers leaving no male issue. He was born in 1705, and, in 1739, was envoy extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Hague, where he resided many years. In 1746 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Irish revenue. In 1754, on the death of his kinsman, John Hampden, and on coming into possession of the Hampden estate, he took the name and arms of Hampden, with the entailed Hampden lands, in Buckinghamshire. In 1759, he was made joint Paymaster-General of the Forces; in 1764 succeeded his half-brother in the title of Lord Trevor. In 1766, he was, by patent, advanced to the dignity of Viscount Hampden, of Great Hampden. He was an elegant judge of *vertu*, in all its branches; made a choice collection of drawings and prints, and evinced much genius and taste in Latin poetry, by a classical volume printed after his death. His lordship died in 1783, at the age of 78 years, leaving two sons and two daughters. The Trevors were descended from Ruth, fourth daughter of John Hampden, the patriot, who married Sir John Trevor, of Trevallan, Flintshire.

TRUMBALL, SIR WILLIAM.—Sir William Trumball, Knt., was connected with Wraysbury, from a family which rose from small beginnings. Thomas Trumball was a fishmonger in 1537; he was the progenitor of William Trumball, who bought lands in Wraysbury in 1631. He was agent and envoy for King James I., and to the Archduke Albert of Brussels. His eldest son, the subject of this notice, was knighted, and signalised himself in diplomacy and literature. He became Secretary of State; was nominated Clerk to the Signet, and accompanied Lord Dartmouth to Tangiers. In 1685 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to France. His merit was appreciated, and he was accredited Ambassador to the Porte. On his return he was raised to be a Lord of the Treasury, afterwards Principal Secretary of State, and was elected a Member of Parliament for the Oxford University. He died in 1716.

TURNER, WILLIAM.—He is reported to have been a very poor lad, a vagrant. Passing through Waddesdon he fell with the small-pox, which disease was communicated to some of the inhabitants of the village: he was taken care of by the parish authorities, and recovered. In course of time he became an opulent cheesefactor in London, and by his will, dated 1784, repaid the parish of Waddesdon for their kindness to him in former years by leaving to the poor of that place a bequest of £3,265, the interest of which is annually distributed amongst them.

TYRINGHAM.—The Tyringhams, of Tyringham, near Newport Pagnell, were early possessors of that place, from which they took their name; they flourished there for many generations, members of the family occasionally filling the highest offices in the county till the year 1685, when the elder branch became extinct in the male line. Sir Roger Tyringham, Knt., was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds in the reign of King Edward II., and was Knight of the Shire of Buckingham in 1329, in the Parliament held at York. His son, too, Sir John, was Knight of the same Shire in 1382; and another son was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds ten years later. Thomas Tyringham, Esq., was Sheriff of Bucks in 1560. He died in 1595, and his successor was his eldest son, Sir Anthony Tyringham, Knt. His second son was Thomas, who, settling at Lower Winchendon, was progenitor of the Tyringham family formerly of that place. The only daughter and heiress of the grandson of Sir Anthony, Elizabeth Tyringham, was married to John Backwell, Esq., son of Edward Backwell, Esq., an Alderman of London; and he, in her right, succeeded to the estates of the family.

TYRRELL, SIR THOMAS, KNT.—The Tyrrels, or Tyrrells, are reported to be descended from Walter Tyrrell, reputed to have slain accidentally King William Rufus by an arrow in the New Forest. In 1663, King Charles II. granted Castlethorpe in fee to Sir Thomas Tyrrell, who was the third son of Sir Edward Tyrrell, Bart., of Thornton. Sir Thomas had been a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, and one of Oliver Cromwell's Commissioners of the Great Seal. Having been educated to the law, he

became a student of the Inner Temple, Serjeant at Law, and Justice of the Common Pleas; he died in 1671, and was buried at Castlethorpe. The family of Tyrrell is also associated with the village of Oakley, near Brill.

ULFRIC, THE ANCHORITE.—"In the year 1190, at Aylesbury, the blessed and solitary anchorite, Ulfric, departed to the Lord, having for twenty-nine years contended with the enemies of the human race, and gained a final victory. The blessed man, Ulfric, sprung from Saxon parentage of the middle rank, was born at Compton, a village eight miles distant from Bristol, and there brought up and educated, and for some years he exercised there the office of priest, which he is supposed to have taken upon him in his youth, rather from want of reflection than from any worthy motive, inasmuch as he yet knew not God, but was guided rather by the flesh than by the spirit. For as he was very fond of hunting and hawking, while, once on a time, he was sedulously carrying his diversion in this sort, on a sudden a man approached him, having the countenance and appearance of a beggar, who entreated him for some of the new coin by way of alms. (At that time, to wit, in the days of Henry I., certain new money had lately been coined, but which was yet rare by reason of its recent issue.) Ulfric answered him by saying that he knew not that he had any of the new coin about him; whereupon the stranger replied, 'Look into thy purse, and there thou will find two pieces and a half.' Astonished at this answer, he looked, and there finding what had been told him, he piously gave what was required. But when the man had received the alms, he said, 'Let him repay thee for whose love thou hast done this. And in his name I declare to thee, that in a short time thou shalt pass from this place to another, and thence retiring elsewhere, thou shalt at length find a rest: and so persevering to the last in the service of God, thou shalt after a season be admitted into the company of the saints.' After this, for a short time, he attached himself, like a poor priest, to William, the lord of the village in which he was born, and ate his daily bread at his table. There, also, girding his loins with strength, he completely renounced the use of flesh for food; but as with all his heart he ever wished for solitude, the holy man at length departed from the house of his lord, the knight aforesaid, and went to another town, by name Haselbergam (Aylesbury), which is thirty miles to the eastward of Oxford, being led thither, as is believed, by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and there, in a cell of the neighbouring church, he prepared himself for Christ, with much labour and great mortification both of flesh and spirit. For he so wasted his limbs while above ground, with fasting and abstinence, that in a short time, his skin just hanging from his bones, he showed no longer as one of flesh, but rather as a spiritual being clad in the semblance of a human body. He was content, by way of clothing, with a single vest of hair cloth, made close to his skin, which when he had worn till by usage it had ceased to be irksome to him, he then began to affect the use of a cuirass; which his lord (the knight aforesaid) hearing of, sent this man of God his own cuirass, by way of present, thus consecrating the instrument of mortal strife to the purposes of celestial warfare. In the night time he was wont to

plunge himself naked into a tub of cold water, and while there to sing the Psalms of David unto the Lord, thus, by habitual practice, mortifying the lusts of the flesh, to which he was grievously subject. He was humble towards all men in his discourse, and his speeches savoured of somewhat like celestial harmony to his hearers, although he never spoke to men except through a closed window. At length Ulfric, the man of God, who had hitherto been known to Him alone, came to the knowledge of men suddenly for their salvation. In the northern parts of England there was a certain miserable wretch, who, not being able to bear the misfortune of poverty, had made a compact with the devil and paid homage to him. But when his time was nearly expired, the unfortunate man began to repent, and look around him to consider to what patron he should commit himself who might free him from the death of his soul. At length he determined to go to the holy man of God, Ulfric, in whose hands salvation was said to be, and, having passed a long space of country, he came to the ford of that river, which is beyond Aylesbury, the Lord prospering his journey; but when he had entered the ford, and had conceived certain hopes of the approach of the holy man, Ulfric, the devil came on him, burning with great wrath, and, laying violent hands on the man, roared out and said, 'How is this, traitor? What wouldst thou do? Thou attemptest to destroy our compact, but in vain, for thou shalt pay the penalty of that treachery with which thou formerly did renounce God; and now thou wouldst renounce me; for thou shalt immediately be drowned without mercy.' And Satan, holding him fast, made him immoveable, so that he could neither proceed nor turn to either side. Whilst these things were happening the man of God, Ulfric, called Bithric, his vicar (presbyter), to him and said, "Hasten, and with the crucifix and holy water run to the assistance of the man whom the devil holds captive in the ford beyond the village, and, sprinkling him with the holy water, bring him to me." Whereupon, he, hastening to the spot as he was commanded, found the thing to be even as had been told him, the man sitting on his horse in the ford, and so immoveably fixed in the water that he could not stir from the place; whom, when Bithric saw, sprinkling him with the holy water, with the power of his master in the name of Jesus Christ, he drove off the robber and saved his prey, and led him joyfully to the man of God, who, sprinkling holy water in his face, made him vomit up the poison which the devil had instilled into him; and having thus saved his soul from destruction, he sent him away in peace. This holy friend of God, Ulfric, died on the 10th of March, 1190, and was buried in his oratory, at Aylesbury, in which place, to the praise of God and glory of the saint, innumerable miracles are performed to this day (1250)."—MATTHEW PARIS.

UTHWATT, RICHARD.—He formerly resided at Rickmansworth; married Elizabeth, a daughter of Henry Andrewes, of Lathbury, Newport Pagnell; he was a writer on heraldry, horticulture, and judicial matters, and was esteemed as a literary character. He died in 1749; was succeeded by his son Henry, who served the office of High Sheriff for Bucks in 1755.

UTHWATT, THOMAS, of Great Linford, near Newport Pagnell, was a gentleman of great learning and accomplishments; he served the office of High Sheriff for Bucks in the year 1726. He travelled much in France and Italy; was one of the contributors to Fenny Stratford Chapel; was on intimate terms with Browne Willis, whom he assisted in his topographical works. He made extensive collections for an elaborate work on the peerage, but died in 1754, without accomplishing this purpose; he left an only daughter, who married Matthew Knapp, Esq., of Little Linford.

UWINS, DAVID, M.D., an eminent physician and medical writer, was born in London, in 1780. After going through a regular course of hospital instruction, and completing his studies at Edinburgh, he commenced practice as assistant-physician to the Finsbury dispensary; subsequently settled at Aylesbury, and, returning to London shortly after he had married, was elected physician to the City Dispensary in 1815. He particularly directed his attention to mental diseases; and, an essay on Insanity and Madhouses, in the *Quarterly Review* for July 1816, established his power as a medical writer. He also wrote "Reports" in the *Monthly Magazine*, and afterwards became editor of the "Medical Repository." In 1828 he was appointed physician to the Lunatic Asylum at Peckham, and published a work on Insanity, which was eagerly read. But his last production, a pamphlet on Homœopathy, is supposed to have injured his professional reputation. He died in September, 1837. The doctor's brother, Thomas Uwins, was a painter; elected A.R.A. in 1833; R.A. 1838, and appointed Keeper of the National Gallery in 1847 to 1855; he died in 1857.

V.

Vanbrugh—Verney—Vincent.

VANBRUGH, SIR JOHN, a dramatist and architect, descended from a Flemish family resident in England, was born in 1672, and entered into the army. In 1697, his comedy, "The Relapse," was represented; and in the following year he produced "The Provoked Wife" and "Æsop," afterwards altered by Garrick. When Betterton and Congreve obtained a patent for erecting a theatre in the Haymarket, Vanbrugh wrote "The Confederacy," the most witty and licentious of his productions. As an architect, Vanbrugh was selected to build Blenheim House, and that structure, as well as Castle Howard, affords proof of skill and genius. He obtained the office of Clarencieux King-at-Arms, and, in 1714, received the honour of knighthood. He was also appointed Comptroller of the Board of Works and Surveyor of Greenwich Hospital. He was the architect employed in the erection of the County Hall at Aylesbury, which was built from his design. He died in 1726.

VERNEY, JOHN DE.—The name Verney was probably derived from some place in Normandy. The Foresta de Verneio, or Bois de Vernai, in the vicinity of Bayeux, was a celebrated hunting ground of the Dukes of Normandy. The ruins of a ducal residence, anciently called Bur, and afterwards Bur le Roi, still stand conspicuous in the parish of Noran, in the immediate neighbourhood of the old forest of Vernai. The first trace of the family of Verney or Vernay in England occurs in the reign of King John. During the troubles which afflicted England for some time before the close of that monarch's career of despotism, Ralph de Verney and Robert de Verney were employed in the military service of the King against his barons. For those services Robert de Verney obtained a grant of certain lands in Gloucestershire, which had been held by Richard de Veyn, a tenant in capite. The services of Ralph de Verney obtained a somewhat similar reward. In 1216, he received a grant of the Manor of Rindewic, now Randwick, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire. John de Verney succeeded to his

father's lands at Wallingford in 1229; he also held properties at King's Langley, Herts, and Fleet Marston, Aylesbury; he married Alice, one of the two daughters and co-heiress of Geoffrey Bellew, of Fleet Marston, which place thenceforward, for nearly two centuries, was the residence of the Verney family. A Ralph de Verney subsequently succeeded to the Fleet Marston property, which passed from one Ralph Verney to another for several generations.

VERNEY, SIR RALPH, KNT.—He was Lord Mayor of London in 1465, and was subsequently knighted; he kept up his connection with Fleet Marston, and, amidst his civic dignities and acquired wealth, looked to that secluded, and, in the eyes of many persons, most uninteresting place, as still being in some degree his home. He was a member of the Mercer's Company, and resided in Ironmonger Lane, in the Ward of Cheap, in the parish of St. Martin, London. This distinguished merchant passed through a period of great public discontent with prudence and good esteem; his political party was that of the White Rose—the party of progress, and the party then popular in London. He was active in promoting its objects, and when Edward IV., on the recovery of his throne in 1471, testified his thankfulness for the friendly zeal on his behalf of the good people of London, Ralph Verney was not forgotten, and he then received the honour of knighthood. He was elected one of the representatives of the Metropolis in that Parliament which gave a legislative sanction to the restored authority of the house of York, and in consideration of his good and gratuitous service Edward IV. made him several grants of forfeited lands. He married Emma Pyking, a widow, and died in 1478. He purchased the Middle Claydon Estate.

VERNEY, SIR RALPH, KNT.—He was second son of Ralph, the Lord Mayor, and was also knighted. He married a lady of distinguished connection, related to the Royal Family, and occupying the position of one of the ladies in waiting in the Household of Queen Elizabeth of York. This marriage made a courtier of Sir Ralph. His wife, Eleanor Pole, was daughter of Sir Geoffrey Pole, K.G., and Edith his wife, who was a daughter of Oliver St. John, and Margaret Beauchamp of Bletsoe. After the death of Oliver St. John, Margaret married, secondly, John, Duke of Somerset, and by that marriage was mother of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII. Lady Verney was also sister to Sir Richard Pole, chief gentleman of the bedchamber to Prince Arthur, and K.G., and who married the Lady Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV. This was the unhappy lady who, under the title of Countess of Salisbury, was barbarously sacrificed to the tyrannical jealousy of Henry VIII. Cardinal Pole was one of her sons by Sir Richard Pole, and was consequently a nephew of Lady Verney. The near affinity between Lady Verney and Henry VII. sufficiently accounts for the position of the former in the Queen's household. Her marriage with Sir Ralph Verney brought his family into a similar household connection with the Royal family, and greatly influenced its subsequent

fortunes. Sir Ralph died in 1528, and was buried at King's Langley. A third Sir Ralph, described as of Middle Claydon, was Chamberlain to Princess Mary, and was in attendance on her when married to Louis XII. of France; he was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds in 1511 and 1524; died in 1525, and was buried at Ashridge, but removed to Aldbury; he had three wives, the first of whom was one of the daughters of John Inwardby, of Quainton. A fourth Sir Ralph, described as of Pendley, Herts, died in 1546, at the early age of 37 years; he was also buried at Ashridge, but removed to Aldbury; he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Edmund, Lord Bray.

VERNEY, EDMUND.—He was son of the fourth Sir Ralph; in conjunction with his younger brother, Francis, he represented Buckinghamshire in the Parliament of 1555, which seat Edmund had occupied in 1552-3. They were both, with their relatives, Peckham, Lord Bray, and several others, implicated in the Dudley conspiracy, in 1555-6 the object of which was to transfer the Crown from Mary to Elizabeth. The Verneys were indicted, not charged with any share as the original concoctors of the treason, but with having given their adhesion when it was disclosed to them. The intentions of the conspirators were revealed to Edmund Verney, and he and Henry Peckham made a similar disclosure to Francis Verney. Both consented, and Peckham and Francis Verney plighted their troth to each other in the way still practised; Peckham took a gold coin, "and broke it in two parts, and one part thereof to the before-mentioned Francis Verney then and there, in the presence of Edmund Verney, for an undoubted sign of their common consent to perform the said treason, traitorously delivered, which said Francis the same piece of gold then and there, with the consent of the same Edmund Verney, traitorously received; and so the said Edmund Verney and Francis Verney the death and final destruction of their supreme Lady the Queen, and the subversion of the kingdom of England, imagined and compassed." Francis Verney was tried upon this indictment and found guilty. Edmund does not appear to have been put on his trial, but shortly after received a free pardon under the great seal; no further proceedings were taken in the case of Francis.

VERNEY, SIR EDMUND, KNIGHT-MARSHAL.—He is known in history as the "Standard Bearer;" was second son of Sir Edmund Verney, Knt., who was Sheriff of Herts in the 19th of Elizabeth, and who died in 1599. Sir Edmund, the subject of this notice, succeeded Arthur Goodwin as one of the representatives of Aylesbury in the third Parliament of Charles I. In 1623-4 he sat for the Borough of Buckingham, and in the Long Parliament represented High Wycombe, whilst his son Ralph sat for Aylesbury. Sympathising warmly on all great points with his son, though an adversary politically, Sir Edmund was in a peculiarly difficult position. He had been about the King almost from boyhood; the loyalty of the day was a sort of religion; and, though distressed beyond measure by his master's arbitrary aims, and the misery risked in promoting them, he could not forsake him in his distress. The King opened this Parliament in person. Strenuous

exertions had been made before the elections, both by the friends of liberty and the Court party, to return their partizans, so that many names of old renown appeared in the New Parliament. Sir Edmund was one of that numerous party of English gentlemen who dreaded the restoration of the supremacy of the Church of Rome as the greatest of all possible calamities. In the then existing state of the country, two circumstances excited their alarm and indignation: i. The Romish tendency of the ceremonial innovations of the "church papists," and, ii. The harsh sentences by which the Star Chamber, the High Commission, and the ecclesiastical courts endeavoured to enforce religious uniformity. It was the object of the great party here alluded to to remedy these grievances, i. By removing from the service of the King those semi-popish counsellors by whom he was surrounded, by the influence of the Queen; and, ii. By transferring the temporal authority of the bishops to the Church at large. But, whilst such were Sir Edmund Verney's aims as a politician and a member of Parliament, a conscientious feeling of personal duty attached him individually to the service of his royal master. Although "known," as Principal Baillie remarks, "to be a lover of our nation," he followed Charles in the field against the covenanting Scots, and overwhelmed his family with anxiety by daring all hazards to defeat the army which they brought against their sovereign. In like manner, although he remained in the House of Commons and acted with the popular party until war became almost inevitable, no sooner did the King summon his adherents to York than Sir Edmund obeyed the call. "I do not like the quarrel," he remarked to Hyde, the future Lord Clarendon, "and do heartily wish the King would yield and consent to what they desire; so that my conscience is only concerned in honour and gratitude to follow my master. I have eaten his bread, and served him nearly thirty years, and will not do so base a thing as to forsake him, and choose rather to lose my life (which I am sure I shall do) to preserve and defend those things which are against my conscience to preserve and defend: for, I will deal freely with you, I have no reverence for the bishops, of whom the quarrel subsists." The melancholy forebodings of this honourable and chivalrous gentleman, "a man," says Clarendon, "of great courage" and "of a cheerful and generous nature," were too soon realised. He raised the King's standard at Nottingham on the 22nd of August, 1642, and fell, evidently seeking death, bravely fighting, in its defence, at Edgehill, on the following 23rd October. The hand which grasped the standard was severed from the body, and was afterwards found on the field of battle, with some rings upon the fingers which still remain in the possession of the Right Hon. Sir Harry Verney, Bart., of Claydon House.

VERNEY, RALPH.—Ralph Verney, Esq., of Claydon, son of the Standard Bearer, afterwards knighted and subsequently created a baronet, was returned, in conjunction with Sir John Pakington, Knt., as one of the representatives of Aylesbury in the Parliament which met on the 3rd of November, 1640, at Westminster, afterwards styled the "Long Parliament." This was the memorable assembly wherein the very crown of our English liberties may be said to have been established. It was a struggle which could

have but one end. Sir Ralph's opinions were of the same school as those of his father, the member for Wycombe, but his adherence to them was unrestrained by the considerations which operated upon Sir Edmund. In Ralph the struggle was of another kind. He felt himself obliged, in defence of that course of conduct which he esteemed to be politically right, to oppose his father, his brother, and many of his dearest friends. Papers still in existence prove that the effort was a painful one; but love of country triumphed, and the Verney family exhibited that awful but common calamity of civil war, father arrayed against son, and brother against brother. Sir Ralph Verney lived to suffer many things from the friends as well as from the enemies of the cause he espoused. It is to Sir Ralph Verney, the member for Aylesbury, we are indebted for those interesting historical papers known as "Verney Notes of the Long Parliament," from which, amongst other important items, we obtain a brief but valuable report of the debate on the "Grand Remonstrance;" also the truthful and excellent account of the attempted arrest of the five members, on the 4th of January, 1642, Sir Ralph being present on that occasion—"A little while after, the King came, with all his guards and pensioners, 200 or 300 soldiers and gentlemen. The King commanded the soldiers to stay in the hall and sent us word hee was at the doore. The speaker was commanded to sit still with the mace lying before him, and the King cam to the dore and took the palsgrave in with him, and commanded all that came with him, upon their lives, not to come in. Soe the dores were kept open, and the Earl of Roxborough stood within the dore, leaning upon it. Then the Kinge came uppwards towards the chaire, with his hat off, and the Speaker stepped over to meet him. Then the Kinge steped upp to his place and stood uppon the stepp, but sate not down in the chair. And after he had looked a greate while he told us he would not breake our priveleges, but treason had noe privelege. He cam for those five gentlemen, for he expected obedience yeasterday, but not an answer. Then hee called Mr. Pim and Mr. Hollis by name, and noe answer was made. Then he asked the Speaker if they were heere, or where they ware. Uppon that the Speaker fell on his knees, and desiered his excuse, for hee was a servant to the House, and had neither eyes nor tongue to see or say anything but what they commanded him. Then the Kinge told them hee thought his own eyes were as good as his, and then said his birdes wer flown, but he did expect the House would send them to him; if they did not hee would seke them himself, for their treason was foule, and such an one as they would all thank him to discover. Then hee assured us they should have a faire triall, and soe went out, putting off his hat till hee cam to the dore." On the 22nd of September, 1645, a motion was carried in the House of Commons disabling Ralph Verney, Esq., from being a member of that House, and an order was made for a new election for Aylesbury. His coadjutor, Sir John Pakington, shared his fate. They were expelled for being suspected of Royalist sympathy. Sir Ralph represented the Borough of Bedford in Parliament in 1660; he was created a baronet in the thirteenth of Charles II. (1661); he sat for the Borough of Buckingham

in 1680-1, 1685, and 1688-9. His younger brother, Edmund Verney, Knt., was a Colonel in the King's Army and Lieutenant-Governor of Chester; he was killed at the siege of Drogheda, in cold blood after the fight, in 1649. After the death of Sir Ralph, which took place in 1696, the Claydon estate devolved upon his second son, John Verney, who, by Queen Anne, was created Baron Verney of Belturbet and Viscount Fermanagh, his patent expressing the fidelity and loyalty of his grandfather, the Standard Bearer, and the loss of his life at Edge Hill, also the sufferings of his father in the civil wars and the usurpation.—[*See Fermanagh.*]

VERNEY, EARL RALPH.—He was the second Viscount Fermanagh, and fourth baronet; was M.P. for Wendover, for Carmarthen, and the County of Buckingham. He was the last Earl Verney; he rebuilt the house at Claydon on so magnificent a scale that great part of it was pulled down by his successor before it was finished; he was so greatly in debt he was obliged to retire to France, where he died. As a politician he joined the coalition of North, Fox, and Burke; he was the unsuccessful Whig candidate in the memorable Bucks contested election of 1785, and only failed by a few votes, after a protracted contest, although he was not present at the election. Lavish in his personal expenses, and fond of show, he was one of the last of the English nobility who to the splendour of a gorgeous equipage attached musicians constantly attendant upon him, not only on State occasions, but in his journeys and visits; a brace of tall negroes with silver French horns behind his coach and six, perpetually making a noise, like Sir Henry Sidney's trumpeters in the days of Elizabeth, "blowinge very joyfully to behold and see." He died in 1791, and was succeeded by his niece, Mary Verney, the posthumous daughter of his eldest brother; she was created Baroness Fermanagh in 1792. Her mother remarried Richard Calvert, Esq.; her only daughter was consequently half-sister to the Baroness, who by will bequeathed her her estate. She married the Rev. Robert Wright, rector of Middle Claydon, and they took by royal license the name and arms of Verney. Catherine Verney outlived her husband, and he dying without issue in 1827, all the estates of the family of Verney, in Bucks, of which she was then seized, passed under her will, dated 1819, to her cousin, General Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. Sir Harry would have succeeded to the family estates and adopted the name of Verney, but he pre-deceased Catherine Verney, widow, by a few months only; his death took place suddenly and unexpectedly; he had passed a most active military life, details of which are given in the early pages of this work. He was assiduous in the promotion of the social, moral, and religious welfare of the army. The Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, called the Duke of York's School, was founded while Sir Harry Calvert was Adjutant General, and the Military College was removed from Marlow to Sandhurst, on Bagshot Heath. Preparations were made under his responsibility for the defence of the country when Napoleon's army, the best that he ever had, was at Boulogne, encamped for three years, with the intention to invade England. The troops sent out to the Peninsula, which, under the Duke of Wellington, drove the French out of

Spain and Portugal, and the army which gained the Battle of Waterloo, were organised and despatched from England while he was Adjutant-General. He took part in the establishment of the Naval and Military Bible Society. When he became Adjutant-General there were no Chaplains connected with the army at large, nor with any regiment. He obtained the appointment of a Chaplain General, and never relaxed his efforts to procure for the soldier, as far as it was possible, the advantage and comfort of spiritual instruction, and the regular administration of the services of the Church. He was promoted to be Major-General in 1803; Lieutenant-General, 1810; General, 1821. —[*See Calvert.*]

VINCENT, NATHANIEL, a Nonconforming Minister, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards had the living of Langley Marsh, whence he was ejected in 1662. He suffered imprisonment for preaching in a conventicle, but obtained his release, and died 1697. He wrote "The conversion of a Sinner and the Day of Grace," several sermons, and other pious books.

W.—Y.—Z.

Wagstaff — Walden — Waller — Warburton — Warham — Warren — Watson — Wedon — Wellesbourne — Wendover — Wenman — Westbury — Westcar — Wharton — Whitbread — Whitehead — Whitelock — Whyteford — Wickliffe — Wilkes — Willes — Williams — Willis — Windsor — Winwood — Wittewrong — Wolsey — Wolverton — Woodd — Wootton — Wycombe — Wykeham — Young — Zouche.

WAGSTAFF, WILLIAM, F.R.S.—Very little can be discovered respecting Wagstaff; he was born at Cublington, in 1685; practised medicine in London, and became physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; he died in 1725.

WALDEN, JOHN.—He was the first High Bailiff of Aylesbury, when that town obtained a Charter of Incorporation, in the 1st of Queen Mary. This body corporate consisted of one high bailiff, ten aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses. Either from inertness, or from other causes which cannot now be explained, this civic body soon passed into decay and oblivion.

WALLER, EDMUND.—This English poet was born in 1605, at Coleshill. His father, Robert Waller, of Amersham, in which parish Coleshill is situated, represented an old branch of an Essex family, and had in early life followed the profession of the law. Edmund was the eldest of several children, but was still in his boyhood when his father died, leaving him an estate of the value of £3,500 a year. Waller's mother was Ann, daughter of Griffith Hampden, of Great Hampden; she was aunt to the Patriot Hampden, who was consequently the poet's cousin. Waller was educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to Cambridge. He obtained a seat in Parliament for the Borough of Amersham, it is said, when in his sixteenth year. He married Ann, daughter of Edward Banks, Esq., a London citizen of great wealth, by which he considerably augmented his fortune. His wife, after bringing him a son who died young and a daughter, died in childbed, and left him a widower at the age of 25 years. After making unsuccessful court to Lady Dorothy Sydney, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, and subsequently to Lady Sophia Murray, he married a Miss Mary Bresse, or Breaux,

by whom he had thirteen children. In his parliamentary conduct Waller opposed the measures of the Court, and in the impeachment of Judge Crawley he spoke with such eloquence that 20,000 copies of his speech were sold in one day. He was, in 1642, one of the Commissioners from the Parliament to the King at Oxford, but the following year was accused of a conspiracy, known as "Waller's plot," to reduce London and the Tower. In this he was assisted by some Members of Parliament and others; but though they were condemned to death, only two were hanged, and Waller purchased his life, after one year's imprisonment, by the heavy fine of £10,000. He then retired to France, and lived chiefly at Rouen; on his return he paid his court to those in power, and became a favourite with Cromwell. He now resided at "Hall Burn," or "Hall Barn," a house he had built at Beaconsfield. The Restoration restored Waller to his former position, and he became a first figure both at Court and in the State. He sat in the House of Commons for Hastings in the Parliament which met in 1661; he was subsequently returned for High Wycombe. In 1685, he was one of the members for Saltash, and continued, old as he was, to take part in the debates. Waller left his estate to his second son Edmund, who repeatedly represented Amersham in Parliament, and, attaching himself to the neutral party, called the Flying Squadron, was esteemed a very honest gentleman and a man of good sense, not without a taste in poetry; he became a quaker in his latter days. From 1627 to 1680 the name of Waller frequently occurs in the list of members for High Wycombe, also as High Steward of that Corporation. In his character Waller was agreeable; his discourse was admired for its vivacity, and in the House of Commons his speeches were heard with unusual attention, not only from the elegance of his delivery, but the force of his wit. Though courted as a man of the world, he was in other respects, says Clarendon, of an abject temper, without courage to support him in any virtuous undertaking, and of the most insinuating flattery. The virulence which he showed in joining the persecution of Clarendon is not free from censure, and though he lost by his means the office of Provost of Eton, he ought to have shrunk from the appearance of an accuser against him. As a poet he is entitled to great praise. He may be called the parent of English verse, and the first who showed us that our language had beauty and numbers. The English tongue came into his hands like a rough diamond; he polished it first, and to that degree that all succeeding artists have admired the workmanship, without pretending to mend it. He died at Hall Barn, in October, 1687, at the age of 82 years, and was buried in the Churchyard of Beaconsfield, where a very conspicuous monument marks his resting-place.

WARBURTON, WILLIAM, A.M.—He was presented as Rector of Newton Blossomville, in the Newport Hundred, in 1726; was of Cambridge; A.M.; Comit. Reg. 1728; D.D. by Royal Mandate in 1760. He was designated A.M. on the publication of his "Divine Legation of Moses." The connexion of this very eminent and learned

prelate with Bucks seems to have ceased before he had acquired much eminence or popularity, as he only held his incumbency of Newton during four years.

WARHAM, WILLIAM, an eminent prelate, was born at Oakley, Hampshire; educated at Winchester School, and admitted a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1475, where he took his D.D. In 1487 he was instituted Rector of Great Horwood. He afterwards practised as an advocate in the Court of Arches, and held the office of principal or moderator of the Civil Law School in the parish of St. Edward, Oxford. King Henry had a good opinion of him, and he was made Master of the Rolls in 1493; Keeper of the Great Seal and Lord Chancellor in 1503. He was also made Bishop of London, and, in 1504, attained the summit of his promotion by being raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. He opposed the marriage of Catharine, which brought him into collision with Fox, Bishop of Winchester, whose rivalry and hostility were afterwards inherited by Wolsey; the latter, becoming the chief favourite of Henry VIII., was substituted for Warham as Chancellor, in 1516. Warham lived to see the fall of Wolsey in 1529, and was again offered the great Seal, but his advanced years induced him to decline it. He died at St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, in 1532.

WARREN, SIR JOHN BORLASE.—The Right Hon. Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart., G.C.B. was born in 1754, at the family seat at Stapleford, Notts. His father, of the same names, was a son of Borlase Warren; his grandfather married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir John Borlase, Bart., the head of an ancient Cornish family, but resident at Little Marlow, where they held considerable estates. The family of Warren traces its descent from the Norman William de Warrenne, Earl of Surrey, who married Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror. The subject of this notice, when at Winchester School, ran off and joined a King's ship, upon which his friends procured him an appointment as midshipman on board the Alderney sloop, commanded by Captain O'Hara, and in this capacity he served some time in the North Sea. Returning to England, he placed himself as a pupil under the Rev. Thomas Martyn, the well-known botanical professor, and was soon after admitted a Gentleman Commoner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He took his degree of M.A. in 1776. Previous to this, in 1774, he was returned to Parliament for Marlow, and in 1775 was created a baronet. Soon after he returned to sea, serving with Lord Howe, in America, as a Lieutenant on board the Nonsuch; was, in 1779, made Master and Commander of the Helena sloop of war, and, in 1781, received his commission as post-captain. He was re-elected for Marlow in 1780; and, after the peace of 1783, he married the youngest daughter of General Sir John Clavering, K.B. In 1794 he received the riband of the Bath, as a testimony of the King's high opinion of his services, and, in 1798, further received a vote of thanks from both Houses of Parliament. Commodore at Quiberon Bay, 1795; M.P. Nottingham, 1796-1802. He was made a Rear-Admiral of the Blue in 1799, and

of the White in 1802. After the Peace of Amiens, he was appointed Ambassador to Russia, in which post he remained until 1805. Was a Privy Counsellor and Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He attained the rank of Admiral in 1810. He died at Greenwich in February 1822, and was buried at Stratton Audley. Sir John is understood to have been the author of "A view of the naval force of Great Britain, &c." published anonymously in 1791.

WATSON, GENERAL.—General Sir James Watson was born at Chilton in 1772, and entered the army at an early age. He served under the Duke of York, in 1793 and 1794, and commanded the 14th Regiment at the capture of the Isle of France, and Java, for which he received a medal. He afterwards served in the Pindaree and Mahratta wars. In 1827, he returned to Europe, but proceeded again to the East Indies in 1830 as a general officer on the staff. In 1837 he again returned to England, after a service of nearly 27 years in the East Indies, and in the same year was appointed Colonel of the 14th Regiment. He was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1839, and became a General in 1851. He died at his residence at Wendover in August, 1862.

WEDON, RALPH DE, KNT.—The family of Wedon possessed lands in Bucks and the neighbouring counties of Bedford, Herts, and Northampton at a very early date. The father of Ralph held the Manors of Marsworth, Wedon, Amersham, and a third of Chesham; to these Ralph succeeded. In the year 1308, being then only an esquire, he was honoured by a command from Edward II. to attend the coronation of himself and Queen Isabella. Ralph retained his sovereign's favour and received the honour of knighthood. Edward, in his distress and alarm on the conspiracy to dethrone him, endeavoured to collect forces in every part of the kingdom. In each county he granted some principal adherent on whom he could most depend a commission to call out and array the military of their respective localities. He conferred this office for Buckinghamshire on his "beloved and faithful Ralph de Wedon." He authorised and commanded him to raise within the county two hundred troops, selecting them from the most powerful men at arms and other military persons, and having caused all, both cavalry and infantry, to be duly equipped, to conduct them to the Royal presence. It is doubtful if Sir Ralph Wedon ever executed this commission; it is dated September, 1326, at which period the King's cause had become hopeless. Edward had sought refuge in flight, many counties had yielded to the Queen's faction, and a cold-blooded revenge followed against her opponents. Ralph de Wedon, amongst others, suffered: he was deprived of his own possessions, also of those of his wife, a sufficiently significant indication that he did not readily join the conquering party. Whether his fidelity to his dethroned sovereign cost him his life is uncertain. If so his possessions must have been restored to his son, as a Sir Ralph de Wedon held Drayton Manor in 1349. It is far more probable, therefore, that he was pardoned, and received back his possessions, though under a different tenure. In the county of Buckingham Ralph de Wedon possessed the Manors of Wedon-on-the-Hill,

juxta Aylesbury, of Marsworth, Wingrave, Saunderton, Drayton Beauchamp, and Hellesthrope, besides lands in Amersham and Burnham.

WELLESBOURNE, RICHARD.—Simon, Earl of Leicester, had a son named Richard, who resided at Hughenden, and assumed the name of Wellesbourne. Richard Wellesbourne fled to Hughenden after the battle of Evesham, in 1265, and resided at Rockhols. The name of Wellesbourne frequently occurs in the annals of High Wycombe. The history of Richard de Montfort, otherwise Wellesbourne, is very confused. Although the precise locality of his estate is not known, the reference clearly proves the existence of such a person, and that he was alive in the same year that the battle of Lewes was fought, and in favour with the King at the very time when his father and elder brothers were in open war with the Crown. Langley supposes that Richard assumed the name of Wellesbourne from a place in Warwickshire belonging to the Montforts of Beldesert, called by Dugdale "Wellesborne-Montfort." This conjecture possesses some degree of probability, and is supported by the heraldry on his effigy in Hughenden Church. But if this Richard had nothing to do with the Manor of Wellesbourne, and as he assumed not only a name, but also a coat of arms, it is far more likely that he married an heiress of that name, who brought with her the property upon which they resided in that parish; for his father's property had been confiscated on account of his rebellion. There is ample proof that the family of Wellesbourne did settle in the neighbourhood of Hughenden, and had property in High Wycombe. There is a charter printed in Nichol's "History of Leicester," which shows that a son of Simon de Montfort had property in Hughenden. It is worthy of notice that the Wellesbourne and Montfort seals are both appended to this deed, which confirms the supposition that Richard married a Wellesbourne heiress. In the reign of Henry VI., John Wellesbourne was one of the representatives in Parliament for Wycombe, and a Thomas Wellesbourne represented the same borough in the 17th of Edward IV.; in 1493, Edward Wellesbourne was Master of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist in High Wycombe, and Humphrey Wellesbourne was Mayor of Wycombe in the 11th, 12th, and 13th of Henry VII.

WENDOVER, ROGER DE, was a native of Wendover, in this county. Nothing is known of his early life and parentage, or of the time when he first embraced the monastic life in the famous Abbey of S. Alban's. He attained the rank of precentor in the fraternity to which he belonged, and subsequently was promoted to the rank of Prior of Belvoir, a cell belonging to S. Alban's Abbey. His promotion to this office probably occurred in the reign of John, since we are informed that he was deposed from it soon after the accession of Henry III. The cause of his degradation was alleged, by Walter de Trumpington, 22nd Abbot of S. Alban's, who deposed him, to be, that he had wasted the property of the house by extravagance. He was, therefore, recalled to S. Alban's, where he died, May 6th, 1237. The work for which he is best known is his

"Flowers of History," containing an epitome of the history of the world from the Creation to the year 1235. The second portion of the Chronicle, detailing the events in English History from the landing of the Saxons, in 449, down to the beginning of the 13th century, is very valuable because it is compiled from original sources, many of which have since perished. But by far the most important part of his history is that which treats of his own times, *i.e.*, for about half a century preceding his death. Wendover's Chronicle was for some time ascribed to Matthew Paris, who embodied it verbatim into his own work, altering occasionally a single sentence, or adding a few paragraphs of his own. The question of the real authorship of the work has, however, been set at rest, for the very copy which Paris used as the basis of his own more extended labours is still in existence.

WENDOVER, RICHARD DE.—He was born at Wendover, from which place he obtained his name. Of his parentage and education nothing is known with certainty. He is recorded to have been a Canon of St. Paul's, Rector of Bromley, in Kent, and a physician of great renown. In 1235 he was elected, by the monks of Rochester, Bishop of Rochester, and as such was presented to Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, who refused to confirm their election, upon the alleged insufficiency of Wendover, by reason of ignorance and want of learning, or, perhaps rather, on account of his having been chosen without the previous consent and approbation of the Metropolitan, or on his nomination. Upon this disagreement, the monks appealed to Rome. The Pope confirmed their choice, and prohibited the Archbishop of Canterbury from interfering any more in the election of a Bishop of Rochester. The dispute was, however, protracted during three years, when at length, a Bull issued from the Papal See, and De Wendover, in pursuance of that provision, was consecrated by the Archbishop. De Wendover was held in great esteem by his Sovereign, through whom he succeeded in establishing himself in his see, and was so much reverenced for piety and holiness that at his death, in 1250, he was interred in the Abbey Church of Westminster, with great solemnity, by the especial command of the King. He bequeathed to the church of St. Alban's a cross, in which were contained several relics, as testified by inscriptions thereon. The image on this cross was of ivory, and the trunk of the cross and the arms were covered with a coating of the same. The cross had formerly belonged to Pope Gregory, who set the greatest value on it; and as Richard Wendover had been that Pope's physician, the latter, when at the point of death, gave this cross to his dearest friend, Richard.

WENMAN, SIR RICHARD, KNT.—He was Lord of Twyford, Poundon, and Charndon; he married Isabel, eldest daughter of Lord Williams, of Thame, and thus became in her right the possessor of Thame Park and the manors attached thereto; he died in 1572, and was buried at Twyford; his son, Sir Richard, was M.P. for Brackley in 1620, 1623, 1625, and 1640; the son of this Richard was the first Lord Wenman;

he was knighted for his gallant services at the taking of Cadiz in 1596. In 1628, he was created Baron Wenman, of Kilwaynham, and Viscount Wenman, of Tuam; was high in the favour of Charles I., and was a generous protector to the learned Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Exeter and Salisbury. Lord Wenman claimed the barony of Thame in right of his grandmother, but the suit was never determined; he died in 1640, and was buried at Twyford. Thomas, the second Lord Wenman, was one of the Irish Adventurers when that Kingdom was reduced by the English, and on subscribing £600 had an allotment of 617 acres of land apportioned to him in King's County (plantation measure, equal to 1,000 statute measure). He was one of the Commoners selected to carry proposals of peace to Charles I., at Oxford, in 1644, and again to the Treaty of Uxbridge, in the same year, and to Newport in 1648; was one of the forty-one members seized by the army and committed to prison; was afterwards released and compensated for his great losses; he died in 1664, aged 68 years; his wife was Margaret, daughter of Edmund Hampden, of Hartwell; she predeceased him; both were buried at Twyford. Philip, the sixth Earl Wenman, of Thame Park, married Sophia, eldest daughter of James Herbert, Esq., of Tythrope, M.P. for Queensborough. Philip, the 7th and last Earl, married Eleanor, fifth daughter of the Earl of Abingdon, and was buried at Thame Park in 1800. Sophia, eldest daughter of the sixth Earl, married William Humphrey Wykeham, and the Wenman estates thus passed to the Wykeham family. Sophia Elizabeth Wykeham was created Baroness Wenman in 1834; the title is now extinct.

WESTBURY, LORD.—Mr., afterwards Sir Richard Bethell, and subsequently Lord Westbury, was born in 1800; he was the son of Dr. Richard Bethell, a descendant of the old Welsh family of Ap-Ithell. From Bristol Grammar School Mr. Bethell proceeded, at the age of fourteen, to Wadham College, Oxford, of which College he was afterwards elected Fellow, having distinguished himself by attaining a place in the first class in classics and in the second in mathematics. He took his B.A. when only eighteen years of age, and then became for some time a favourite tutor in the University. Entering the Middle Temple, he was called to the Bar in 1823. For seventeen years he laboured as a junior counsel in the Court of Chancery, where his practice was very considerable, and in 1840 he attained the rank of Queen's Counsel, in which character he soon acquired a prominent lead. His University employed him as their advocate, and he filled the office of Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster. Whilst engaged in his arduous duties as a barrister, he devoted himself to the improvement of the mode of legal education, his exertions in which were beyond all praise. From 1851 to his elevation to the peerage he was a member of the House of Commons, first for Aylesbury and afterwards for Wolverhampton. Throughout his senatorial career he supported the Liberal party: and on the retirement of Lord Derby's administration he was knighted, on his appointment as Solicitor-General. He was nominated Attorney-General in 1856, but resigned in 1858, on the change of Ministry; he resumed in 1859, on his party again coming into power. In 1861, he succeeded to the office of Lord High

Chancellor. During the existence of the Ministry of which he was a member he resigned his high position under discreditable circumstances, for though he was acquitted of personal corruption by the two Houses of Parliament, his judges in those Houses were of opinion that he exhibited so much laxity of principle and so little consideration for the public welfare as to be a fit object of their censure; and the general feeling of the people confirmed their decision. Without entering into the details of the cases of Edmund and Wilde, upon which the charges were founded, or of the disclosures then made, Lord Westbury found it impossible to contend against the resolution of Parliament, and he resigned the seal in 1865; he died in 1873.

WESTCAR, JOHN.—He was a celebrated grazier, and the occupier of Creslow Pastures, near Whitchurch; was a leading exhibitor at the Smithfield Fat Cattle Shows at the end of the last and beginning of the present century. He was the first grazier in this district to introduce a system of conveying fat cattle to the London markets otherwise than by road; he made use of the canal and canal boats for the purpose, a plan considered a novelty at the period, but which at the present day would be regarded as somewhat antiquated. In 1799, one of his prize oxen shown at Smithfield was sold for £100, it weighing upwards of 241 stone; between 1799 and 1821, Mr. Westcar received forty-two prizes for different animals shown at Smithfield. He died in 1833, at the age of 84 years, and was buried at Whitchurch. There is a mural tablet of marble erected to his memory in Whitchurch Church; it is of a very curious character; he is represented in *bas-relief*, attired in a Roman toga, and bare-headed; there are also shown figures of a fat ox and some fat sheep. No fault can be found with the workmanship of the sculptor, but he must have had a strange idea of the dress of an English farmer and grazier, the classic garment being most incongruous; nor could the designer know much about the points of fat cattle. The tablet is by Gibson. Mr. Westcar left £1500 in charities, divided between the poor of Whitchurch and Cublington, and Souldern (Oxon).

WHARTON, PHILIP, LORD.—The Whartons were a Westmoreland family, whose seat was Shap Abbey, between Kendal and Penrith, which was granted to Thomas, first Lord Wharton, for his services against the Scotch as Warden of the Marches. Philip, the fourth Lord, was the first of his family connected with this county. Their seats were Winchendon and Wooburn, of which he became possessed by marrying, as his second wife, Jane, daughter and heiress of Arthur Goodwin, Esq. During her life time they resided chiefly at Winchendon, but after her death he returned to Wooburn. Just before the breaking out of the Civil War his Lordship was one of the Committee of the Lords for drawing up propositions to be presented to the King concerning the laying aside of arms and levies, and for composing the differences between his Majesty and the Parliament. When the King went to Hull, and the House was without a Speaker, Lord Wharton was frequently placed in the chair for the day. He presided in that assembly on the 14th of

May, 1642, and often in June in the same year; and when the House, upon the petition of the officers, &c., of the Trained Bands of Buckinghamshire desiring a Lord-Lieutenant, had resolved upon the removal of Lord Paget, it was ordered that Arthur Goodwin, Esq., should move the Lords to concur in the appointment of Lord Wharton, which they did. Notwithstanding the zealous part Lord Wharton took at the beginning of the troubles, when he found that the concessions made by the King, in the Isle of Wight, were not sufficient to satisfy his enemies, he withdrew from his associates and remained inactive with regard to military affairs, which, perhaps, gave rise to reports not favourable to his character. During the Protectorate he not only demeaned himself peaceably, but even became a courtier, and was made a Privy Councillor, and one of Oliver's Peers of the "other house," yet he is said never to have acted in either of those capacities. Probably his alliance with the Goodwins, who were connected by marriage with the Hampdens and Fleetwoods, and like them hostile to the Stuarts, might have brought him into favour with Cromwell. He was one of the first of those noblemen about London who declared for the Prince of Orange, and soon after the accession of William III. was made a Privy Councillor under the new government. Lord Wharton is said, when young, to have been not only the most accomplished gentleman but the beau of his time. In later years, in addition to his bodily infirmity, he encountered a great affliction by the premature death of his younger and favourite son, William, who was killed in a duel, and, as was said, unfairly. Lord Wharton died in his 83rd year, and was buried at Wooburn, and after his death considerable sums were applied to charitable purposes by his direction, and also in the purchase and distribution of Bibles and other religious books to the poor. The tenor of the Bible gift is as follows:—"Philip Lord Wharton, by a deed bearing date the 12th July, 1692, gave to certain trustees, by him named, and their successors, the clear yearly rents, issues, and profits which shall arise out of certain lands in the county, and the city of York, for the purpose of distributing annually 1,050 Bibles, with the Singing Psalms bound up therewith, and 1,050 Catechisms, now entitled, 'The grounds and principles of the Christian Religion,' with the proofs thereof out of the Scriptures; the said Bibles and Catechisms to be bound, the former in calves' leather, and the latter in sheep's leather, and an inscription to be on the cover of each Bible and Catechism, with these words, 'By the will of Philip Lord Wharton,' and the year when such books are given out to be added in figures. In the inside of the cover of each Bible is to be pasted a printed paper to the effect of these words—'These reading Psalms, viz., 1st, 15th, 25th, 37th, 101st, 113th, 145th, are to be learned without book by the child to whom the Bible is given.' The Catechisms are to be delivered upon or about the second or third Tuesday in the following October. The Children are to be examined in the October following the receipt of their Bible, as to the proficiency they have made in learning their Catechisms and reading their Bibles, and as a reward to that child, out of every ten which shall have made the greatest proficiency, one book, entitled, 'A sure guide to Heaven,' by Joseph Alleyne, and one book entitled 'The principles of the Christian religion,' by Thomas Lye,

A.M., is to be given." One cannot fail to observe, from the Catechisms directed to be given by Lord Wharton, and books as rewards, that the benefit was intended by his Lordship for Dissenters—indeed, he was a Presbyterian. The books are directed to be given away in several counties, in Buckinghamshire at the following places, and in the numbers attached to the names of the places:—Winslow, 10 Bibles and Catechisms; Aylesbury, 20; Wendover, 20; Amersham, 10; Chesham, 10; Chepping Wycombe, 20; Great Marlow, 20; Beaconsfield, 10; Wooburn, 10; Winchendon and Waddesdon, 10. Lord Wharton died in February, 1695, and was buried at Wooburn.

WHARTON, THOMAS, EARL OF.—He was the third but eldest surviving son of Philip Lord Wharton, and the fifth Lord Wharton who succeeded to the Upper Winchendon estate; was an eminent statesman; had been M.P. for Bucks before he succeeded to the peerage, and became both a royal and popular favourite. In 1706, he was created Viscount Winchendon, of Winchendon, in the county of Bucks, and Earl Wharton, in the county of Westmoreland. In 1708 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and in 1715, King George I. advanced him to the dignities of Marquis of Wharton and Malmesbury in England, and Earl of Rathfarnham and Marquis of Catherlough, in Ireland. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Oxon, Westmoreland, and Bucks, and Lord Privy Seal; was a very distinguished patron of the turf, and was said to possess the finest stud of race-horses in the kingdom; and his greyhounds were acknowledged to be the fleetest in England. Macaulay says of him—"Thomas Wharton was born in the days of the Covenant, and was the heir of a covenanted house. His father was renowned as a distributor of Calvinistic tracts and a patron of Calvinistic divines. The boy's first years were passed amidst Geneva bands, heads of lank hair, upturned eyes, nasal psalmody, and sermons three hours long. Plays and poems, hunting and dancing were proscribed by the austere discipline of his saintly family. The fruits of this education became visible, when, from the sullen mansion of Puritan parents, the hot-blooded, quick-witted, young patrician emerged into the gay and voluptuous London of the Restoration. The most dissolute cavaliers stood aghast at the dissoluteness of the emancipated precisian. He early acquired and retained to the last the reputation of being the greatest rake in England. Of wine indeed he never became the slave, and he used it chiefly for the purpose of making himself the master of his associates. But to the end of his life the wives and daughters of his nearest friends were not safe from his licentious plots. The ribaldry of his conversation moved astonishment even in that age. To the religion of his country he offered, in the mere wantonness of impiety, insults too foul to be described. His mendacity and effrontery passed into proverbs. Of all the liars of his time he was the most deliberate, the most inventive, and the most circumstantial. What shame meant he did not seem to understand. No reproaches, even when pointed and barbed with the sharpest wit, appeared to give him pain. Great satirists, animated by a deadly personal aversion, exhausted all their strength in attacks upon him. They assailed him with keen invective; they assailed him with still keener irony; but they found that

neither invective nor irony could move him to anything but an unforced smile and a good-humoured curse; and they at length threw down the lash, acknowledging that it was impossible to make him feel. That, with such vices, he should have played a great part in life, should have carried numerous elections against the most formidable opposition by his personal popularity, should have had a large following in Parliament, should have risen to the highest offices in the State, seems extraordinary. But he lived in times when faction was almost a madness; and he possessed in an eminent degree the qualities of the leader of a faction. There was a single tie which he respected. The falsest of mankind in all relations but one, he was the truest of Whigs. The religious tenets of his family he had early renounced with contempt; but to the politics of his family he stedfastly adhered through all the temptations and dangers of half a century. In small things and in great, his devotion to his party constantly appeared. . . . Wharton was such a master of the whole art of electioneering as England had never seen. Buckinghamshire was his own special province, and there he ruled without a rival. But he extended his care over the Whig interest in Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Wiltshire. Sometimes twenty, sometimes thirty members of Parliament were named by him. As a canvasser he was irresistible. He never forgot a face he had once seen. Nay, in the towns in which he wished to establish an interest, he remembered not only voters but their families. His opponents were confounded by the strength of his memory and the affability of his deportment, and owned that it was impossible to contend against a great man who called the shoemaker by his Christian name, who was sure that the butcher's daughter must be growing a fine girl, and who was anxious to know whether the blacksmith's youngest boy was breeched. By such arts as these he made himself so popular that his journeys to Aylesbury to the Quarter Sessions resembled royal progresses; the bells of every parish through which he passed were rung, and flowers were strewed along the road. It was commonly believed that, in the course of his life, he expended on his Parliamentary interest not less than eighty thousand pounds, a sum which, when compared with the then value of estates, must be considered as equivalent to more than three hundred thousand pounds in our time." He died in 1715, and was buried at Upper Winchendon.

WHARTON, PHILIP, DUKE OF.—He was the only surviving son and successor of Thomas Earl Wharton; was in his minority, though married, when his father died; highly accomplished, and an excellent scholar, he soon gave indications of great irregularity and extravagant excess, and in a short time broke through all restraints, and gave way to the utmost licentiousness. In the course of his travels he went to Ireland, about 1716, when, though still a minor, he was allowed to take his seat in Parliament as Marquis of Catherlough; and here he excited the admiration of the whole nation by the exhibition of most extraordinary qualities. So eminently conspicuous did he render himself that the King advanced him, though so very young, to the highest rank of the peerage. As Duke of Wharton he sat in the English House of Lords when

portions of his political conduct were most unprincipled. He accepted the title of Duke of Northumberland from the Pretender, and K.G.; he was created Duke of Wharton by George I., and resumed the title of Duke of Northumberland; he was Aide-de-camp to the King of Spain. At length, his extravagant expenditure having embarrassed his circumstances, his estates were vested in trustees under a decree of the Court of Chancery, and he was compelled to accept an allowance of £1,200 a year. He then went abroad, and after appearing with great splendour at the Court of Vienna, and visiting Spain and other countries, he actually engaged in the service of the Pretender, whom he had met in previous years. In 1726 the Duchess of Wharton died in England, and his infant son having fallen a victim to the small-pox, the Duke was once more completely at liberty. He soon, however, married the daughter of an Irish Colonel in the service of the King of Spain, one of the Queen's Maids of Honour. Afterwards he entered the service of the Spanish monarch, and was present at the siege of Gibraltar; and it is said that the Pretender himself advised him to return to England, and censured his appearing in arms against his countrymen. In the year 1728 an indictment for high treason (for firing off cannon against the town of Gibraltar) was preferred against him in England. A concession on his part would have terminated the proceedings against him, but he was deaf to every entreaty. Being thus attainted, his property was of course confiscated. He rambled about from place to place, sometimes in great straits, and many stories are told of his levity and extravagance. He died (having previously to his second marriage embraced the religion of Spain) in the Convent of the Charitable Friars at Tarragona, in 1731, and his remains were interred in that estabishment. By his death all his titles became extinct. Maria, Duchess of Wharton, survived her husband many years, and died in London in 1777.

WHARTON, ANNE.—Anne Lee, Marchioness of Wharton, was born on the 20th July, 1659; was the second daughter of Sir Henry Lee, third Bart. of Ditchley and Quarrendon, by Anne Danvers, his wife, daughter of Sir John Danvers, of Dauntsey, Wilts. She married, at Adderbury, Oxon, 16th September, 1673, Thomas Wharton, subsequently Marquis of Wharton, and died in 1685. She was buried at Waddesdon, 10th November, 1685. Dr. Lee, of Lambeth, possesses a proof engraving of her portrait by Sir Peter Lely, engraved by Earlom, and which came from Quarrendon House. She distinguished herself by her poetical works.

WHITBREAD, SAMUEL.—He was an eminent brewer at Bedford; born in 1758; was proprietor of an estate at Bledlow, which he inherited from his father. He was educated at Eton, and removed thence to St. John's College, Cambridge, on leaving which place he made the tour of Europe, under the care of Archdeacon Coxe, the celebrated author of publications on Switzerland, Russia, &c. In 1789, Mr. Whitbread married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the first Earl Grey, by whom he had issue. On Mr. Wilberforce's motion for the abolition of the Slave Trade, he observed that the arguments

adduced to prove that the trade was either founded in justice or in policy had so completely failed that he could not hesitate a moment in the vote he was to give; he was one of the most vigorous opponents of Mr. Pitt. He also conducted the impeachment of Lord Melville, and was uniformly in opposition to the Government. Mr. Whitbread was in the field upholding Mr. Grey's motion for Parliamentary Reform; he supported liberal measures generally. He died by his own hand, in a fit of insanity, in 1815. His son, Samuel, represented the Borough of Bedford in six Parliaments.

WHITEHEAD, PAUL, was born in London, on St. Paul's day, from which circumstance he derived his Christian name. Though apprenticed to a mercer, he despised the drudgery of the counter, and entered at the Temple. By joining with Fleetwood, an actor, in a bond of £3,000, he brought misery upon himself, and anguished for some years in the Fleet prison. He afterwards maintained himself by his writings, and at last obtained a patent place of £800 for life. He published "The State Dunces"—"Manners"—"Honor"—"Satires"—"The Gymnasiad," a mock-heroic poem, to ridicule the British sport of boxing, addressed to Broughton, the then famous champion of the order. He wrote also an epistle to Dr. Thompson, also some songs and epigrams. He died December 30th, 1774, aged 64, and was buried abroad, but by his own express desire his heart, inclosed in lead, was sent to his friend and patron, Lord Despencer, with whom he had been on very intimate terms. Adjoining the Churchyard, near the east end of West Wycombe church, is a large hexagonal, roofless building, erected with funds bequeathed by Bubb Doddington to serve as a mausoleum. It has niches or recesses in the walls for the reception of urns, busts, or other sepulchral monuments. On the 16th of August, 1775, it was the scene of a singular mortuary performance, on the occasion of the embalmed heart of Paul Whitehead, the poet-laureate, being deposited there. Poor Whitehead's heart used to be often taken out of the urn, to be shown to visitors, and, in 1839, notwithstanding the warning epitaph, it was stolen, and has never been recovered—one of those silly, stupid, purposeless thefts, like that of Byron's autograph letter to Scott, at Abbotsford, that cannot enrich either the thief or any one else, since whoever has got hold of the thing stolen cannot possibly exhibit it.

WHITELOCK, SIR JAMES, Knt.—He was owner of Fawley; was Chief Justice of Chester, and afterwards one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. King Charles always spoke of him as "a stout and learned Judge, and one who knew what belonged to upholding the dignity of Magistrates and Magistracy in their duty." His son, Bulstrode, said of him—"In his death the King lost as good a subject, his country as good a patriot, the people as just a judge, as ever lived; all honest men lamented the loss of him; no man in his age left behind him a more honoured memory. His reason was clear and strong, and his learning deep and general; he was a perfect master of the Latin, and understood Greek and Hebrew, was versed in the Jewish histories, and exactly knowing

in the history of his own country; he was very conversant in the studies of antiquity and heraldry, and in the pedigrees of most persons of honour and quality in the Kingdom; he was not by any excelled in the knowledge of his own profession of the Common Law of England, wherein his knowledge of the Civil Law was a help to him; his learned arguments both at the bar and bench will confirm this truth." The judge died at Fawley Court in June, 1632, leaving issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bulstrode, of Bulstrode, Bulstrode Whitelock, his heir, and two daughters.

WHITELOCK, BULSTRODE, son of Sir James Whitelock, was born 1605, in Fleet Street, London. He was educated at Merchant Tailors', and at St. John's, Oxford, and then entered at the Middle Temple. Under his father, he acquired great knowledge of the law, and in the Long Parliament was member for Marlow. Though one of the most active managers against Strafford, he declined to prosecute Laud, from whom he had, when at Oxford, received many marks of kindness. In May, 1642, he was appointed one of the Deputy Lieutenants of Bucks, and in 1643, one of the commissioners to treat about peace with the King, and he also sat as a lay member in the Westminster Assembly of Divines. He afterwards gained the confidence of Cromwell, by informing him of the intentions of Essex to incriminate him, but though a Commissioner of the Great Seal, he refused to be concerned in the trial of Charles, and retired into the country. In 1648, he was High Steward of Oxford, and in 1653, went as Ambassador to Sweden, and on his return, the next year, became Commissioner of the Exchequer; in 1656, he was chosen Speaker of the Commons, and the following year called up to the other House as one of Cromwell's Lords. In 1659, he was appointed President of the Council of State, and Keeper of the Great Seal, but at the Restoration he withdrew to the country, and led the rest of his life in retirement at Chilton, Wiltshire, where he died, in 1676. Fawley Court, the Buckinghamshire seat of the family, had been plundered in November, 1642, in opposition to the commands of their officers, by the Royal troops stationed there; and this wanton devastation rendered the house entirely unfit for occupation, which caused Sir Bulstrode to remove to his seat in Wiltshire. He wrote "Memorials of the English Affairs, or Account of what passed during the Reign of Charles I. till the Restoration, &c.," published 1682, and again edited 1732; "Memorials of the English Affairs, from the time of Brutus, &c."; "Monarchy asserted to be the best and most legal form of Government," 8vo.; "Speeches in Rushworth's Collection," &c. Though a confidential friend of Cromwell, he is deservedly commended by Clarendon for his eminent parts and the openness of his character.

WHYTEFORDE, WALTER.—About the year 1240, Walter de Whyteforde, the superior of the Monastery of Grey Friars, at the holy town of Haselbergam (Aylesbury), being full of years, yielded up his soul to his Maker. His father, Geoffrey de Whyteforde, was Lord of a little village a few miles South of the town, who departing from this life when Walter was in his infancy, he was left to his own free will and discretion at a very

early age. He was a youth of very strong passions, and grew up to manhood without either the fear of God or man; living in his native hills, he was the lord and tyrant of all he saw, running into all kinds of licentiousness, insomuch that ere he had hardly arrived at man's estate he had brought on him the failings of old age. Happening to lose his way one day in the course of his favourite diversion, hunting, he wandered about till darkness came upon him, when, seeing the glimmer of lights at no great distance, he made up to the place from whence they proceeded, which was a convent of nuns a few miles distant from Oxenford ; so going to the porter's gate, he craved admittance for the night as a knight who had lost his way. The nuns being at that hour engaged at vespers, Walter, being prompted by the devil, determined to steal upon the privacy of these holy women ; he passed into the chapel, where, secreting himself, he saw the beautiful daughter of the Lord of Haselbergam (by name William de Bryssett), sometimes called William d'Aylesbury, who in a short time was going to take the veil, and to devote her future years to the service of the Virgin. [Geoffrey de Whyteforde (Walter's father) and William de Bryssett had been friends in their youth, but love, the cause of all mischief below Heaven, had separated two as worthy men as ever drew breath, and from that time henceforth William de Bryssett had entertained the most deadly hatred against Geoffrey de Whyteforde and all his race.] Her singular beauty and matchless form so struck Walter (who had seen her before) that he vowed to himself to forsake all his former ways and live for her alone. So having returned to his room before the service was finished, he prepared himself for rest, and after he had risen the next morning, he sent a message to the Lady Abbess, saying that he came from the Lord of Haselbergam, and had an important message to deliver to his daughter, who was a noviciate at the convent; he was shown into her presence, when, being alone with her, he threw himself on his knees before her, and declared his love in the most importunate manner, but of no avail, she telling him she had made up her mind to spend the remainder of her days in the service of religion, and was going to take the veil in a short time. So Walter, seeing he could not prevail by fair means, determined (the devil, who had such a strong hold upon his soul, setting him on) to accomplish his purpose by foul means. He told her his purpose in coming was to bring a message from her father, saying that her mother was at the point of death, and desired she would lose no time in coming to see her before she expired, and that the bearer of the message was to conduct her to the town. But she, knowing him, did not believe it, and went away, leaving him a prey to all the feelings of disappointed love and rage ; he cursed the hour in which he was born, and was preparing to make away with himself, when, the Lady Abbess appearing, he dissembled and went his way. But suddenly he was struck by the hand of God with a violent disease for a long time. When recovering, he vowed to dedicate a monastery to the service of God, and founded the one at Haselbergam, and endowed it with his whole riches, and lived henceforth in the service of God.—MATTHEW PARIS.

WICKLIFFE, JOHN DE.—He was Professor of Divinity at Oxford ; is considered

the forerunner of Luther in the Reformation. He was born at Wickliffe, in Yorkshire, in 1324, and educated at Queen's College, and afterwards at Merton, and in 1361 made Master of Baliol. In 1365, he was made Head of Canterbury Hall, just founded at Oxford by Archbishop Islip. In the year 1368, Wickliffe exchanged the living of Fillingham, in Lincolnshire, for that of Ludgershall; thus his connection with Buckinghamshire. It was a poor exchange, but possessed advantages to him, as it was only about 12 miles from Oxford. Six years later he removed to Lutterworth. Over the porch of Ludgershall Church was a priest's chamber. In this place it is presumed that Wickliffe wrote his great work "De Dominio Civili." Ludgershall in Wickliffe's time was a place of more importance than now. Here was an alien priory, a branch of the Satinfelt, in Picardy. The Roman Akeman Street, and the broad tractway through Bernwood Forest, from Oxford to Cambridge, passed through the parish; and the knights of St. John, whose office it was to protect travellers, had a hospital in the village. His elevation to the Headship of Canterbury Hall was opposed by the monks and Langham, the next Primate, and the Pope displaced him and his secular associates. Thus disgraced, he retired to his living at Lutterworth in Leicestershire, meditating revenge. In the works of Marsilius of Padua, and other writers, he found ample room to indulge his opposition, and well aware of the popularity of attacking a foreign power, which over-awed the throne and submitted the revenues of the kingdom to its avaricious views, he inveighed against the encroachments of the See of Rome. His writings alarmed the clergy, and a council was assembled at Lambeth, by Sudbury, 1377, and Wickliffe summoned to account for his doctrines. He appeared, accompanied by the Duke of Lancaster, then in power, and made so able a defence, that he was dismissed without condemnation. His acquittal, however, displeased Gregory XI., who directed his emissaries to seize him, or, if he were protected, to cite him to Rome. In consequence of this a second council assembled at Lambeth, and the 19 propositions which the Pope had declared heretical were so ably vindicated by the undaunted reformer that his judges, afraid of offending the nobles, or of exciting a commotion among the people, permitted him to depart in safety, enjoining him silence. Undismayed, Wickliffe continued to preach his doctrines, which were now more universally spread, and a third council therefore assembled, under Courtney, the Primate, 1382, and 24 propositions of the reformer were condemned as heretical, and 14 as erroneous. The severity of the Church was now directed against the new heresy; but whilst some of his followers suffered punishment for his principles, Wickliffe unhappily died at Lutterworth, 1384, at a time when nothing was wanting to emancipate England from the tyranny of Rome but the boldness and eloquence of a popular leader. Of the several works which he wrote, his "Trialogus" is almost the only one which has been printed. The noble struggle of Wickliffe against the gigantic power of Rome was almost forgotten after his death till Martin Luther arose to follow his steps, and to establish his doctrines on a foundation which will last till Christianity is no more. The memory of Wickliffe was branded with

ignominy by the Papists, and by the order of the Council of Constance the illustrious Reformer was declared to have died an obstinate heretic, and his bones were therefore dug up and contemptuously thrown on a dung-hill. The English translation of the New Testament, by Wickliffe, was published in folio by Lewis, and his life has been written, among others, by Gilpin.

WILKES, JOHN.—He was descended from the Wilkes family who were described as of Leighton Buzzard; still, their residence was within the county of Bucks. His father, Israel Wilkes, was a distiller, and resided in St. John's Square, Camberwell; he married Sarah, daughter of John Heaton, Esq., and became by her possessed of considerable London property. The family of Mead were also of country extraction, and were descended from the Meads of Soulbury. Mr. Mead was an eminent drysalter in London, and the families of Wilkes and Mead were on very intimate terms, all being Nonconformists. Mr. and Mrs. Mead's family consisted of an only daughter; they resided at the Prebendal House, Aylesbury, where the acquaintance with the Wilkes's was continued. John Wilkes was born on the 17th of October, 1727; he received the rudiments of his education at Hertford; it appears also that he was at Thame School. As he was a youth of very sprightly talents, and great promise, his father intended him for the profession of the law, and became so partial to him that he spared no expense on his education. Having stayed some time at Hertford, he was placed under the tuition of a private preceptor, a Dissenting minister, named Leeson, who had kept a small seminary for a select number of young gentlemen, at the Vicarage House at Aylesbury. After Wilkes had been for some time under Mr. Leeson's care, his father sent him with his preceptor to the University of Leyden to finish his studies. Here he cultivated his tastes for the Latin classics, with great assiduity. He also entered into the Greek classics, but not with the same success. Of all the Latin writers, he was most attached to Cicero and Virgil. Tacitus he preferred to Livy, but with no enthusiasm for either. Of Wilkes's academical acquirements no eulogy need be attempted; he owed more to his own application and to study than to the assistance of the University. When he had finished his studies at Leyden, he made a tour through the Dutch Provinces, the Austrian Netherlands, and part of Germany. While young Wilkes was thus engaged abroad, another scene was preparing at home. Miss Mead, being known as a young lady of considerable wealth, did not want for suitors. In 1749, he returned, and paid frequent visits to her. His manners were elegant and polite, and his conversation gay and entertaining. Miss Mead found herself attached to him, and in the month of October of the same year they were married. Mrs. Mead removed to London, and young Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes lived at the Prebendal House at Aylesbury.

Wilkes now entered on his career as a public character. The general election of 1754 approaching, his friends strongly urged him to enter Parliament. Acting on this advice he went to Berwick, which he contested. He polled 192 votes, and, notwithstanding

his fine speeches about virtue and patriotism, the experiment cost him between £3,000 and £4,000, in addition to which he was unsuccessful. His defeat at Berwick did not dishearten him, and it is evident that he contemplated representing the Borough of Aylesbury on the occasion of the first vacancy. Thomas Potter was Wilkes's most particular and most intimate acquaintance; he was one of the members for the Borough of Aylesbury. At the end of June, 1757, he was appointed Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, which vacated his seat in Parliament. The writ for a new election was issued July 1st. There was a good deal of manœuvre and trick practised on this occasion. A private agreement was made between Potter and Wilkes, that if Potter could secure a seat in Parliament for another borough Wilkes should be elected for Aylesbury. Potter was elected for Oakhampton. Wilkes was very desirous of becoming representative of Aylesbury; circumstances proved favourable to his wishes, and he succeeded Potter unopposed. The return to the writ for the election is dated July 6th, 1757. Wilkes is supposed to have paid the expenses of the whole of the arrangements with Potter, which cost him some £7,000, and that for a seat in a Parliament having but about three years to last at most.

When Lord Bute advanced himself to the head of the Treasury (May 29, 1762), he engaged a number of literary characters to vindicate his measures. If these writers had confined themselves to the mere task of defence, no notice would have been taken of them; but, on the contrary, they seemed to have been hired also for the express purpose of calumniating the Ministers of the late King. On the very day of Lord Bute's entering into office was published the first number of the weekly political paper called *The Briton*, written by Dr. Smollet. Wilkes was highly incensed at seeing his friends traduced by Lord Bute's mercenaries, and immediately resolved to counteract the effects of *The Briton* by instituting another paper, which he called the *North Briton*. The wit and severity of the latter instantly gave it a very extensive circulation, and it was followed by another publication in support of Lord Bute, more scurrilous than the first. This was called *The Auditor*, and was written by Mr. Arthur Murphy, but neither it nor *The Briton* was approved by the public. They were dull and vulgar, and in a few months ceased to exist. The 45th number of the *North Briton* was published on the 23rd of April, 1763. In this number of his henceforth celebrated paper, Wilkes had ventured to describe the Royal speech on the closing of the session as the Minister's speech, and as even a greater imposition on the Sovereign than on the nation, and he otherwise applied to this document some caustic observations. The Ministry immediately laid the number before the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, for their opinions. They considered the paper was an infamous and seditious libel, tending to inflame the minds and alienate the affections of the people from his Majesty, and excite them to traitorous insurrections against his Government. The Ministry resolved to prosecute with the utmost severity the authors, printers, and publishers of this offensive paper. The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Lord Halifax) issued a general warrant, without any information upon

oath, and in which only the publisher was mentioned by name, to seize "the authors, printers, and publishers," with their papers, and bring them before his lordship. Wilkes was arrested at his own door. As soon as it was known that he was sent to the Tower, the Duke of Bolton and Earl Temple went to that place, but they were not permitted to see him. They offered to become his bail, to the amount of a hundred thousand pounds each. On the morning of Tuesday, May 3, 1763, Wilkes was brought to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas. He instantly laid his case before the Court in an able speech, and, after a long hearing, was again committed to prison. His Majesty now gave orders to remove Mr. Wilkes from his post of Colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia, which was signified to him by Earl Temple as Lord Lieutenant of the county. On the 6th of May, he was again brought up in custody from the Tower to the Court of Common Pleas, when he made a suitable address, at the conclusion of which Lord Chief Justice Pratt pronounced the unanimous opinion of the Court, which was that Wilkes's arrest was illegal; he was at once ordered to be discharged. Consequent on this triumph there were great public rejoicings, and the evening concluded with bonfires and illuminations. After Wilkes's discharge, Earl Temple resolved that actions should be commenced against the King's messengers, the Secretary, and the Under-Secretary of State, and the Solicitor to the Treasury, for the illegal seizure of Wilkes and all the other persons apprehended under the general warrant. In each case the plaintiff obtained damages. Subsequently actions were also brought on behalf of Wilkes against Lord Halifax, as Secretary of State, and Mr. Wood, as the Under-Secretary, when the juries gave Wilkes damages against Lord Halifax for £4,000, and against Mr. Wood for £1,000. It is to Earl Temple, and to him alone, that the nation owes the condemnation of general warrants and the arbitrary seizure of persons and papers. He spared no expense; he relaxed no exertions. Inflexible in his principles, firm in his resolution, he was the sinew of that authority which gave security to every man in his own house.

Wilkes had his hands full in connexion with the *North Briton*. Earl Talbot sent him a challenge, and a duel was fought between them in the garden of the Red Lion Inn, Bagshot, in October, 1763. As this was a moonlight scene both parties escaped. In the next month Wilkes was concerned in a much more dangerous affair. Mr. Martin, one of the Secretaries of State, demanded satisfaction of him. A duel was fought in the ring in Hyde Park; Wilkes missed, but received the ball of his antagonist in the abdomen. Being dangerously wounded, he was removed to his home, and next morning, finding himself in a precarious state, he returned all letters to Mr. Martin relating to their quarrel, lest in case of a fatal termination of his hurt they might be used as evidence against his antagonist. Wilkes, having somewhat recovered from his wound, retired to France. He had other reasons for leaving England; there was his outlawry, and his private affairs also had become seriously embarrassed; for a considerable time nothing was heard of him in public.

At the meeting of Parliament, which took place in November, 1763, "No. 45 of the *North Briton*" being laid before the House of Commons, it was voted to be a seditious libel, and was ordered to be burnt by the common hangman at the Royal Exchange; it was so burnt, and on that occasion a great riot ensued, and considerable damage was done. At every stage in the indiscreet conflict the action of the Government tended to make him the more popular. He was now regarded as the apostle of liberty and the champion of the people. Nor were they of the lower orders only who espoused his cause. When a motion to the Sheriffs of London for their spirited conduct in executing the order of Parliament was proposed in the Common Council of the City, it was negatived.

On the assembling of Parliament in January, 1764, the case of Wilkes became a primary object of attention. The order of the day being read for his attendance, the Speaker produced a letter from him enclosing a certificate from two physicians in France, stating that he was prevented by his wound from attending in his place in Parliament. The House rejected his plea of absence, and after a discussion, which lasted until three o'clock next morning, it was resolved, "That No. 45 of the *North Briton*, which had already been voted a seditious libel, contained expressions of the most unexampled insolence and contumely towards his Majesty, the grossest aspersions against both Houses of Parliament, and the most audacious defiance of the authority of the whole Legislature; that it had a manifest tendency to alienate the affections of the people from the King, to withdraw them from their obedience to the laws and to excite them to traitorous insurrection against the Government." Wilkes was consequently expelled the House, and a new writ ordered for Aylesbury. Aylesbury bore its loss with comparative meekness, and the friends of the Government congratulated themselves on having at last got rid of Mr. Wilkes. Wilkes, however, was by no means "got rid of." The great struggle on the question of the right of the House to exclude a member deliberately chosen by one of the constituencies was yet to be begun, and Wilkes had probably determined that the battle must be fought by the representative of a more stubborn and influential constituency than that of Aylesbury. From this period the connection between Wilkes and Aylesbury was but slender. A complaint was now brought against him in the Upper House by Lord Sandwich for violating the most sacred ties of religion, as well as decency, by printing, in his own house, a book or pamphlet entitled "An Essay on Women, with Notes," to which the name of the Bishop Warburton had been scurrilously affixed. On this charge the House voted Wilkes guilty of a breach of privilege, and resolved on an address to his Majesty, recommending a prosecution against him in the King's Bench, which was instituted on the two-fold charge of libel and blasphemy. Wilkes was found guilty on both the counts, and was afterwards outlawed for not appearing to receive judgment.

In the early part of the year 1768 Parliament was dissolved, and the country was in considerable agitation consequent upon the general election. Wilkes, who by his absence on the Continent was almost forgotten, again appeared on the public stage, and had the

presumption, notwithstanding his outlawry. to offer himself as a candidate for the City of London. At the poll he was in the minority, though he obtained 1,247 votes. The people, enraged, broke the iron gates at Guildhall, and smashed the lamps. Reckless as ever, Wilkes tried the county of Middlesex, and was returned by a large majority. To express their joy, the London mob broke Lord Bute's and the Lord Mayor's windows. Wilkes became the idol of the people. Twenty thousand pounds were raised in a few weeks to pay his fines and his debts. The Society for the Support of the Bill of Rights presented him with £300; wine and plate were heaped upon him. One patriotic citizen sent him 500 guineas in a handsomely embroidered purse; a fervid *bourgeois* forwarded him forty-five dozen of candles. Trinkets of every description were worn by the Wilkesites—some with a cap of liberty over the patriot's crest, others with the device of a bird hovering over a cage, and the motto, "I love liberty." His name was chalked on walls and hackney-coaches; his bust was on every chimney-piece; his hideous visage adorned hundreds of sign-posts. In the summer of 1769 the spirit of discontent ran high. The administration respecting the Colonies had its due share in exciting dissatisfaction; yet another cause was the proceeding against Wilkes, particularly in the matter of the Middlesex election; a letter written by Lord Weymouth, recommending the prompt and effectual employment of the military in case of riot, fell into Wilkes's hand; he published it in several of the daily papers, accompanied by severe strictures. This was declared, on the motion of Lord Barrington, to be a scandalous and seditious libel, and again was Wilkes, who had previously been re-elected, expelled the House of Commons, and a new writ ordered for Middlesex. A meeting of the freeholders was called, and it was resolved to re-elect Wilkes without any expense to him. He was accordingly again chosen, and without any opposition; but this election was again declared void on account of his former expulsion. A third election taking place in the same year (1769), Colonel Luttrell appeared as an opponent to Wilkes. The Colonel polled only 296 votes, as against 1143 for Wilkes; notwithstanding which the House of Commons voted Colonel Luttrell as duly elected. This decision of the House produced not only very great discontent amongst the electors of Middlesex, but a ferment spread throughout the kingdom and numerous county meetings were held, at which petitions were carried, calling on his Majesty to dissolve a Parliament so regardless of the rights of the people in the election of their representatives. On the 17th of April, 1770, Wilkes was liberated from prison.

In 1774, he was again returned for Middlesex, and took his seat without molestation, and again in 1780. The final triumph of constitutional principles did not come till some years later. It was not till the 3rd of May, 1782, the Ministry of Lord North having shortly before been succeeded by that of the Marquis of Rockingham, that Wilkes, after repeated attempts, renewed from year to year, carried his famous motion by which the House of Commons, by a majority of 115 to 47, not only confessed the illegality of the vote of Wilkes's incapacity to sit in the House, but directed all the resolutions and orders of the House during the period of the struggles with the electors

of Middlesex to be expunged from its records. At the general election of 1784 Wilkes was again returned for Middlesex; he finally retired from Parliament in 1790.

Few men have had more biographers than Wilkes, nor were opinions ever more diversified than on his character. Lord Stanhope, Lord Brougham, Lord Russell, and most of the writers of the present century have followed the example that Dr. Johnson set in heaping abuse upon his memory. Lord Russell has denounced him "as a profligate spendthrift, without opinions and principles, religious or political," or "as one whose impudence far exceeded his talents, and who always meant licence when he cried 'Liberty." Lord Brougham says his whole public life was a lie. Mr. W. F. Rae is more just. "Wilkes was," he says, "neither a perfect man nor a perfect monster. In his life, which was not that of an ascetic, and in his actions, which were not always defensible, he was but a type of the society in which he lived, and a natural product of the age in which he lived." Mr. Rae proceeds to show that if Wilkes was to be reproached for falling in debt, the same blame must attach to Pitt, Fox, Chatham, and Burke, not to mention a host of others. If his conversation was free, so was that of Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Sandwich, and Lord Chancellor Thurlow himself. Yes, Wilkes was but a child of his time, with great natural gifts, goaded into notoriety by the insane policy of his persecutors. There can be little doubt that John Wilkes, whatever his natural abilities, was, as a politician, a very overrated man. He made, indeed, a great noise in the world, but most of the clamour which proclaimed his fame was contributed by the frantic efforts of the King and his Ministers to decry him. Mr. J. E. Thorold Rogers represents him as a man who was living by his wits, and describes him as an unprincipled adventurer. Even if he had been all this, the mistakes and malice of the Government converted the adventurer into a popular hero, for the issue of the general warrant by which Wilkes, with printers, publishers, and others, was arrested, without being designated by name, led to all the triumph which ensued. The judgment of Chief Justice Pratt, that such warrants were illegal, the protection which the *Habeas Corpus* afforded to persons so accused and imprisoned, and the heavy pecuniary damages which they who had acted illegally were condemned to pay were triumphs for which the public were indebted, and continue to be indebted, to the resolution of Wilkes. But for him, we might still be liable to arrest, and to being kept in prison at the mere will of a couple of envious secretaries. In his determined manner in contesting his Middlesex elections, Wilkes fairly vanquished the House of Commons, and taught that representation was in the hands of the electors, and not of the House of Parliament.

Wilkes was a great pamphleteer; he issued numbers of political and other tractates. As an author he wrote to and for the people. He was a classical scholar; his letters to his daughter are the product of a highly educated and refined intellect; his editions of Theophratus and Catullus, published in 1790, were much admired. Italian he knew

well, and in French might have contested the palm with Gibbon. He undertook to edit a history of England, and had contracted with Mr. Almon, the publisher, for its production, but it was not proceeded with. Of his earliest papers published was one on the subject of the death of John Hampden, in which he took exception to the cause of the patriot's death, as related by Lord Clarendon, giving full credence to the account known as the "Pye" version. Clarendon states that Hampden was "struck by two carabine balls, which entered the shoulder and brake the bone." The Pye version is that Hampden's fatal injuries arose from the bursting of his own pistol. The exhumation of the body of Hampden in 1828 entirely confutes the Clarendon theory and sustains that adopted by Wilkes. On a careful examination of the body it was clearly shown that no shoulder bones had been broken; the right hand was found severed by amputation, and a part of the forearm showed evident signs of extensive injury. The severed hand had been carefully preserved in sear cloth and placed in the coffin. It can now be safely affirmed that the account of the cause of the death of Hampden, as related by Clarendon and his host of modern copyists, is not the correct one.

Having dealt fully with the subjects relating to the public life of Wilkes, incidents concerning his private life can now be resumed. Wilkes made that false step in his early years which embitters life. He married without having any affection for his bride; the union between Wilkes and Miss Mead was arranged by the parents on either side; there was nothing in common between the young couple; he was a man of gallantry, and sacrificed to his pleasures at the expense of his happiness, and perhaps reputation; was the life of all social parties in which political differences did not interfere with the pleasantry of the company. There was a circumstance of no small moment—the disparity in the ages of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes. When they were married, she was above thirty-two, and he was not quite twenty-two. Ever since the time of his emancipation from school, he had been familiarized to juvenile gaities, and he was still too young to cast them off suddenly. Mrs. Wilkes, on the contrary, had lived a recluse, under the roof and subject to the restraint of her mother, and she was now too far advanced in life to alter habits which had been so long contracted under the esteem and affection of a parent whom she dutifully loved and almost adored.

During Wilkes's residence at Aylesbury, he was active in his duties as a magistrate and a townsman; he presided at parish vestries, passed overseers' accounts, and took his share in any public duties required of him. He was a communicating member of the Church, a constant attendant at the Sunday services, and mostly twice on that day; the Vicar and the Curate were his most intimate friends. He subscribed annually, for many years, twelve guineas to a fund for supporting the civil and religious rights of Dissenters. He presented new doors to the West entrance of Aylesbury Church, which remained until the year 1849, when they were superseded by the present ones; he also subscribed to, and was active in erecting, a new gallery in the church, and carrying out other improve-

ments in the edifice. These facts do not evince any bigoted or obstinate tenacity concerning religion. Few relics of Wilkes now exist in Aylesbury; perhaps the most lasting will be a tablet erected by him in the Churchyard wall, to the memory of William Smart, his gardener; there is a small statuette of him at the Prebendal House, which passes down to each purchaser of the property, and is considered as belonging to the estate. The last Wilkite in Aylesbury was an ancient man of the name of Guest; he died in 1834, at a very advanced age; the old dog would sometimes get "mellow," and under such influence would wear a mourning coat presented to him by his employer on the occasion of the death of George II., and would swing over his head a three-cornered hat, a present from Wilkes: thus equipped, he would sally out into the street, shouting "Wilkes and Liberty!"—much to the fun of many and consternation of a few.

Wilkes lived and died in straitened circumstances. In 1764, he wrote from Paris to Mr. Cotes, his then solicitor:—"My private finances are much hurt by three elections—one at Berwick and two at Aylesbury. I had agreed with Mr. Thompson to have removed the mortgage on Aylesbury. Mr. Swale, an attorney, whom my brother Heaton knows, can assist you as to my titles. He was recommended to me by Potter, who was plunged much deeper than I in annuities, and gave me the worst advice. Mr. Bateman, master of Wills's coffee-house, has all my plate on condition of being paid £320 before Lady-day next. The value is considerable. It would, methinks, be better to sell the whole. My library is very good, if it can be saved I should be glad; if not, it must go." In subsequent letters he wrote to Cotes—"I waited till I had your account of the sale of the Aylesbury estate, and have drawn on you for £374 10s. 0d. You told me in a former letter that I should have £500 per annum clear, Mrs. Wilkes and everybody paid. Since that you tell me the Aylesbury estate sold for £1000 more than you could possibly imagine; yet in your last you mention my affairs as desperate. There is £3 12s. 6d. due for tithes, from Aylesbury; I beg you to pay it, or Aylesbury will be distrained for that trifle. Aylesbury is held of Lincoln College for three lives, but there is a freehold besides. The lives are Mrs. Wilkes, Mr. Baskerville, of Leighton, and my own." In the year 1770 the Society of the Bill of Rights voted £4,500 to pay Wilkes's election expenses, a further sum of £2,500 to pay his debts, and £300 was also given him by the same Society for his personal use. His debts at this time amounted to £17,000. He had several legacies left him, and gifts made of considerable amount.

The happiest portion of Wilkes's life was that spent in the companionship of his affectionate and beloved daughter; their correspondence during his retirement to France and upon other occasions of his absence from her is voluminous; throughout, the letters are couched in the most endearing language and expressions of ardent love to each other, and they go to prove that although Wilkes lived unhappily with his wife, he was one of the most affectionate of fathers; that his statement in a letter to Junius in

1771, when he was only forty-four years of age, "I live very much at home, happy in the elegant society of a sensible daughter," was literally true; and his daughter herself, a woman of high conduct, seems to have found her mother as unamiable a person as even her father did, and in her will gave directions that she should be buried, not by her, but by his side. Had Wilkes been more careful in his financial matters he would have been more deserving the abiding love of his child; but she inherited the fruit of his better action.

In reference to his marriage, Wilkes, in 1778, writes:—"In my nonage, to please an indulgent father, I married a woman, half as old again as myself, of a large fortune—my own being that of a gentleman. It was a sacrifice to Plutus, not to Venus. I never lived with her, in the strict sense of the word; nor have I seen her for nearly twenty years. I stumbled at the very threshold of the temple of Hymen—

'The God of Love was not a bidden guest,
Nor present at his own mysterious feast.'"

One of Wilkes's acts admits of no excuse or palliation, and stamps him with a want of principle. On their separation an annuity of £200 a year was legally settled on Mrs. Wilkes; to relieve himself of his pecuniary difficulties Wilkes attempted to deprive his wife of this income, and after an ineffectual effort he abandoned the step; they never afterwards met. As for the immorality of Wilkes's private life, can we go further than he went himself when he wrote these words?—"I do not mean to be impertinent enough to the public, whom I respect, to descend to those particulars of private life; the frailties of which I have repented I will not justify."

In 1769 Wilkes was elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without; in 1771 he was chosen Sheriff; in 1775, Lord Mayor; in the same year was elected for Middlesex, and took his seat unmolested. In 1755, as Lord Mayor, he presented a remonstrance against ministers to the king, and in 1779 was elected Chamberlain of London—a very lucrative office, to which he held steadily for life. Perhaps he outlived both his reputation and popularity; and if he had closed his life with the American war, his memory might have been more respected; for crowds who had once followed him witb deafening applause afterwards beheld without emotion *the Man of the People*, who had once excited their highest enthusiasm, only remarkable in his declining years for the singularity of his dress, the old-fashioned cocked hat with its button and loop, scarlet coat, and military boots, which he constantly displayed in his daily walk from Kensington, where he resided, to Grosvenor Square, the residence of his daughter, where he died, in 1797, aged 70 years. He was interred in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street. According to his wish, eight labouring men, dressed in new mourning, bore his coffin to the vault. The bearers received, in addition to their clothes, a guinea each, as Wilkes had directed. A tablet, written by himself, bore this inscription:—"The remains of John Wilkes, a Friend to Liberty. Born at London, October 17, 1727, O.S.; Died in

this Parish, 26th Dec., 1797." On his coffin-plate—"John Wilkes, Esq.. F.R.S., Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, Chamberlain of London and Lord Mayor, 1775; Died Dec. 26, 1797, aged 70 years." An obelisk was set up, in token of respect to Mr. Wilkes, at the intersection of his Ward, by the line through Fleet Street to Ludgate Hill, inscribed—"The Right Honourable John Wilkes, Lord Mayor, MDCCLXXV."

WILLES, EDWARD.—In 1747, one of the representatives returned for the Borough of Aylesbury was Edward Willes; he was the second son of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1726. He is often confounded with his namesake, who was Lord Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer. He acquired the rank of King's Counsel in 1756, and, in 1766, was made Solicitor-General. On the death of Lord Bowes, Chancellor of Ireland, attempts were made to confer that appointment upon Willes, but he was obliged to content himself with a seat in the King's Bench, to which he was promoted in 1767. Mr. Justice Willes did not accept the usual honour of knighthood. He outlived all his colleagues except Lord Mansfield, and after nineteen years of judicial life, unmarked by other peculiar characteristics than a certain flippancy of manner and a neglect of costume, he died, January 4th, 1787, and was buried at Burnham. On the south side of the Chancel in Burnham Church is a very fine monument, in memory of Mr. Justice Willes, with a medallion of the Judge in profile, supported by a female figure, seated, the scales of Justice falling from the hand of the figure. In the background, a pyramid of white marble rises to a considerable height, and bears the following inscription:—"Near this place are deposited the remains of the Hon. Mr. Justice Willes, appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel in the year 1756, his Solicitor-General in 1766, and one of his Judges in the King's Bench, December, 1767, which office he filled during nineteen years; he died the 14th of January, 1787, aged 63 years." John Willes, who sat for Aylesbury in the Parliament of 1754, was another son of Chief Justice Willes, and an elder brother of Edward Willes, who was one of the members for Aylesbury in 1747; he held the office of Filaser of the Common Pleas, and once sat for Banbury.

WILLIAMS, LORD JOHN.—He is better known as Lord Williams, of Thame; was of a Welsh family. Noble speaks of him as of obscure origin; still his father was a Knight, and served as High Sheriff for Oxon in 1502; he was of the same stock as Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. The name of John Williams occurs in the year 1526, amongst the servants of Cardinal Wolsey, as occupying some inferior position in the Court of Chancery. It may be that the patronage of the prelate first brought Williams, who appears also to have been receiver of Thame Abbey, to the notice of the King, and so he obtained the King's patronage. In 1535, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to enquire into the state of the Abbey Lands in Oxfordshire. In the following year he received the appointment of Clerk and Treasurer of the Jewel House, when he was Knighted. He was M.P. for Oxfordshire, 1542-53; and twice Sheriff of that County; he officially attended the executions of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer at Oxford.

He had two wives; his first was the widow of a wealthy grocer of the name of Edmunds, sometime Sheriff of London; she was of the family of the Bledlowes, of Bledlow. His second wife was Margaret, fourth daughter of Thomas, first Lord Wentworth, a granddaughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, of Bucks, so that he was intimately connected with Buckinghamshire. When Treasurer of the Court of Augmentation, in 1554, he was summoned by writ to the House of Lords, made Chamberlain to King Philip and Queen Mary, and Lord President of the Council of Wales. He was without doubt a man of considerable natural abilities, a shrewd and unscrupulous personage, ready to serve his superiors faithfully, on condition of himself being sufficiently rewarded for so doing. He obtained many grants; in 1543 King Henry VIII. demised to him and Roger Lee, of Thame, gent., and others, 250 acres of land, of Notley Abbey, lying in Long Crendon, and a water mill on the river Thame, once belonging to the Monastery. At the time of his death he held several Manors and Lordships in Oxon and other counties, also those of Beaconsfield, Notley, Crendon, and Brill, in Bucks. He was the founder of the Thame Grammar School. He died at Ludlow Castle in 1599, and was buried in Thame Church, where there is a monument to his memory. He had two sons, both of whom predeceased him; he left two daughters, one married to Sir John Wenman, Knt., and the other to Henry, Lord North.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS.—He was originally of Llanidan, Anglesea. He purchased lands at Wraysbury, and erected Temple House, Marlow, in 1788; he was M.P. for Marlow from 1790 to 1802, in which latter year he died; he was Vice-President of the Literary Fund Society. Owen Williams, his son, represented Marlow in ten Parliaments; his grandson, Thomas Peers Williams, of Horton, was also M.P. for Marlow; the family still resides there.

WILLIS, THOMAS, M.D., a celebrated physician of the reign of Charles II., was born at Great Bedwin, in 1621. His college education he received at Christ Church, Oxford, where he became intimate with John Dolben, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. John Fell, afterwards Bishop of Oxford; and Richard Allstree, who was afterwards Provost of Eton College. During the turbulent times of the Commonwealth, Willis, with these three friends, was accustomed to meet privately in his college rooms, in Canterbury, to worship according to the Prayer-book, the use of which was proscribed by law. Those principles of attachment to the Church of England never deserted him. When, in after life, Dr. Willis removed to London, where his extensive practice demanded every hour of the day, finding himself thus unable to attend the daily service in his parish church, he agreed with the schoolmaster of St. Martin's (then a clergyman) to have morning prayers in the school-room at six o'clock during the summer and seven in the winter, and in the evening at seven—a practice which he continued till the close of his life. Having accumulated a considerable fortune, he purchased Whaddon Hall, formerly the property of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, to whom the Manor had

been granted by the Crown, yet himself continued to reside in London. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Fell, Dean of Christ Church, and died in 1675, leaving an only son, Thomas. This Thomas, after his father's death, married Alice, a daughter of Mr. Robert Browne, of Frampton, in the county of Dorset, by whom he acquired a considerable accession of fortune; his only son was Browne Willis, the historian.

WILLIS, BROWNE.—Dr. Willis, LL.D., generally known as Browne Willis, was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, on the 17th of September, 1682; was grandson of the celebrated Dr. Thomas Willis, M.D. Browne Willis was first educated at Beauchampton, and after passing through Westminster School, he entered Christ Church, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner. Although Willis did not take a degree at the University, he was wiser than to think, with some young men, that a term or two spent at Oxford was all-sufficient to complete an education, and accordingly, upon leaving Christ Church, in 1704, he placed himself under the tuition of Dr. William Wootton, and resided with him at his Vicarage of Milton Keynes. Here he stayed till an event brought him into notice. At the election of 1705, he aspired to the honour of becoming one of the representatives of the Borough of Buckingham in Parliament. At that time, under the charter of Queen Mary, the right of election at Buckingham vested in the bailiff and twelve burgesses. Alexander Denton and Sir Richard Denton were elected; but Sir Richard, being also returned for the county of Bucks, vacated his seat at Buckingham, for which vacancy Browne Willis and Captain Tyrrell were candidates. The votes were found to be equally divided, six voting for Tyrrell and six for Willis. One member of the Corporation did not make his appearance; it was eventually found that the missing independent elector, in request, was a prisoner for debt in the Borough Gaol. It was determined to have him out, and he was consequently marched under a strong escort of constables to the Town Hall, where he gave the casting vote for Willis, and was then conveyed back to prison. The townspeople were thus made happy by the election of the popular candidate. Willis commemorated the event after his own characteristic fashion; he gave the large brass chandelier which was placed in the centre of the Parish Church, and treated himself to a new cloak of blue cloth, which garment he preserved, though in constant wear, for more than fifty years. Within two years after his return to Parliament as member for Buckingham, he married Catherine, daughter of David Elliot, Esq., of Port Elliot, in Cornwall. This marriage connected him still more closely with the town of Buckingham, as his wife was a descendant in a direct line from Walter Giffard, first Earl of Buckingham.

It was a leading feature in Willis's character that he never forgot a kindness once shown him, and the vivid recollection of the honour of being returned to Parliament constrained him to let no opportunity pass of being useful to Buckingham, A contemporary of his describes this affection in the following terms:—" Mr. Browne Willis, having a passionate regard for the town of Buckingham, ever after retained an incon-

ceivable love for it, insomuch that he made himself ridiculous in the excess of it. This he shewed on every occasion, and particularly in endeavouring to obtain a new charter, and to get the bailiff and burgesses changed into a Mayor, by unwearied application to have the Assizes held once a year there, and in procuring the Archdeacon to hold his Visitation, as also the Bishop, there, as often as possible, and by promoting the building of a gaol." But the great aim of Browne Willis was the rebuilding of the spire of the ancient Parish Church. It was of wood, covered with lead, and fell down upon the 7th of February, 1699. The mischief done to the church by its fall was inconsiderable; it was substantially repaired at the cost of between £300 and £400 contributed at the time, which sufficed also to repair the tower on which the spire stood. By an estimate obtained at that time, £1,500 would have restored the spire, and this sum Willis set himself to collect. Finding his efforts unsuccessful he contented himself with rebuilding a portion of the tower, raising it in height 24 feet, and ornamenting it with battlements.

Willis accumulated during the course of a long and tedious life nearly 100 volumes of closely written manuscripts, which were bequeathed by him to the University of Oxford, and are now deposited in the Bodleian Library. His published works, with their dates of issue, are these :—1710, "History of Hyde Abbey," printed in Mr. Gates's "Antiquities of Winchester;" 1715-16, "Notitia Parliamentaria," 2 vols., 8vo.; 1717, "The Whole Duty of Man, adapted for the benefit of the Poorer Sort," "A List of the Priors of Worcester," "A Survey of the Cathedral of St. David's;" 1718-19, "History of the United Parliamentary Allies," 2 vols.; 1719-20-21, "Surveys of the Cathedrals of Llandaff, St. Asaph, and Bangor;" 1727-30-31, "Survey of some of the Cathedrals of England," 3 vols.; 1730, a third volume of "Notitia Parliamentaria;" 1733, "A Table of the Gold Coins of England;" 1743, "List of the Heads of Religious Houses," published in Bishop Tanner's "Notitia Monastica;" 1749, "Proposals for Printing a Journal of the House of Commons;" 1752, "Address to Patrons of Livings;" in 1754, he also edited "Ecton's Theasaurus," and, in 1755, published a "History of Buckingham."

Dr. Willis's attention seems mainly to have been devoted to ecclesiastical antiquities. He was excessively liberal in his benefactions to decayed churches. He repaired and ornamented the parish church of Bletchley, added the pinnacles to the tower, recast the bells, and gave a new font. The internal decorations of this church, on which also he expended a large sum, but ill accorded with the style of the building. It appeared by a book of memoranda which he bequeathed to the Rectors of Bletchley that he expended in the whole £1,346 on this church, to which he was induced, he says, by the circumstance of his father and mother having been interred there; he esteemed it a greater act of piety, and as great a respect to their memory, as if he had erected a costly monument over their remains. He made it a solemn request to the future Rectors of Bletchley that they would, out of remembrance to his many benefactions to the parish, either preach an

annual sermon themselves or cause one to be preached by their curates, on the 8th of September, being the anniversary of the dedication of the Church. It was through his exertions that the Chapel of Fenny Stratford was restored. This Chapel is in Bletchley, and had been in a dilapidated state from the time of Queen Elizabeth. Benefactions were not confined to Fenny Stratford Chapel alone. In 1746 a fire destroyed a great part of Stony Stratford, when he, besides collecting large sums amongst his friends for the benefit of the sufferers, repaired at his own expense the tower of the church, which had been injured by the fire. He also repaired Bow Brickhill Church, which had been disused nearly 150 years.

He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, on its revival in 1718; in 1740 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford, to which body he presented (or, as some say, sold) a collection of very valuable coins; he was also a considerable benefactor to the Bodleian Library by his donations of MSS. Writing to a friend on the subject of the results of his literary ventures, he says:—"I am £100 out of pocket by what I have printed, except my octavo copy of parliaments, which brought me £15 profit, though I gave it all away, and above £20 more to build Buckingham tower steeple; and now, as I hoped for subscriptions to this book (his last work, 'The History of the Town and Hundred of Buckingham,' now scarce), I am like to have half the impressions on my hands. Sold only 69 copies, of which to the gentlemen of Buckinghamshire, only 28." In the same year (1756), he writes to one of his daughters, "I have worked for nothing; nay, except in one book, have I been out of pocket, and at great expense in what I printed."

A description of the personal appearance of Dr. Willis will give an insight into his general character; it is given by Cole:—"When I knew him first, about five and thirty years ago, he had more the appearance of a mumping beggar than a gentleman, and the most like resemblance of his figure that I can recollect among old prints is that of old Hobson, the Cambridge carrier. He then, as always, was dressed in an old slouch hat, more brown than black, a weather-beaten, large wig, three or four old-fashioned coats, all tied round with a leathern belt, and over all an old blue cloak, lined with black fustian, which he told me he had new when he was elected member for the town of Buckingham. He wrote the worst hand of any man in England, such as he could with difficulty read himself, and what no one but his old correspondents could decipher. His boots, which he almost always appeared in, were not the least singular part of his dress. I suppose it will not be falsity to say they were forty years old; patched and vamped up at various times, they were all in wrinkles and did not come half up his legs. His chariot was so singular that from it he was himself called 'The old chariot.' It was his wedding chariot, and had his arms or brass plates about it, not unlike a coffin, and it was painted black. He was as remarkable probably for his love to the walls and structure of churches as for his variance with the clergy of his neighbourhood, He was not well pleased with anyone, who, in talking of or with him, did not call him Squire."

Browne Willis died at his seat at Whaddon Hall, on the 3rd February, 1760. He is buried in Fenny Stratford Chapel, and his tomb, which is within the altar rails, is thus inscribed:—

Hic Situs est
Browne Willis, Antiquarius,
Cujus Avi clarissimi, æternæ memoriæ,
Tho. Willis, Archiatri totius Europæ celeberrimi
Defuncti die Sancti Martini A.D. 1675,
Hæc CAPELLA exiguum Monumentum est.
Obiit 3 Die Februarii A.D. 1760:
Ætatis suæ 78.
O Christe Soter et Judex
Huic peccatorum primo
Misericors ac propitius esto.

His corpse was attended to the place of interment at his own request, by the corporation of Buckingham, to which town he continued to bear a singular affection.

WINDSOR, ANDREW.—Andrew Windsor purchased Bradenham about the year 1500; he was descended from an ancient family of the Windsors; was made a K.B. in the Tower of London in 1509, at the coronation of Henry VIII. In the fifth year of that King he embarked with his Majesty in the expedition to France; and having been at the sieges of Terouenne and the battle called "The Battle of the Spurs," from the swiftness of the French in running away, he was for his valiant behaviour there advanced to the honour of a knight banneret. He was subsequently employed in many honourable offices, and in 1529 was summoned to Parliament as Baron Windsor; he was afterwards appointed Keeper of the Great Wardrobe; he died in 1543, and was buried at Hounslow.

WINDSOR, SIR WILLIAM.—He was son and heir of Andrew, Baron Windsor; was a K.B., and served the office of High Sheriff for Bucks in the 29th of Henry VIII. On Mary's claiming the crown he was one of the first to proclaim her as Queen in Buckinghamshire. He built the Manor House at Bradenham, also the chapel adjoining the church. He died in 1558, and was buried at Bradenham.

WINWOOD, SIR RALPH, of Aynho, Northamptonshire, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, from which he removed to Magdalen. He was owner of Ditton, in Stoke Hundred; was Proctor of the University in 1592, and afterwards travelled over Europe; in 1599 was Secretary in Sir H. Neville's Embassy to France. In 1602 he was sent envoy to Holland, and in 1607 received the honour of knighthood. He again represented his Sovereign in Holland twice, and in 1614 was appointed Secretary of State. He was well versed in political affairs, and especially in matters of trade and war. He died 1617, aged 52. His memorials of affairs of State under Elizabeth and James I., &c., were in 3 vols. fol. He rebuilt the mansion at Ditton, which was a noble building; but it was unfortunately destroyed by fire in April, 1812.

WINWOOD, RICHARD.—He was son of Sir Ralph Winwood, and held the estate of Denham, in Quainton. By will he endowed the almshouses at Quainton, known as

Winwood's, and conveyed certain messuages, lands, and premises in that village for the purpose. Under his will three poor men, widowers, and three poor women, widows, are provided for. Should there not be a sufficient number of applicants in Quainton to occupy the houses, the trustees are directed to admit others from any place, where the donor held property. The inmates of the almshouses are to receive two shillings each per week, and a new gown, of the value of twenty shillings every year. The will further provided for the repairs of the buildings and the disposition of any surplus arising out of the income of the charity. In the year 1695, the Governors made a set of rules and orders for the regulation of the almshouses. One rule reads somewhat singular—"If any brother or sister holding any erroneous opinions in any principle of religion, after sufficient conviction thereof by the Rector of Quainton for the time being, before the rest of the brethren and sisters, should not upon three admonitions (one at the least three weeks after another) revoke his or her error, the said brother or sister should be deprived of his or her place." Richard Winwood's will is dated January, 1626.

WITTEWRONG, SIR JOHN, was returned as one of the members for Aylesbury in the second Parliament of Queen Anne in 1705. In the year 1709 Sir John was made a colonel in the army, and had to be re-elected; he was of Stanton Barry, or Bury, near Newport Pagnell. The first Sir John purchased the Stanton Bury estate; the second Sir John died in 1693; the third baronet was the member for Aylesbury; his son was a most unfortunate gentleman. In May, 1721, having barbarously murdered one Joseph Griffiths, a mountebank, at the Saracen's Head Inn, Newport Pagnell, he fled beyond seas, but came over again to England a few years after, got into the Fleet Prison, and there died of wounds which he had received by being sadly beaten in a drunken quarrel in the year 1743. This reckless member of the family squandered the estate, and he was probably the means of breaking up a hitherto highly respected and worthy connection.

WOLSEY, THOMAS, was born at Ipswich, in Suffolk, 1471, not the son of a butcher as reported, but descended from a poor family; he entered so early at Oxford that he was B.A. at 14 years of age, and was consequently called the boy bachelor. He became Fellow of Magdalen College, and exchanged the care of Magdalen School for the tuition of the sons of the Marquis of Dorset. He obtained the Rectory of Lymington, in Somersetshire, but here was so irregular that he was set in the stocks for being drunk on a Sunday. He became chaplain to Henry VII., by whom he was entrusted with the negotiation of his marriage with Margaret of Savoy, and he used such dispatch in his business, that he was rewarded with the Deanery of Lincoln. On the accession of Henry VIII. he maintained his influence at court. He was made Rector of Torrington, Canon of Windsor, Registrar of the Garter, and Prebendary and Dean of York. In the expedition to France in 1513, he attended the King, and on the taking of Tournay was appointed Bishop of that city. In 1514 he was advanced to the See of Lincoln, and eight months after translated to York. He was at this time in the zenith of his power, and had a

complete ascendancy over the mind of the King, who made him Lord Chancellor, and obtained for him a cardinalship; he was also nominated the Pope's legate. In 1525 the King suppressed the Monastery of Tickford, near Newport Pagnell, its revenues being estimated at £120 per annum, and gave it, with all its lands, to Wolsey. In 1528, his Majesty also granted the Cardinal, *inter alia*, the Manors of Swanbourne and Wing; in the same year Swanbourne Manor was granted by the Cardinal to his College in Oxford. Wolsey also obtained the Manor of Upper Winchendon, as well as the Advowson and Rectory of Oakley, the Rectory of Worminghall, and the Priory of Bradwell. His influence and income were prodigious, and he lived in a princely style; but having given offence to the King by not promoting his divorce, he fell into disgrace, and his property was confiscated. In 1530 he was seized at York, but died at Leicester Abbey on his way to London, saying, "Had I served my God as faithfully as I have served my King he would not have forsaken me in my old age." He was a man of unbounded ambition, and of licentious manners, but of considerable learning and great policy. He founded Christ Church, Oxford, and built Hampton Court Palace.

WOLVERTON, BARON.—George Carr Glyn, the first Baron Wolverton, was the fourth son of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, the first Bart. Sir Richard Carr Glyn was an energetic member of the Corporation of the City of London, and succeeded in 1798 to the Lord Mayor's chair, which not long before had been vacated by his great friend Alderman Beckford. Those were indeed "times to try men's souls"—times when the eminent bankers and merchants of the City had to stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder, in supporting, irrespective of politics, the great and patriotic Minister who was locked in a death-struggle with the First Napoleon—the most formidable enemy ever encountered by this country. In 1800, Mr. Pitt made Alderman Glyn a Baronet, and at the same time conferred a like honour upon the first Sir Robert Peel, the grandfather of the present Baronet of that illustrious name. In 1818 Mr. Glyn joined the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Halifax, and Co., of which his elder brother, the second Sir Richard Carr Glyn, was then the senior partner. The opening years of George Carr Glyn's active connection with the great banking house, which he may be said to have created, were years of embarrassment, trial, and gloom. In 1825, there came a financial crisis compared with which those experienced by more recent generations of City men were trivial in duration and insignificant in intensity. At length, in 1830, his great opportunity of life arrived. In that year George Stephenson—the humble Northumbrian pitman, who could neither read nor write in his eighteenth year—demonstrated, by the successful trip of his locomotive engine, the Rocket, upon the newly-constructed railway from Liverpool to Manchester, that the age of steam, fertile in wonders, achievements, and possibilities, of which a right conception was formed by few, had dawned upon the world. Mr. George Carr Glyn was the first London Banker to place all the resources of the establishment over which he presided at the command of George Stephenson and of his son, Robert Stephenson. Under the guidance of these two eminent civil engineers,

and supported by the funds of the great company which Mr. Glyn inaugurated and financed, the London and Birmingham Railway Company started into existence. In 1823, he married Marianne, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., of Taplow Court. He was raised to the peerage by Mr. Gladstone, in 1869, and took his title from the town of Wolverton, on the North-Western Railway, of which Company he was then the Chairman. Baron Wolverton died in 1873, leaving six sons and two daughters.

WOLVERTON, BARON.—George Grenfell Glyn, the second Baron Wolverton, was born in February, 1824; was educated at University College, Oxford. He was a partner in the eminent banking firm of Glyn, Mills and Co.; sat in Parliament for Shaftesbury as a Liberal from 1857 until his elevation to the peerage; was one of the Joint Secretaries to the Treasury from 1868 to 1873; he married in 1848 Georgiana Maria, daughter of the Rev. George Tuffnell. Under the auspices and skilful guidance of Mr. George Grenfell Glyn, the great bank in Lombard Street, which his far-seeing father had virtually created, grew to its present magnificent proportions. If any further monument to the importance of the bank now bearing the names of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co. be sought, it might be found in the proud position of the London and North-Western Railway Company, of which they have been the bankers since the days of its comparatively humble origin as the London and Birmingham Railway. Of this mighty enterprise, the chief control has always been in the hands of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co. The first Lord Wolverton was long its chairman, and among others appointed to the same post of honour, many, including the late General Anson and the present Duke of Buckingham, were nominated by the first and second Lords Wolverton. In the midst of commercial activity and the heavy responsibility inseparable from the great bank in Lombard Street over which the second Lord Wolverton presided, his heart was more absorbed with political than with commercial interests. He became Patronage Secretary to the Treasury in December, 1868, filling the delicate and responsible post of Whip to the Liberal party, in which he was preceded by Mr. Brand, now Lord Hampden. In 1880, Lord Wolverton was created Paymaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's second Administration, and during the short reign of the Liberal Government in 1886 he became Postmaster-General—an office which he filled with admirable tact and efficiency. Ever since 1857, when he first became a member of Parliament, all Lord Wolverton's energies and the vast influence commanded by his great wealth were freely placed at the disposal of Mr. Gladstone and of the Liberal party. If, as might perhaps be urged, his party zeal occasionally outran his discretion, no man can deny that in his death Mr. Gladstone lost one of the most influential, generous, and whole-souled supporters that ever followed and buttressed the fortunes of a political chief. Lord Wolverton's love for horses, which made him a hunting man of singular energy at Oxford, led him to establish a large thoroughbred stud at Iwerne Manor, the princely seat in Dorsetshire which he had built for himself at vast expense. In him one of the most truly British landowners and

politicians in the Peerage passed prematurely away. He died suddenly at Brighton on the 6th of November, 1887, in the 64th year of his age.

WOODD, BASIL, a Clergyman of the Church of England, distinguished as a most active member of Bible and Missionary Societies, and other religious associations. He was born at Richmond, in Surrey, in 1760; was educated at Trinity College, Oxford; became rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and morning preacher at Bentinck Chapel. His "Advice to Youth," "The Duties of the Marriage State," &c., are well known. In 1808 he was inducted to the Rectory of Drayton Beauchamp, which he held until his death in 1832.

WOTTON, SIR HENRY.—He was born 1566, at Boughton Malherbe, Kent. From Winchester School he entered at New College, Oxford, and removed to Queen's College, where he was distinguished for wit and learning. He went to France, Germany, and Italy, and increased his knowledge of literature, and of the fine arts, during a residence of nine years. On his return he became Secretary to Essex, but on his fall escaped to the Continent. He was knighted by James I., and sent Ambassador to Venice, and afterwards to the United Provinces and to several German Courts, where, for his services, he was rewarded with the provostship of Eton, 1623; he took deacon's orders, as he regarded his ecclesiastical situation incompatible with his lay character. When settled at Eton he began the "Life of Martin Luther," with the "History of the Reformation," but abandoned it at the request of Charles I. to devote himself to the "History of England," which he never completed. He died in 1639, and was buried in the Chapel of Eton College.

WYCOMBE, WILLIAM DE.—He must not be confounded with William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. Wycombe was a native of the town of High Wycombe, born about the beginning of the reign of Henry I.; of his parentage nothing is known. In 1129 he became chaplain to Robert Betun, or Bethune, thirty-third Bishop of Hereford. His learning was profound, as is evidenced in his life of Betun, in Latin, in two books printed in 1691. Wycombe, when appointed to the Priory of Hereford, set himself earnestly to reform the monastery, much to the distaste of the monks, who feared an interruption of their easy life. Wycombe's earnestness found vent in an invective against the Earl of Hereford, whom he severely censured for his encouragement of the monkish delinquencies. Whatever the charges against the Earl were, Wycombe was certainly imprudent in this reforming attempt, however well meant; for the Earl's son and successor, Earl Roger, highly incensed, proceeded to vindicate his father's character by summarily turning Wycombe out of his Priory, abetted and supported by the monks, to whom Wycombe had been so long invidious. His old patron Bishop Betun being now dead, Wycombe, grown old and friendless, was obliged to live on a single canonry; he retired to Frema (Frome), where he employed his last days in writing the life of his old patron.

WYKEHAM, WILLIAM DE, Bishop of Winchester, was born at Wykeham, in Hampshire, in 1324. Though his parents were poor, domestic difficulties were forgotten in the patronage of Uvedale, Lord of Wykeham and Governor of Winchester. By degrees William Wykeham rose in the estimation of his friend, and was recommended to Edward III., who appointed him surveyor of his works at Windsor. By his advice this commanding situation was adorned with new buildings, and the present magnificent structure erected. He obtained the rectory of Pulham, Norfolk, and was advanced in 1366 to the see of Winchester. He was, besides, Chief Warden and Surveyor of the King's Castles, Warden of the Forests, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and afterwards Secretary to the King. In 1367 he was Chancellor of England, and continued in office till 1371, when he was deprived by the influence of the Parliament. He held Russell's Manor and the Church of Hardwick in 1386; also obtained from King Edward III. a grant of the Manor of Weedon-cum-Aylesbury, to himself and his heirs. Though engaged in affairs of State, he paid attention to his diocese; abuses were redressed, improvements in the discipline of the church introduced, and the houses and palaces belonging to the see repaired. With the most munificent intentions, he appropriated the large possessions acquired by the favor of his Sovereign, to the endowment of two Colleges. Under Richard II. he labored to effect his noble purpose, and under the King's patent, New College, Oxford, was begun in 1380, and finished 1386, and Winchester begun the following year, and completed in 1393. He enjoyed the gratification of seeing his two noble foundations flourish, and his example was followed soon after by his scholar Chicheley, who founded All Souls, and by Henry VI., who on the same plan founded Eton, and King's, Cambridge. Wykeham died at South Waltham 1404. Little is known of his private character; but if he had any failings they were obscured in that spirit of beneficence and of charity which in his two noble establishments has so largely contributed to the advancement of literature.

YOUNG, JOHN, A.M. — He was born at Newton Longville; educated at Winchester College, Oxford, whence he removed to New College, Oxon, and was in 1482 a Perpetual Fellow. In 1502, being then D.D. and Rector of St. Martin's Church, in Oxford, he quitted his college; by the interest of Cardinal Wolsey, he was made Dean of Chichester. In 1517 he was titular Bishop of Gallipoli; in 1521 was chosen Warden of New College, Oxford, and appointed Judge of the prerogative Court of Canterbury; in 1525 he was instituted as Rector of Newton Longville; he died in 1526.

YOUNG, PHILIP, D.D.—He was Rector of Loughton, near Newport, to which Rectory he was instituted in 1752. He was a Fellow of Trinity College; Orator of the University of Cambridge, and elected Master of Jesus College, in the same University; afterwards made Prebendary of Westminster, and Canon Residentary of St. Paul's; Rector of Thirfield, Herts; and Lord Bishop of Bristol; he resigned the Rectory of Loughton in 1758.

ZOUCHE, SIR JOHN.—Sir John Zouche, the seventh Lord Zouche, held lands at Chilton; former generations of the family held properties at Middle Claydon, Lavendon, Astwoode, Weston, Ellesborough, Stoke Hammond, Ham or Wodham in Waddesdon, Astwood Bury, Stoke Mandeville, and Mentmore. This seventh Lord Zouche attended King Richard III., at the Battle of Bosworth Field was attainted (in 1485) and his lands escheated to the Crown; his Chilton Manor was, however, restored to his son. In Clifton Reynes Church are the figures of a crusader and his lady, carved in wood, with the arms of Zouche.

ADDENDA.

The following have died since the commencement of this Work:—

BARRINGTON, LORD.—George William Barrington, Viscount Barrington, of Ardglass, county Down, and Baron Barrington, of Newcastle, county Dublin, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Shute, of Beckett, Berks, in that of the United Kingdom, resided at Westbury Manor, Buckingham, was the eldest of the four sons of William Keppel, sixth viscount, by his wife, Jane Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Thomas Henry, first Lord Ravensworth, and was born February 14, 1824. He was for some time private secretary to the late Earl of Derby. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Conservative interest for Buckingham in May, 1852; he served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Buckingham in 1864; he obtained a seat in the House of Commons for Eye, in July, 1866, and represented that borough till his elevation to the House of Lords, in April, 1880. On the death of his father, in February, 1867, he succeeded to the Irish honours, and was created a baron of the United Kingdom in 1880 (with remainder to his brother) by the style and title of Baron Shute, of Beckett, Berks, by which title he held his seat in the House of Lords. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's Administration in 1874 he was appointed Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household (when he was made a Privy Councillor), which Court appointment he filled till the change of Government in 1880. In June, 1885, when the first Salisbury Administration came into office, Lord Barrington was appointed Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, and in the Conservative Government of 1886, he was appointed to the office of Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. He was gazetted Deputy-Lieutenant for Berks in 1852, and had been a Lieutenant in the Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. He married, in 1846, Isabel Elizabeth, only child of the late Mr. John Morritt, of Rokeby Hall, York, and by her, who survived him, he leaves issue three daughters. He died in November, 1886, and was succeeded in the Irish and English honours by his brother, the Hon. Percy Barrington, born in 1825.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS.—Colonel Sir Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., K.C.M.G., was son of Colonel Robert Browne, of Maids Morton House, Buckingham, and brother of the Bishop of Winchester. The father of the deceased at one time resided at Brook Cottage, Aylesbury, when he was an active justice of the peace on the Aylesbury Bench. Sir Thomas Browne was born on the 3rd of July, 1807, and, entering the army at 16 years of age, served for many years with the 28th Regiment. As captain he acted as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Nugent when Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands,

and was also for a time Colonial Secretary. In 1836, having exchanged into the 41st Regiment, he joined the troops under General England, advancing to the relief of General Nott in Afghanistan, after the massacre of our troops in the Khyber Pass. During the whole of the ensuing war Major Browne held the command of the 41st, and was also in command of the reserve at the disastrous battle of Hykulzie, and by forming a square when the van of the army had been broken was enabled to repulse the enemy and cover the retreat. He held command of his regiment at the battles of Candahar, Guznee, and Cabul, and during the march through the Khyber Pass commanded the rear. He was also present in command of his regiment at the storming of the hill fort at Istaliff, the most daring action of the war; his gallantry and humanity in protecting the women and children were praised in the General's despatches, which were quoted in both Houses of Parliament, and for his services he obtained a Lieutenant-Colonelcy and was made a C.B. On his return with his regiment from India he exchanged into the 21st, which he commanded until made Governor of St. Helena in 1851. In that year he married a daughter of Mr. James Campbell, of Cragie. From St. Helena he was moved to the Governorship of New Zealand, where he had the difficult and delicate task of inaugurating government by responsible Ministers. During his term of office the Maori war arising out of the land question broke out, and Governor Browne showed a vigour in asserting the authority of the British Crown which was condemned by some but in which he was supported by the Ministry of the colony and the Home Government. On the completion of his term of office in New Zealand in 1861 he was appointed Governor of Tasmania, where he remained until 1869. He was subsequently—1870-71—Governor of Bermuda, after which he retired from public life. In 1869 he was made a K.C.M.G. in recognition of his colonial services. He died in April 1887.

DU PRE, CALEDON GEORGE, Esq.—He resided at Wilton Park, Beaconsfield; was at the time of his death proprietor of the Quarrendon Estate, near Aylesbury, to which he succeeded on the death of his father, James Du Pré, in 1870. James Du Pré, in 1804, represented the Borough of Aylesbury in Parliament. Caledon George took his first name from the family of his grandmother, who was sister of James, first Earl of Caledon. Mr. Caledon Du Pré was elected one of the Knights of the Shire of Bucks, in February, 1839, when the Marquis of Chandos was called to the Upper House. He held his seat until his retirement at the general election of 1874, when Sir Robert Bateson Harvey was returned in his place. Before he entered Parliament he had had experience in the Army, as a cornet of the 1st Life Guards, and had also embarked in diplomacy. He was associated for many years with Mr. Disraeli in the representation of Bucks; and he appeared at his side as one of his ardent supporters, not only in Parliament, but on the hustings. Although not gifted with the eloquence of his Parliamentary colleague, his utterances were at all times characterised by sterling ability and sound common sense, that commanded the attention and respect of his audience. On the sudden and unexpected dissolution of Parliament in 1874, he issued an address

in which he announced his intention of not seeking re-election. He was kind-hearted, charitable, and genial; his memory will long be preserved as that of a thoroughly honourable country gentleman. He married a Miss Maxwell, and left issue two daughters. He is succeeded in the Wilton Park, Wooburn, and Quarrendon estates by his grand-nephew, William, son of the late Mr. James Du Pré. Mr. C. G. Du Pré died in London, in October, 1886, at the advanced age of 84 years, and was buried at Beaconsfield.

HARVEY, SIR ROBERT BATESON, BART.—He was the only son of Mr. Robert Harvey, of Langley Park, Slough, by his first wife, and was born in the year 1825. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. His Parliamentary career commenced at the end of the year 1863. The elevation to the peerage of the Hon. W. G. Cavendish, the then Liberal member for Bucks, consequent upon the death of Lord Chesham, created a vacancy in the representation of the county. Mr. Robert Bateson Harvey came forward in the Conservative interest, his opponent being Dr. Lee. of Hartwell. The election resulted in Mr. Harvey's return. Mr. Harvey continued to represent the county until the year 1868, when he retired owing to the operation of the minority clause of the Reform Act, 1867, which then came into force. Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Du Pré remained the two Conservative candidates, and Mr. N. G. Lambert, of Denham Court, a Liberal, succeeded to the seat vacated by Mr. Harvey. Just after the dissolution of Parliament and before his successor was elected Mr. Harvey was created a baronet. At the general election of 1874 Mr. Du Pré retired from the representation of the county, and Sir Robert Harvey was again chosen as the Conservative candidate, with Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Lambert. He held the seat from that time to November, 1885, when he retired and gave his support to Viscount Curzon. Sir Robert was deputy lieutenant for Bucks and a justice of the peace for the county, but he very rarely acted as a magistrate. He was Lord of the Manors of Langley, Bucks, and Crocombe, Studeley, Somerset, and Captain and Hon. Major of the Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry. He died in March, 1887, leaving two sons, Robert Grenville (born 1856), and Charles Bateson (born 1859), and three daughters, Caroline Georgina, Diana Genevieve, and Florence Anna.

NOTE.

At page 223, for 1652 read 1774.
" 383, for 1190 read 1154, and for Matt. Paris read Roger of Wendover.
" 364, for Turveillante read Tèmillante.